



# Draft National Plan of Action To Combat Cyber-Enabled Human Trafficking (NPoA-CEHT)

( Prepared in consultation with Law Enforcers, Judicial Officers, Prosecutors, Women & Child Welfare Officers and Civil Society Organisations )

**Designed by**  
Sreenuarts

**Printed at**  
**Pragathi Art Printers**  
[www.pragathi.com](http://www.pragathi.com)

**Cover Design**  
**Rajesh Touchriver**



# **Draft National Plan of Action To Combat Cyber-Enabled Human Trafficking (NPoA-CEHT)**

**(Prepared in consultation with Law Enforcers, Judicial Officers,  
Prosecutors, Women & Child Welfare Officers and Civil Society  
Organisations)**

## Table of Contents

|   | Page No. |
|---|----------|
| 1. Introduction   | 1        |
| 2. Need for National Plan of Action                     | 6        |
| 3. Process adopted for drafting National Plan of Action | 7        |
| 4. Guiding Principles                                   | 8        |
| 5. Objectives of NPoA CEHT                              | 9        |
| 6. Structure and Flow of NPoA                           | 10       |
| i) Institutional Framework                              | 11       |
| ii) Prevention  | 14       |
| iii) Crime Detection                                    | 19       |
| iv) Investigation                                       | 22       |
| v) Prosecution  | 25       |
| vi) Victim Protection                                   | 27       |
| vii) Legal Reforms                                      | 30       |
| viii) Capacity Building                                 | 31       |
| ix) Monitoring Mechanism                                | 34       |
| 7. Annexure - List of Contributors                      | 35       |

## Abbreviations

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>AHTUs</b>     | Anti-Human Trafficking Units                           |
| <b>AI</b>        | Artificial Intelligence                                |
| <b>ASHA</b>      | Accredited Social Health Activist                      |
| <b>BCI</b>       | Bar Council of India                                   |
| <b>BNS</b>       | Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita                                 |
| <b>BNSS</b>      | Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita                     |
| <b>BPR&amp;D</b> | Bureau of Police Research and Development              |
| <b>CBI</b>       | Central Bureau of Investigation                        |
| <b>CEHT</b>      | Cyber-Enabled Human Trafficking                        |
| <b>CERT-In</b>   | Indian Computer Emergency Response Team                |
| <b>CLPR Act</b>  | Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act          |
| <b>CPCR Act</b>  | Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act         |
| <b>CSAM</b>      | Child Sexual Abuse Material                            |
| <b>CSOs</b>      | Civil Society Organisations                            |
| <b>CSR</b>       | Corporate Social Responsibility                        |
| <b>DAHTU</b>     | District Anti Human Trafficking Unit                   |
| <b>DMC</b>       | District Monitoring Cell                               |
| <b>DRDA</b>      | District Rural Development Agency                      |
| <b>FIU-IND</b>   | Financial Intelligence Unit-India                      |
| <b>I &amp; B</b> | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting               |
| <b>I4C</b>       | Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre                 |
| <b>ICJS</b>      | Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System                 |
| <b>IMCC</b>      | Inter-Ministerial Coordination Council                 |
| <b>IT Act</b>    | Information Technology Act                             |
| <b>ITPA</b>      | Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act                       |
| <b>IVSCs</b>     | Integrated Victim Support Centres                      |
| <b>JJ Act</b>    | Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act |
| <b>LEAs</b>      | Law Enforcement Agencies                               |
| <b>MEA</b>       | Ministry of External Affairs                           |
| <b>MeitY</b>     | Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology     |
| <b>MEL</b>       | Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning                   |
| <b>MFSU</b>      | National Forensic Sciences University                  |

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>MHA</b>        | Ministry of Home Affairs  |
| <b>MoCA</b>       | Ministry of Civil Aviation                                      |
| <b>MoE</b>        | Ministry of Education   |
| <b>MoHFW</b>      | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare                           |
| <b>MOIA</b>       | Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs                             |
| <b>MOL&amp;E</b>  | Ministry of Labour and Employment                               |
| <b>MoL&amp; J</b> | Ministry of Law & Justice                                       |
| <b>MoRD</b>       | Ministry of Rural Development                                   |
| <b>MSJE</b>       | Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment                      |
| <b>MSME</b>       | Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises                 |
| <b>MWCD</b>       | Ministry of Women & Child Development                           |
| <b>NCC</b>        | National Coordination Centre                                    |
| <b>NCR&amp;IC</b> | National Cyber-Crime Research & Innovation Centre               |
| <b>NCRB</b>       | National Crime Records Bureau                                   |
| <b>NIA</b>        | National Investigation Agency                                   |
| <b>NIC</b>        | National Informatics Centre                                     |
| <b>NJA</b>        | National Judicial Academy                                       |
| <b>NPA</b>        | National Police Academy   |
| <b>NPoA</b>       | National Plan of Action   |
| <b>NSDC</b>       | National Skill Development Corporation                          |
| <b>PLC</b>        | Panchayat-Level Committee                                       |
| <b>POCSO</b>      | Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act                 |
| <b>PRI</b>        | Panchayat Raj Institutions                                      |
| <b>PSA</b>        | Public Service Announcement                                     |
| <b>RBI</b>        | Reserve Bank of India   |
| <b>SCC</b>        | State Coordination Centre                                       |
| <b>SOPs</b>       | Standard Operating Procedures                                   |
| <b>TRAI</b>       | Telecom Regulatory Authority of India                           |
| <b>UGC</b>        | University Grants Commission                                    |
| <b>UNTOC</b>      | United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime |

## I. Introduction

Technological advancements have revolutionised virtually every aspect of human life. Central to this transformation has been the proliferation of digital technologies. The two phenomena, which are the widespread availability of high-speed internet connectivity and the proliferation of mobile apps, have taken information exchange to unprecedented levels, leading to the democratisation of technology and empowering individuals to participate in the digital economy like never before. This accelerated pace of technological adoption has enabled individuals to access information and services easily. Applications thriving on such technological advances, such as social media platforms, have given new meaning to forging associations, sharing and engaging with content, and fostering virtual communities and networks that transcend geographic boundaries. AI powered algorithms are increasingly being used to automate tasks, optimise processes, and personalise experiences, transforming how businesses operate, and individuals interact with technology.

Unfortunately, this technological advancement also has a dark side. Digital platforms have offered safe havens to criminal elements who exploit these platforms for illicit activities. Cyberspace is the new crime scene, enabling fraud, identity theft, doxing, morphing, phishing, and many other crimes, including Cyber-Enabled Human Trafficking (CEHT). The anonymity, accessibility, and dynamic nature of the internet have facilitated the perpetration of crimes on an unprecedented scale globally.

Over the past few decades, trafficking in persons as a crime has expanded and manifested into various forms. The entry of technology, and the dynamics of technology-supported human trafficking have taken this global scourge to new levels. Technology has become a tool for traffickers to facilitate, organise, network, transact and evade authorities with greater speed, less cost and more anonymity.

Between January and April 2024, India lost significant amounts to cyber scams: ₹14,25,827,200 (US\$16.96 million) from investment scams, ₹2,22,775,500 (US\$2.65 million) from trading scams, and millions more from digital arrest and dating scams, according to I4C<sup>1</sup>. Reports indicate these scams, originating from Southeast Asia, are part of organised crime networks tied to cyber-enabled human trafficking wherein trafficked victims are forced to commit such crimes.

Prajwala, a leading anti-trafficking organisation conducted extensive, on-ground research in 2024 to explore the evolving landscape of CEHT. This involved wide-ranging consultations with leading global experts, gathering data from law enforcement officials, conducting validation investigations, interactions with survivors, interactions with civil society organisations, and extensive secondary research.

---

<sup>1</sup>[www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/cyber-scams-and-trafficking-india-s-southeast-asian-challenge#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20 Indian%20 Cyber,US%241.43%20 million%20from%204%2C600](http://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/cyber-scams-and-trafficking-india-s-southeast-asian-challenge#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20 Indian%20 Cyber,US%241.43%20 million%20from%204%2C600)

The major findings of the research captured in a document titled “The National Action Research Report” are summarised as follows:

#### **A. Problem Recognition:**

1. India is yet to recognise cyber-enabled human trafficking as a serious concern and take measures to counter the same.
2. Many countries globally recognised this pattern, which enabled them to act earlier, work in a coordinated manner helping them to take proactive legal action, and create policy measures to combat some forms of CEHT.
3. Emerging CEHT cases indicate that poverty and economic vulnerability are not the only precursors to human trafficking. Cyber technology has acted as an equaliser, making anyone who is emotionally vulnerable from any economic strata of society and using cyber technology in their daily life, a potential victim.
4. The perception that CEHT thrived only on the dark web is a myth. This is because traffickers have effortlessly committed their crimes on the surface web through popular social media platforms, matrimonial sites, dating sites, pages offering employment, etc.
5. Though the law enforcement authorities have observed the role of cyber technology in human trafficking during their everyday policing, their understanding of CEHT and its role is relatively nascent.
6. The lack of a definition for CEHT has led to fragmented and inadequate legal responses that fail to address the gravity and extent of the crime.

#### **B. Newer Trends and Patterns :**

7. Despite concerted efforts, traditional forms of human trafficking like commercial sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, organ trade, and illegal adoption continue unabated. To make matters worse, the use of cyber technology, which powers social media, job sites, dating sites, matrimonial sites, and instant messaging apps, has accelerated these existing crimes and have also led to the emergence of newer forms of the crime that target almost everyone who has access to cyber technology.
8. Young men from India who are either working in the Middle East in menial jobs or have just come back from the Gulf region, are being lured by the use of YouTube videos and social media groups to work in countries like Russia. They have been promised high paying jobs in the service industry and housekeeping, and even possibilities of living in Finland or other European nations. Instead, several of them have ended up working in active combat zones, risking their lives and liberties.

9. Young educated men who are computer literate and aspire for jobs abroad, are being lured using social media groups and job sites for high paying jobs in Thailand and Singapore, manipulated by fraudulent means and taken to the Golden Triangle of Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar and kept in captivity and coerced to commit cyber-crimes.
10. The number of cyber-criminals who are themselves victims of human trafficking is increasing as cyber-scanning centres and compounds in several parts of South Asia expand and function with impunity.
11. Child trafficking for Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) is on the rise with many technological applications, such as Telegram, providing an enabling platform on the surface web for such content to be bought and sold.
12. Online gaming apps are being used to groom and coerce children to self-generate sexually abusive material or work in the flesh trade industry.
13. The penetration of CEHT into financial crimes using methods such as fake loan apps, 'pig butchering,' 'honey trapping,' sextortion, and 'package fraud,' is increasing the number of people vulnerable to being duped, trafficked, and forced to commit crimes and become traffickers.

### **C. Technology as a Key Enabler**

14. Communication platforms such as WhatsApp, Telegram, and Facebook Messenger serve as primary channels for recruitment, transportation, and coordination for harbouring victims. Social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, dating sites, and online gaming applications serve as virtual hunting grounds for traffickers.
15. End-to-end encryption, self-destructing messages, and the lack of content moderation offered by the platforms are enabling human traffickers to commit crimes with anonymity and ease.
16. Digital currency transactions, seamlessly woven into the transactions of the traffickers, is allowing them to remain anonymous and make payments without any hassles.

#### **D. Preparedness of Law Enforcement Officers**

17. Human trafficking cases are handled through the AHTUs across the country. In many jurisdictions these AHTUs are not designated police stations, thereby lacking the powers to investigate any human trafficking crime, including those enabled by technology. Their role is limited to crime detection and rescue of victims, and thereafter the case is transferred to the local police station, which is not equipped to handle such cases since they require specialised investigation skills. All technology related crimes are investigated by Cyber Crime Police Stations. Consequently, the technology aspect in CEHT cases is not investigated by the law enforcement.
18. Law enforcement officers lack adequate technical skills, expertise, resources, and infrastructure to collect information for preventing early crime detection and intervention in CEHT cases.
19. The newer reporting mechanisms like cyber tip-lines/ cyber-crime portals have expanded the scope of reporting/detection of cases, but police officers are still largely dependent on traditional reporting methods, such as complaints by victims or their families and tip-offs from anonymous sources or concerned citizens.
20. Cyber forensics, collection and preservation of digital data, and meaningful interpretation of the data for effective prosecution of human trafficking cases, faces serious challenges in the uniform understanding of the preservation of digital evidence.
21. Lack of intra-state, inter-state, and international mechanisms to investigate human trafficking cases, especially those enabled by technology, has put law enforcers at a disadvantage while handling such cases.

#### **E. Victim Services**

22. The statutory support system offers support to victims who are women and children and leaves out men who are increasingly visible in CEHT cases.
23. Many victims of CEHT do not get access to formal support since they are treated as perpetrators of crime, ignoring the fact that their acts were committed under coercion.
24. Psycho-social interventions across the country do not factor in the digital damage on a victim while dealing with a case of CEHT.

25. Victims of newer forms of CEHT cases such as online criminality and recruitment for war zones are not entitled to any kind of services.

#### **F. Accountability of Intermediaries**

26. Most technology companies do not take proactive corrective action under the guise of privacy and freedom of speech/expression.

27. Their architecture does not have screening processes, and their products end up providing an enabling environment for traffickers.

28. Law enforcement officers find it challenging to get co-operation during investigation.

29. Some technology firms have started to recognise CEHT as a threat and have begun investing resources to develop technological solutions to counter the same. However, such actions are not part of their core business plan but mostly come under CSR initiatives, indicating perhaps a prioritisation of business interests over the prevention of crime.

#### **G. Civil Society Organisations**

30. Most civil society organisations working on anti-human trafficking acknowledge the increasing visibility of technology in all human trafficking cases. Some are supporting technological firms to improve safeguarding protocols by taking the role of 'trusted flaggers.'

31. A small number of organisations have filed cases to hold technological firms accountable in human trafficking cases.

32. A few organisations have effectively used technological solutions to detect and report human trafficking cases especially those related to child trafficking and child sexual abusive material.

## II. Need for a National Plan of Action

The escalating nature of CEHT as revealed in the National Action Research Report demands an urgent and structured response. The crime is expanding exponentially, leveraging the anonymity and reach provided by cyber technologies to exploit vulnerable individuals. Currently, our preparedness to combat this sophisticated and pervasive crime is inadequate and the following concerns emerge from the research:

1. Growing anonymity of trafficking networks.
2. Rapid expansion targeting a larger population, with efforts to combat the crime still in its nascent stage.
3. Increasing digital penetration, heightening the vulnerability of children.
4. The urgent need to conceptualise CEHT within an effective legal framework and sensitisation of the criminal justice system towards the risks that a diverse socio-economic strata (including boys and men) face.
5. The widespread ease of production and dissemination of CSAM involving trafficked children on the surface web.
6. Generation of revenue at all levels of human trafficking, functioning beyond geographical boundaries, effortless integration of technology, and use of advanced technologies.
7. A scenario where there has been a crossover of the trafficked to the trafficker resulting in a large number of trafficked persons being compelled to act as perpetrators. The victim is physically and digitally exploited, while simultaneously being made to generate revenue for the traffickers
8. Lack of accountability among intermediaries.
9. While cybercrimes are increasingly recognized as a grave concern, the involvement of human trafficking networks behind them remains largely unacknowledged.

The draft NPoA aims to provide a comprehensive framework and blueprint to address the above-mentioned concerns and to equip the country in effectively addressing CEHT.

The national and global nature of CEHT necessitates a cohesive framework that can address both local and international dimensions of the crisis. This draft NPoA provides such a framework, structured to tackle the multifaceted challenges of CEHT. It aims to outline clear actions and strategies to prevent, detect, investigate, and prosecute these crimes while offering protection and support to victims.

### III. Process Adopted for drafting NPoA

For the purposes of drafting this plan of action, the following definition has been used, which is in conformance with the definition of human trafficking provided both in the national laws and by United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNOTC), integrating the dimension of cyber technology:

***“Cyber-Enabled Human Trafficking (CEHT) encompasses the use of digital technologies and online platforms for the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for exploitation, including sexual exploitation, forced labour, organ trafficking, and other forms of servitude.”***

The findings of the action research and the inputs received from global experts, police officers who contributed to the data collection, and experts from civil society were used to prepare the first draft of the NPoA.

This draft was then circulated among 120 police officers, directors of judicial academies, directors of prosecution, women and child welfare officers, and civil society organisations from 27 states during a National Consultation on Countering ‘Cyber-Enabled Human Trafficking’ organised in collaboration with the Government of Andhra Pradesh at Vijayawada. Inputs from all the stakeholders were diligently integrated into the original draft.

The finalised draft National Plan of Action to Combat Cyber-Enabled Human Trafficking is a culmination of collective efforts and input gathered from all stakeholders from across the country, both within the criminal justice system and the welfare programs.

## IV. Guiding Principles

Any national plan envisages a set of guiding principles that are non-negotiable, and which act as a doctrine to develop all strategies and interventions. As CEHT affects all persons alike in unique ways, leaving irreversible scars in the lives of human beings impacted, the following guiding principles will steer the NPoA.

### ❖ Rights Based :

The plan will be trauma-informed<sup>2</sup> and will ensure that the basic human rights of the victim are upheld and respected. Additionally, the following rights will be an integral part of each intervention:

- Right to dignity
- Right not to be re-traumatised and re-victimised
- Right to informed choices, privacy, and confidentiality
- Right to self-determination and participation

### ❖ Individualised and Comprehensive :

It will be inclusive and be able to address the needs of individuals and communities across all demographic regions.

### ❖ Equitable :

The plan will ensure that all services are accessible to all the regions. The activities are designed in a manner that facilitates people who may be facing more vulnerability or impact to have equal access to services.

### ❖ Child Friendly & Gender-sensitive :

The plan will be age-appropriate, child friendly, and recognise the gender-based vulnerabilities and risks.

### ❖ Transparent & Accountable :

The plan will be accountable and subject to mandatory external standardised social audit processes.

---

<sup>2</sup>For the purposes of this plan of action “trauma informed” means to recognise the trauma faced by the trafficked, and being mindful of personal and societal consequences, anticipating survivors’ response post trauma, and ensuring that all further action taken does not add to their trauma. The underlying principle is to foster growth, resiliency, and healing. (drawn from “What does it mean to be trauma-informed?”, Katherine King, Psy.D, [www.psychologytoday.com](http://www.psychologytoday.com))

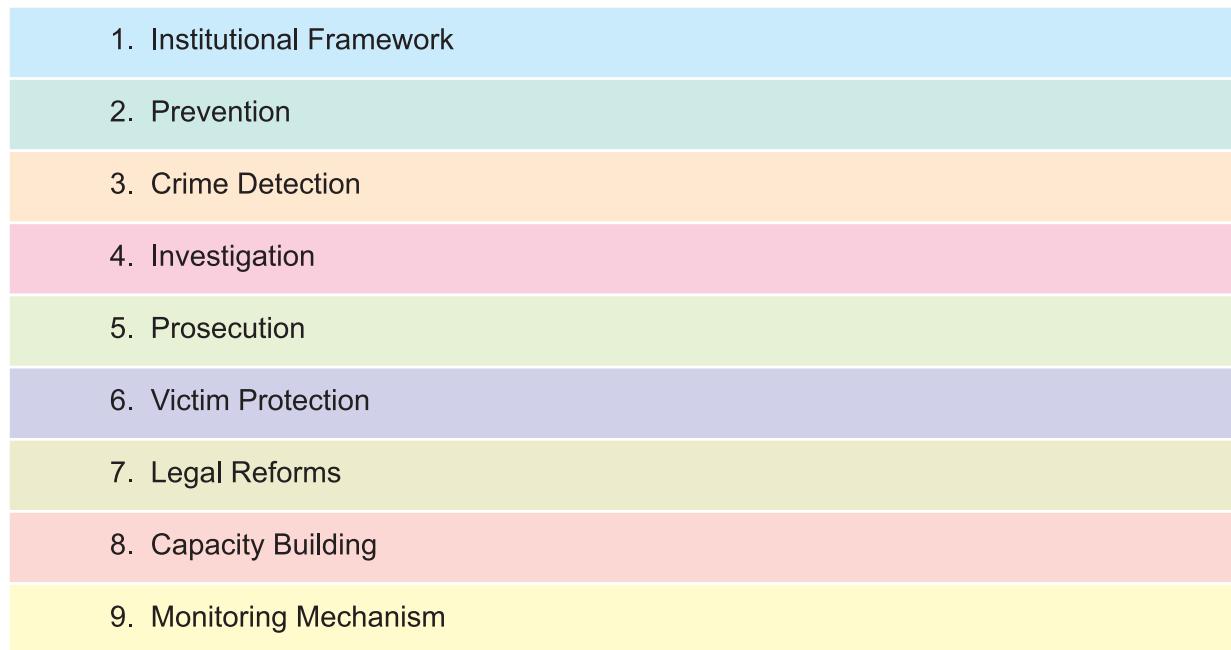
## V. Objectives

1. **Preventing Exploitation** : Educate vulnerable populations and the general public about the risks of CEHT and promote safe online practices.
2. **Enhancing Detection and Rescue** : Develop and deploy technological solutions to identify and assist victims swiftly.
3. **Care, Protection, Rehabilitation & Restitution**: Provide comprehensive care, protection, rehabilitation and restitution to CEHT survivors, ensuring their successful reintegration into society.
4. **Strengthening Legal Frameworks** : Update and enforce laws to address the unique challenges posed by CEHT.
5. **Capacity Building of stakeholders** : Strengthen the skills and knowledge of both state and non-state stakeholders to effectively combat CEHT.
6. **Fostering Collaboration** : Encourage cooperation among government agencies, law enforcement, technology companies, civil society organisations, and international partners.
7. **Robust Monitoring mechanisms** : Establish comprehensive monitoring systems to track and evaluate CEHT activities, ensuring timely detection, intervention, and accountability across all stakeholders.

## VI. Structure and Flow of the National Plan of Action (NPoA)

The draft NPoA is structured to provide a comprehensive and systematic approach to combat CEHT. Each category within the NPoA addresses critical aspects of this issue and outlines specific measures to be implemented.

The proposed NPoA is structured as follows:



Each segment of the action plan is designed to cover specific activities and actions, ensuring a coordinated and comprehensive approach to combat CEHT. This structured flow not only enhances our national capabilities but also aligns with global efforts to tackle this critical issue effectively.

## 1. Institutional Framework

Establish an overarching institutional infrastructure and ecosystem for the effective prevention, detection, investigation, protection and prosecution of CEHT crimes, both nationally and internationally, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.

### 1.1 Inter-Ministerial Coordination Council (IMCC):

Set up an inter-ministerial coordination council at the national level to act as the national advisory council that facilitates coordination among all relevant ministries. This council will be co-chaired by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Women and Child Development, with the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology serving as the convenor. IMCC will also include four representatives from civil society who are domain experts in human trafficking and cybersafety. IMCC will meet twice a year.

### 1.2 National Coordination Centre (NCC) :

The Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), in collaboration with Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) cell of the Ministry of Home Affairs and a nodal unit set up by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, would serve as the nodal centre, complete with a dedicated nodal officer and sufficient personnel, to oversee, coordinate, implement, and monitor the NPoA.

The National Coordination Centre (NCC) will maintain a panel of domain experts on human trafficking and cyber-safety from the civil society who will provide assistance as and when required.

#### **The role of NCC, among others will include : -**

- 1.2.1** Developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for inter-state cooperation and international law enforcement linkages including cooperation with Interpol to identify, investigate, and prosecute cases of CEHT, while strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies to effectively implement these procedures.
- 1.2.2** Recommending a regulatory and enforcement framework for securing cooperation from technology platforms and to hold them accountable for their role in the use of cyber technologies that recruit, control, and exploit victims.
- 1.2.3** Establishing mandatory minimum protocol for technology firms and intermediaries operating within the country, along with the appointment of an easily accessible nodal officer.
- 1.2.4** Establishing a national observatory to monitor CEHT cases, enhance data collection, and research the scope and nature of cyber technology misuse in order to develop solutions with nationwide application.

- 1.2.5** Coordinate with cybersecurity firms to gather intelligence on CEHT, with oversight provided by law enforcement agencies.
- 1.2.6** Recommending legislative reforms that strengthen legal provisions, enhance victim-centric justice delivery, and establish integrated victim support centres and compensation schemes for CEHT victims.
- 1.2.7** Facilitating training and capacity-building programs for law enforcement agencies, frontline workers, and legal professionals to improve their capabilities in detecting, investigating, and assisting victims of CEHT.

### **1.3. State Coordination Centre (SCC) :**

Each state will establish a State Coordination Centre (SCC), chaired by the Chief Secretary and reviewed monthly. The SCC will be composed of senior police officers responsible for dealing with human trafficking and cybercrime cases, cyber safety experts, representatives from department of women and child welfare, representatives of all relevant line departments, and two credible civil society organisations working on the issue of human trafficking and cyber safety.

The SCC will be fully staffed and housed within the state's cybersecurity bureau/cyber dome/ cybercrime coordination centre, or its equivalent. With a designated department and a nodal officer, the SCC will manage and oversee efforts to combat CEHT both within and across states.

The National Coordination Centre (NCC) will fund the SCC and provide the necessary training to ensure effective execution of its role in addressing CEHT.

### **1.4 District Monitoring Cell (DMC) :**

The District Monitoring Cell (DMC) will be established with full-time staff drawn from anti-human trafficking units, cyber-police stations, and civil society organisations working on human trafficking or cyber safety. It will be chaired by the District Collector/Magistrate, with the Superintendent of Police (SP) serving as the convenor.

The DMC, located at the SP's office, will oversee all CEHT cases within the district, ensuring adherence to proper case management protocols throughout the legal process and monitoring prevention campaigns. The DMC will report directly to the SCC and ensure that monthly data from the district is submitted.

### **1.5 Panchayat-Level Committees (PLC) :**

One Anti-Human Trafficking Unit in every Panchayat will be designated as the Panchayat-Level Committee (PLC) to serve as the grassroot unit for reporting and addressing CEHT cases.

These cells will work closely with other police units and grassroots civil society organisations for local intelligence gathering, early detection of CEHT cases, establishing community reporting mechanisms for citizens to report confidentially, and undertaking community campaigns.

The PLC will send weekly reports to the District Monitoring Cell (DMC) on the cases prevented, detected, and prosecuted. The PLC will also report on the community-level campaigns conducted every month and its outreach efforts.

## **Stakeholders**

|  |
|--|
| Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)                           |
| Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD)             |
| Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)                       |
| Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) |
| Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (I & B)         |
| Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOL&E )               |
| Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA)               |
| Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE)        |
| Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)             |
| Ministry of Law & Justice (MoL& J)                       |
| Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)                     |
| Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)            |
| Ministry of Education (MoE)                              |
| State Governments represented by all line departments    |

## 2. Prevention

Efforts to prevent CEHT is possible by addressing the root causes of CEHT and by promoting awareness, reducing vulnerabilities, and building resilience within communities. A multi-stakeholder approach is necessary, bringing together government agencies, CSOs, the private sector, and technology platforms to implement targeted interventions. Digital literacy programs, public campaigns, and early warning systems can empower at-risk populations. Additionally, frameworks for regulating online spaces and technology use are essential for preventing exploitation and recruitment through digital platforms.

### **The National Coordination Centre (NCC) will :**

- 2.1** Develop user-friendly age-appropriate training manuals on online safety and the dangers and signs of CEHT. It will pass necessary orders to integrate them into the curriculum of prominent education boards in India such as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE); Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE); Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS); along with the equivalent various state boards to build awareness amongst children and young adults in educational setups (schools, colleges, vocational schools etc.)
- 2.2** Prepare training manuals to conduct community-based prevention programmes for raising awareness about CEHT and promote safe online practices for all frontline workers, including village volunteers of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI), District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers, beat police officers, paralegal workers, anti-human trafficking clubs, and Cyber Volunteer. It will issue necessary directions to appropriate ministries to ensure the implementation of these manuals.
- 2.3** Develop audio-visual and other communication tools on online safety to be integrated across all ministries.
- 2.4** Forge partnerships with media organisations to produce and broadcast Public Service Announcements (PSAs) addressing the risks of CEHT, create reporting mechanisms, and disseminate information regarding the available support services through cinema theatres, television, and radio.
- 2.5** Develop mobile applications and online tools for all SCC that provide real-time assistance and resources for reporting suspicious online activities, malicious links, fake websites, and accessing support services.
- 2.6** Evolve safeguarding protocols on Government websites and earmark resources to unmask and blacklist fraudulent websites and spread awareness among job seekers on necessary due diligence.

- 2.7** Collaborate with technology companies and cybersecurity firms to implement measures such as age verification tools, content moderation algorithms, and reporting mechanisms to prevent online trafficking.
- 2.8** Create a database of free online safety tools and maintain a central repository of blacklisted sites and platforms that is accessible to law enforcement agencies, civil society, and the public.
- 2.9** Evolve upgraded parental control software and monitoring tools for all SCC that allow parents to supervise their minor children's online activities and protect them from potential risks.
- 2.10** Evolve safety control tools which can be purchased at their respective SCC by all establishments that provide public access to cyber technologies such as cyber cafes, schools and institutions having computer labs etc.
- 2.11** Establish robust digital mechanisms and accountability framework to monitor social media platforms, dark web applications, Play Store, App Store, EdTech store, and any other platforms on content moderation and compliance with existing laws.
- 2.12** Establish updated data analytics to identify trends and hotspots related to CEHT across the nation.
- 2.13** Develop prevention tools and mandatory reporting mechanisms of suspicious transactions.
- 2.14** Evolve strict regulatory provisions to be mandated to all financial institutions for usage of bank accounts with fake credentials.
- 2.15** Evolve regulatory mechanisms for the present Know Your Customer (KYC) procedures to address issues like "mule SIM cards" and "mule bank accounts". KYC procedures should extend to the usage of technical services too. Anonymous usage of these services should be prohibited.
- 2.16** Recommend Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to pass necessary directions to all financial institutions to adopt the preventive tools, mandatory reporting and regulatory mechanisms.

#### **The State Coordination Centre (SCC) will :**

- 2.17** Coordinate the adaptation and integration of user-friendly, age-appropriate training manuals on online safety and CEHT into state education board curricula including translation to local language.

- 2.18** Oversee the implementation of community-based prevention programs in the state by frontline workers.
- 2.19** Adapt audio-visual and communication tools on online safety in local language and facilitate the dissemination across all line departments in the state.
- 2.20** Collaborate with media organisations to produce and broadcast state specific PSAs addressing CEHT risks and available support services.
- 2.21** Monitor the implementation of safety control tools in public establishments, such as cyber cafes and schools.
- 2.22** Direct DMCs to gather data and identify trends related to CEHT within the state.

**The District Monitoring Cell (DMC) will :**

- 2.23** Oversee the implementation of community-based prevention programs by PLCs aimed at raising awareness about CEHT within the district.
- 2.24** Implement age-appropriate training programs in all educational institutions including coaching centres to raise awareness about online safety and the dangers and signs of CEHT based on manuals provided.
- 2.25** Gather monthly data from the PLCs on prevention efforts and community engagement activities and analyse trends to inform for strategic responses.
- 2.26** Provide regular reports to the SCC on the status of community initiatives and the effectiveness of training programs, highlighting areas for improvement and resource needs.
- 2.27** Organise training sessions for frontline workers in the district to equip them with the skills to recognize signs of CEHT and promote safe online practices.
- 2.28** Facilitate district-wide awareness campaigns on CEHT and online safety using audio-visual tools and resources.
- 2.29** Assess the effectiveness of community-based prevention programs and training initiatives, making necessary adjustments based on feedback and emerging trends in CEHT.
- 2.30** Distribute resources, tools, and support services for reporting suspicious activities to local stakeholders, including civil society organisations and community leaders.
- 2.31** Facilitate the establishment of confidential reporting mechanisms within the community, ensuring safety and support to any person when reporting suspicious activities.

### **The Panchayat-Level Committees (PLC) will :**

- 2.32** Conduct community-based prevention programs focused on raising awareness about CEHT and promoting safe online practices among all communities through the frontline workers.
- 2.33** Ensure local media organisations broadcast PSAs that communicate the risks of CEHT, reporting mechanisms, and available support services to the community.
- 2.34** Encourage communities to use mobile applications and online tools for reporting suspicious online activities and accessing support services.
- 2.35** Inform the community about the safeguarding protocols established for government websites and promote awareness of due diligence practices among job seekers regarding fraudulent websites.
- 2.36** Educate parents on the importance and usage of parental control software and monitoring tools to supervise their children's online activities effectively.
- 2.37** Promote the use of safety control tools in public establishments, such as cyber cafes and educational institutions in the panchayat, ensuring that these measures are adopted for better online safety.
- 2.38** Track and report local trends and suspicious activities related to CEHT to the DMC for improved data analytics and strategic responses.

### **Stakeholders**

|   |
|---|
| Ministry of Education (MoE)                       |
| State Education Departments                       |
| I4C   |
| University Grants Commission (UGC)                |
| All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) |
| Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)       |

|   |
|---|
| Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE)              |
| Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE) |
| National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)                   |
| National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) |
| State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERT)   |
| Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)                                   |
| Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)     |
| Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports                          |
| National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)                 |
| Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)                 |
| Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)                          |
| Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD)                |
| National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)                     |
| Nehru Yuva Kendra   |
| Civil Society Organizations                                   |
| National Social Service Scheme (NSS)                          |
| Registered Religious Legal Entities                           |
| Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (I&B)                |
| Department of Information and Public Relations of States      |
| Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)    |
| Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoL&E)                       |
| Ministry of Finance   |
| Reserve Bank of India (RBI)                                   |
| Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)                 |

### 3. Crime Detection

Effective detection of CEHT cases requires a multi-layered approach that integrates advanced data analytics, intelligence sharing, and monitoring systems to proactively identify emerging threats. Collaboration between law enforcement, technology firms, and civil society is essential for real-time threat detection and early intervention. A unified national framework for information exchange will enhance inter-state coordination and cross-border detection efforts.

#### **The National Coordination Centre (NCC) will:**

- 3.1** Establish mandatory reporting mechanisms for all technological firms to report crimes related to CEHT and CSAM to the national nodal centre established by the NCC.
- 3.2** Recommend necessary amendments to the law which will ensure compliance regarding mandatory reporting.
- 3.3** Direct the National Cyber-Crime Research & Innovation Centre (NCR&IC), a wing of I4C, to develop advanced research tools, methodologies, and the use of OSINT and AI technologies for detecting CEHT cases, which will be made available to the SCC.
- 3.4** Create a centralised repository of CEHT investigative resources accessible to law enforcement agencies, allowing access to knowledge on emerging trends in offenders' modus operandi and up-to-date information on the fast-changing patterns of technology use and the technological landscape.
- 3.5** Empower law enforcement agencies to implement data analytics tools to monitor and analyse internet traffic in real-time for potential CEHT indicators.
- 3.6** In collaboration with technology companies, research institutions, and academic institutions, develop and deploy AI-powered detection systems utilising information from OSINT resources to identify and flag suspicious online activities related to human trafficking.
- 3.7** Develop protocols for the utilisation of the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) and the Pariman Geo-Portal, developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), for anti-human trafficking efforts, and recommend adoption by states.
- 3.8** Review and strengthen the National Cyber-Crime Reporting Portal by I4C to include specific sections and features for reporting CEHT activities anonymously, ensuring ease of access and use for the general public.
- 3.9** Establish protocols and guidelines for information sharing on suspected CEHT cases and criminal networks between international agencies such as the

European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol).

**The State Coordination Centre (SCC) will :**

- 3.10** Strengthen cyber patrolling tools to proactively identify online CEHT networks, with options for anonymous reporting.
- 3.11** Profile criminals and potential criminals through repository databases, including facial recognition and other biometric tools, available to law enforcement agencies.
- 3.12** Facilitate access for all DMC the centralised repository of CEHT investigative resources for law enforcement agencies, ensuring they are equipped with knowledge on emerging trends in offenders' modus operandi and technology use.
- 3.13** Oversee the use of data analytics tools by local law enforcement agencies to monitor and analyse internet traffic for potential indicators of CEHT.
- 3.14** Implement and recommend protocols for the use of the ICJS and the Pariman Geo-Portal in anti-human trafficking efforts at the state level.
- 3.15** Promote the use of National Cyber-Crime Reporting Portal for reporting CEHT activities anonymously in the state.
- 3.16** Provide information to NCC on suspected CEHT cases and criminal networks which have international linkages for effective case management of transnational human trafficking cases which are technology enabled.
- 3.17** Establish guidelines for information sharing on suspected CEHT cases and criminal networks with local law enforcement and community stakeholders, enhancing coordination and response efforts.
- 3.18** Provide training content to all DMCs on CEHT crime detection tools and monitor the implementation.

**The District Monitoring Cell (DMC) will:**

- 3.19** Provide regular training and refresher courses to all PLCs in the use of CEHT crime detection tools and monitor the usage of these tools.
- 3.20** Monitor data analytics tools and analyse internet traffic in real-time, identifying potential indicators of CEHT within the district.
- 3.21** Monitor the use of the National Cyber-Crime Reporting Portal in the district to

facilitate anonymous reporting of CEHT activities within the community, ensuring ease of access and encouraging local participation.

- 3.22** Inform and coordinate with SCC any CEHT case detected that has intra-state, inter-state or international implications from the district.
- 3.23** Report monthly to the SCC on the status of CEHT cases, investigative efforts, and any emerging trends in the district.

#### **The Panchayat-Level Committees (PLC) will:**

- 3.24** Encourage reporting suspicious online activities by the community and proactively register cases of CEHT through community reporting.
- 3.25** Provide information on anonymous reporting options for communities and ensure protection to whistle-blowers.
- 3.26** Collect and share data on local trends and suspicious activities related to CEHT with the DMC for improved data analytics efforts.
- 3.27** Organise regular workshops and training sessions for community members identified as trusted flaggers for the purpose of early crime detection.

#### **Stakeholders**

|  |
|--|
| MHA  |
| National Informatics Centre (NIC)                          |
| Ministry of Human Resource Development                     |
| MeitY  |
| Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In)          |
| National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)                       |
| Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)                      |
| National Investigation Agency (NIA)                        |
| National Cyber-Crime Research & Innovation Centre (NCR&IC) |
| Telecom Regulatory Authority of India                      |

## 4. Investigation

A well-structured investigative framework must leverage specialised cyber forensic tools, cross-sector collaboration, and streamlined protocols to track and dismantle trafficking networks. Inter-agency coordination, both domestic and international, is critical for timely access to evidence and resources. Building investigative expertise through continuous training, especially in digital forensics, will improve the ability to handle complex CEHT cases effectively.

### **The National Coordination Centre (NCC) will:**

- 4.1** Develop protocols and issue advisories on all safeguarding measures, investigation, collection of evidence, and intra-state and inter-state cooperation mechanisms for time-bound investigation of CEHT cases within the country.
- 4.2** Initiate investigation of international/transnational nature of CEHT cases through pan-India investigating agencies and the international liaison focal point.
- 4.3** Make recommendations to the IMCC on regional cooperation mechanisms to enhance coordination and facilitate joint investigations into transnational criminal networks, necessitating multi-stakeholder collaboration with a victim-centric approach.
- 4.4** Develop advanced investigation tools in collaboration with licensed and accredited expert technological groups, which should be reviewed annually.
- 4.5** Develop and issue SOPs on seizure/ collection, custody/handling, analysing and preserving of digital evidence including following certification processes to present evidence in courts.
- 4.6** In consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), issue guidelines to banks and financial institutions to track and investigate financial transactions linked to CEHT activities in collaboration with the Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND).
- 4.7** In collaboration with Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), establish protocols for telecom companies to prioritise and promptly respond to law enforcement requests for data in CEHT investigations.

### **The State Coordination Centre (SCC) will:**

- 4.8** Set up District-level anti-human trafficking police stations (DAHTU) with a special wing to investigate CEHT cases.
- 4.9** In consultation with NCC set up Joint Cyber Crime Coordination Teams (JCCT) for inter-state investigation of CEHT cases.
- 4.10** Facilitate intra-state investigation of CEHT cases.

- 4.11** Enhance digital forensic capabilities for evidence gathering, storage, and analysis by equipping CEHT units with advanced forensic tools and training, in collaboration with the National Forensic Sciences University and state forensic labs.
- 4.12** Establish adequate cyber forensic labs with advanced forensics resources, infrastructure and specialised manpower ensuring forensic reports are completed within two months, keeping up with the high volume of cases reported.

**The District Monitoring Cell (DMC) will:**

- 4.13** Implement through the DAHTU, SOPs for the collection, handling, and preservation of digital evidence in CEHT investigations as guided by the SCC.
- 4.14** Facilitate training sessions for law enforcement personnel within the district on advanced investigation techniques, digital evidence handling in collaboration with state forensic labs and procedures to seek information from technological firms.
- 4.15** Collect and analyse data related to CEHT cases in the district, ensuring timely submission of reports to the SCC for strategic oversight and resource allocation.
- 4.16** Develop a system for tracking the progress of CEHT investigations within the district, reporting any challenges or resource needs to the SCC.
- 4.17** Set up a district level panel of cyber security experts who will assist in complex CEHT cases.
- 4.18** In coordination with SCC undertake intra-state and inter-state investigation of CEHT cases.
- 4.19** Monitor case management of CEHT cases of DHTU and PLC on a day-to-day basis.

**The Panchayat-Level Committees (PLC) will:**

- 4.20** Undertake timely investigation of all the CEHT cases at the panchayat level.
- 4.21** Provide transparent tracking access to all complainants regarding the progress of the case.
- 4.22** Apply advanced technological tools to store and preserve digital evidence.
- 4.23** Seek support for cyber security experts from DMC in investigation of complex CEHT cases.

**4.24** Maintain regular communication with the DMC to receive updates on investigation protocols, ensuring the PLC is equipped with current information and resources and is implementing it

## Stakeholders

|  |
|--|
| MHA  |
| NCR&IC                                       |
| National Forensic Sciences University (MFSU) |
| RBI  |
| Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND)  |
| Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) |
| Ministry of Finance                          |
| Cyber Expert Panel                           |
| Technological Firms                          |

## 5. Prosecution

A victim-centred prosecution framework is essential for ensuring that offenders are held accountable without compromising on the well-being and safety of victims. Uniform legal processes across jurisdictions, expedited case management, and access to expert legal support will ensure fair and timely trials. While technology firms must also be legally compelled to cooperate with prosecution efforts, strengthening cross-border cooperation will address challenges posed by the transnational nature of CEHT.

### **The National Coordination Centre (NCC) will:**

- 5.1** Make recommendations to states for setting up Additional Special Sessions courts with trained staff to expedite CEHT cases based on the volume of cases reported.
- 5.2** Make recommendations to the Ministry of Law & Justice to initiate amendments to existing laws in order to improve victim-centric justice delivery in CEHT cases.
- 5.3** Issue advisory for the appointment of trained Special Prosecutors.
- 5.4** Develop and issue comprehensive prosecutorial guidelines for CEHT cases to ensure consistent and effective legal strategies across jurisdictions.
- 5.5** Issue advisories on special provisions that need to be included in witness protection programs, tailored to risk assessments, to ensure the safety of individuals testifying in CEHT cases and their families. This should encompass secure housing, witness relocation, and identity protection as necessary.

### **The State Coordination Centre (SCC) will:**

- 5.6** In consultation with the High Court, set up Additional Special Sessions Courts staffed by trained personnel with adequate infrastructure and advanced technology for presenting digital evidence in CEHT cases, in accordance with Section 173(3) of the BNS.
- 5.7** Make recommendations to the Director of Prosecution for the appointment of trained Special Prosecutors in courts dedicated to handling CEHT cases and presenting digital evidence.
- 5.8** Issue guidelines to establish a support system for witnesses and vulnerable-witness-friendly courtrooms, as per Section 180 of the BNS, including the designation of special counsellors to support victims and survivors during trials.
- 5.9** Establish robust case management systems to ensure delivery of justice within established time frames.

### **The District Monitoring Cell (DMC) will :**

- 5.10** Support the establishment of Additional Special Sessions Courts within the district, ensuring that they are equipped with the necessary infrastructure and technology for presenting digital evidence in CEHT cases.
- 5.11** Assist in implementing guidelines for creating a supportive environment for witnesses and vulnerable-witness-friendly courtrooms, ensuring adherence to the provisions outlined in the BNS in collaboration with District Legal Services Authority (DLSA).
- 5.12** Monitor and report on the effectiveness of case management systems established for CEHT cases, ensuring timely delivery of justice and identifying areas for improvement.

### **The Panchayat-Level Committees (PLC) will:**

- 5.13** Provide outreach support and legal aid through DLSA to all the complainants / victims for access to justice.
- 5.14** Collaborate with local law enforcement to facilitate witness support initiatives, ensuring community members are informed about available resources and assistance.
- 5.15** Encourage community members to report any issues or concerns related to the prosecution of CEHT cases, ensuring a feedback loop for continuous improvement.
- 5.16** Provide regular updates to the DMC on community engagement efforts related to witness support and the prosecution process for CEHT cases.

### **Stakeholders**

|   |
|---|
| MoL&J   |
| MHA   |
| National Legal Services Authority                                       |
| State Government through the Law Department and Director of Prosecution |
| High Courts   |

## 6. Victim Protection

Comprehensive and uniform victim protection measures are critical to ensuring CEHT survivors' safety, recovery, and reintegration. Effective coordination between all stakeholders, both state and non-state, including law enforcement, health services, and CSOs, will enhance access to trauma-informed care and rehabilitation. Standardised protocols across jurisdictions will ensure consistency in victim identification, need based support, and access to legal and psychological support. CSOs play a key role in fostering trust and providing innovative solutions for long-term victim recovery and empowerment in CEHT cases.

### **The National Coordination Centre (NCC) will:**

- 6.1** Recommend to the concerned ministeries to introduce schemes for establishing "Integrated Victim Support Centres for CEHT Victims," with clearly defined standards of care for these centres, ensuring they are appropriately budgeted.
- 6.2** In consultation with the National Legal Services Authority, strengthen the existing victim compensation scheme to factor in the digital damage to the mental health of victims.
- 6.3** In consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice, recommend necessary amendments to existing legislation to mandate that technology companies pay damages to victims as part of the restitution process.
- 6.4** Recommend a comprehensive victim-witness protection scheme, which includes provisions for identity changes, if necessary, safe accommodation for victims and their families until the trial concludes, and ensuring access to these services for victims who have been compelled to commit crimes.

### **The State Coordination Centre (SCC) will:**

- 6.5** Direct concerned stakeholders to set up gender-neutral Integrated Victim Support Centres (IVSCs) in all districts, which will include a hotline and trauma-informed support services such as psycho-social care, medical care, specialised counselling, legal aid, and both institutional and non-institutional rehabilitation support. The rehabilitation package should encompass educational opportunities, skill development, job placements, a continuum of care, entrepreneurship training, and loans/grants for small and medium enterprises for victims.
- 6.6** In consultation with the Home Department and FRRO, direct stakeholders concerned to establish special cells within selected IVSCs for foreign victims, providing support services for repatriation or deportation.
- 6.7** Direct stakeholders concerned to implement victim-witness protection schemes

for CEHT victims and their families, which may include identity changes, if necessary, provisions for safe accommodation until the trial concludes, and ensuring access to these services for victims who have been compelled to commit crimes.

**The District Monitoring Cell (DMC) will :**

- 6.8** Facilitate the establishment of IVSCs at the district level, ensuring access to trauma-informed support services for victims of CEHT.
- 6.9** Monitor the effective implementation of hotline services within the IVSCs for immediate assistance to victims.
- 6.10** Facilitate training for personnel at the IVSCs to provide psycho-social care, medical care, specialised counselling, legal aid, and rehabilitation support for victims.
- 6.11** Collaborate with local educational institutions and vocational training centres to provide educational opportunities and skill development for victims as part of their rehabilitation.
- 6.12** Maintain communication with the SCC to report on the establishment and functioning of IVSCs, highlighting any challenges and resource needs.

**The Panchayat-Level Committees (PLC) will :**

- 6.13** Create awareness about the services provided by IVSCs in the community.
- 6.14** Complete threat perception assessment of victims and recommend to authorities concerned, including law enforcement agencies and courts for necessary action.
- 6.15** Assist community members in accessing resources related to victim support services, including the hotline and information about legal aid and rehabilitation programs.
- 6.16** Collect feedback from victims and their families regarding the effectiveness of support services offered at the IVSCs and report this information to the DMC for necessary action.
- 6.17** Facilitate local outreach programs to inform victims about their rights and available protections, ensuring they are aware of victim-witness protection schemes.
- 6.18** Establish community networks to provide safe accommodation for victims until they can access services, ensuring their safety and well-being during the recovery process.

## Stakeholders

|   |
|---|
| MHA   |
| MWCD  |
| MEA   |
| State Social Welfare Departments                        |
| National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)           |
| MoHFW   |
| MoHFW   |
| MoRD  |
| Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)  |
| District Heads of Administration, Police, and Judiciary |
| Legal Services Authorities                              |

## 7. Legal Reforms

There is a need for a comprehensive National Legal Framework that defines CEHT, encompassing all aspects of this crime, ensuring inter-state and international cooperation, providing holistic trauma-informed victim services, and holding technology firms accountable for their role as enablers. Amendments to existing laws are essential to ensure the use of technology for CEHT is treated as an aggravated form of crime.

**The National Coordination Centre (NCC) will :**

- 7.1** Recommend appropriate legal amendments to the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), the Information Technology Act (IT Act), the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (ITPA), the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO). These amendments will clarify the definitions of CEHT, data protection, data retention, penalties, technological firm liability, and enforcement mechanisms.
- 7.2** Draft comprehensive legislation through multi-stakeholder consultation to address CEHT and recommend it for adoption through the IMC.
- 7.3** Issue protocols and procedures for intelligence gathering, evidence collection, witness protection, victim protection, and handling foreign nationals in CEHT cases.
- 7.4** Develop detailed guidelines for legal safeguards on the ethical use of technology in detecting and prosecuting CEHT, ensuring civil liberties and privacy protections.
- 7.5** Recommend adoption of data retention policies by relevant ministries, requiring Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and telecom companies to retain user data for a specified period to aid CEHT crime investigations.

### Stakeholders

|                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| MoL& J                            |
| MHA                               |
| MeitY                             |
| Internet Service Providers (ISPs) |
| Telecom companies                 |

## 8. Capacity Building

Building the capacity of stakeholders is essential to ensure a swift and coordinated response to CEHT. Comprehensive training programs for law enforcement, judiciary, and frontline workers will help develop specialised skills in detection, investigation, and victim support. Fostering partnerships with academia, technology platforms, and CSOs will drive innovation, while regular audits and performance assessments will ensure sustained operational effectiveness.

### **The National Coordination Centre (NCC) will :**

- 8.1** Develop comprehensive training resource materials, including SOPs and training manuals, for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), prosecutors, judicial officers, relevant service providers, civil society organisations, legally competent bodies, labour officials, and financial institutions on:
  - ❖ Enhancing capacity to detect CEHT cases and identify victims and perpetrators.
  - ❖ Enhancing capacity to investigate and prosecute CEHT cases, including appreciation of digital evidence.
  - ❖ Increasing capacity to provide victim-centred assistance to survivors.
  - ❖ Enhancing capacity to prevent CEHT crimes.
  - ❖ Improving documentation of CEHT cases.
- 8.2** Develop comprehensive training resource materials, including SOPs and training manuals for frontline workers, such as Anganwadi Workers, ASHA Workers, Village Volunteers, Panchayat Raj Institutions, educational institutions, airport staff, immigration officers etc., on:
  - ❖ Dangers of CEHT.
  - ❖ Identifying potential victims.
  - ❖ Identifying perpetrators.
  - ❖ Reporting mechanisms.

### **The State Coordination Centre (SCC) will :**

- 8.3** In collaboration with the state police academy and judicial academy, conduct induction orientation, refresher training, and advanced training for all stakeholders in the criminal justice system on CEHT.

- 8.4** In collaboration with the state police academy, conduct specialised training for District Monitoring Cells, Panchayat-Level Committees, and all Anti-Human Trafficking Police Stations with special CEHT wings on the latest technologies, investigative techniques, state-of-the-art tools and technologies, ethical considerations in cyber-crime investigations, and procedures to request electronic evidence from private companies and obtain cooperation from other states or countries.
- 8.5** In collaboration with the state police academy, conduct specialised training for prosecutors on handling and presenting electronic evidence before a judge.
- 8.6** In collaboration with training agencies of different departments, organise capacity-building programs for frontline workers, CSOs, and first responders, focusing on strategies to preserve digital evidence, such as storing chat histories while assisting in crime detection.
- 8.7** In collaboration with the state judicial academy, conduct regular training for emerging lawyers on the complexities of CEHT cases, including digital evidence and cyber laws.
- 8.8** In collaboration with the state police academy, conduct training programs for certified expert witnesses in cyber-crime and human trafficking to provide credible testimony in court.

**The District Monitoring Cell (DMC) will :**

- 8.9** Coordinate with SCC to arrange district specific specialised training sessions for DMC personnel and Anti-Human Trafficking Police Stations, focusing on investigative techniques, ethical considerations, and procedures for requesting electronic evidence.
- 8.10** Ensure that training programs for prosecutors on handling and presenting electronic evidence are accessible to local legal practitioners, facilitating knowledge transfer within the district.
- 8.11** Work with PLCs to implement capacity-building programs for frontline workers, CSOs, and first responders on preserving digital evidence and effective strategies for crime detection.
- 8.12** Report to the SCC on the status of training initiatives and identify any gaps in knowledge or resources required to enhance capacity-building efforts within the district.

**The Panchayat-Level Committees (PLC) will :**

- 8.13** Implement capacity-building workshops for frontline workers and community members to enhance their understanding of CEHT, digital evidence preservation, and reporting mechanisms.

- 8.14** Work closely with the DMC to assess and address specific training needs of local volunteers and first responders, ensuring their roles in supporting CEHT victims are effectively supported.
- 8.15** Promote community engagement in training programs by disseminating information on the importance of preserving digital evidence and reporting suspicious activities related to CEHT.
- 8.16** Collect and analyse feedback from participants after training sessions to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs and share insights with the DMC for continuous improvement.

## Stakeholders

|   |
|---|
| MHA   |
| National Judicial Academy (NJA)                   |
| State Judicial Academies                          |
| National Police Academy (NPA)                     |
| Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) |
| MWCD  |
| MOL&E   |
| MoHFW   |
| Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA)                 |
| Indian Railways                                   |
| I4C   |
| Legal Services Authorities                        |
| State Judicial Academies                          |
| State Police Academies                            |
| Human Resource Development Institutions           |
| State Training Institutions                       |
| Bar Council of India (BCI)                        |

## 9. Monitoring Mechanism

To ensure the effective implementation of the NPoA, a robust monitoring mechanism will be established and integrated with the institutional framework. This will include clearly defined timelines for monitoring at various levels. A Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework will be incorporated to provide continuous oversight and facilitate ongoing improvement of CEHT prevention and response strategies. Regular impact assessments will support the process, providing critical insights for refining and updating guidelines and policies aimed at combating CEHT.

### 9.1 Reviews:

**9.1.1** The Inter-Ministerial Coordination Council will conduct yearly reviews of the implementation of the NPoA.

**9.1.2** The National Coordination Centre will conduct quarterly reviews of the functioning of all SCCs.

**9.1.3** SCCs will conduct monthly reviews of all district-level activities through the DMC, and the reports will be sent to the National Coordination Centre.

**9.1.4** DMCs will conduct fortnightly reviews of all PLCs, and the reports will be sent to the SCC.

**9.2 Impact Assessment :** An annual social audit will be conducted by an external agency to evaluate the implementation of the NPoA. The relevance, upgradation, and re-strategizing of the NPoA will occur every two years based on these assessments.

**9.3 Transparency and Accountability :** An annual "National Status Report on CEHT" will be presented to the nation, detailing accomplishments, gaps, challenges, and the way forward. This report will be uploaded to the ICJS portal to ensure transparency and accessibility.

### Stakeholders

|   |
|---|
| MHA   |
| State Governments through the Home Department               |
| Heads of District Administrations, Police, and Prosecutions |
| ICJS Portal   |

**Annexure**  
**LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS**

| Sl. No. | Name                             | State          | Designation                     | Stakeholder                   |
|---------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1       | Shri. A. Hari Haranadha Sarma    | Andhra Pradesh | Director, Judicial Academy      | Judicial Officer              |
| 2       | Smt. M. Krishnaveni              | Andhra Pradesh | Prl. SA, AP Technology Services | IT Department                 |
| 3       | Shri. Bammidi Chandrashekhar Rao | Andhra Pradesh | Bachpan Bachao Andolan          | Law Enforcer                  |
| 4       | Smt. KGV Saritha                 | Andhra Pradesh | SP, Women Protection Cell, CID  | Law Enforcer                  |
| 5       | Smt. Krishna Prasanna            | Andhra Pradesh | SP , Cyber Crimes               | Law Enforcer                  |
| 6       | Sri. Ramakoteshwar Rao           | Andhra Pradesh | Director of Prosecution         | Prosecutor                    |
| 7       | Sri. Ajoy Prem Kumar             | Andhra Pradesh | Joint Director - Prosecution    | Prosecutor                    |
| 8       | Sri. V Rajendra Prasad           | Andhra Pradesh | Joint Director - Prosecution    | Prosecutor                    |
| 9       | Shri M.A.Hameed                  | Andhra Pradesh | Public Prosecutor               | Prosecutor                    |
| 10      | Shri Ram Babu                    | Andhra Pradesh | CI, AP Police                   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 11      | Shri Madhu Babu                  | Andhra Pradesh | CI, AP Police                   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 12      | Shri. G.P. Shireesha             | Andhra Pradesh | CI, AP Police                   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 13      | Smt. P. Syamala Aparna           | Andhra Pradesh | SI, AP Police                   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 14      | Shri Murthy                      | Andhra Pradesh | SI, AP Police                   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 15      | Shri Rambabu                     | Andhra Pradesh | SI, AP Police                   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 16      | Ms. Rajani                       | Andhra Pradesh | SI, AP Police                   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 17      | Ms. Varsha                       | Andhra Pradesh | SI, AP Police                   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 18      | Suma Sahiti                      | Andhra Pradesh | SI, AP Police                   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 19      | Shri G. Kennedy                  | Andhra Pradesh | CI, AP Police                   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 20      | Smt. Y Sailaja                   | Andhra Pradesh | Joint Director, WD&CW Dept      | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 21      | E. Sree Rachana                  | Andhra Pradesh | SI, AP Police                   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 22      | Smt. Vijaya Sree                 | Andhra Pradesh | ACDPO, WD&CW Dept               | Women & Child Welfare Officer |

|    |                            |                |                                    |                                  |
|----|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 23 | Shri Dinesh                | Andhra Pradesh | Research Officer,<br>WD&CW Dept    | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 24 | Shri Krishna Prasad<br>Das | Andhra Pradesh | SMC-SHEW, AP WCD                   | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 25 | Smt. Jayanthi              | Andhra Pradesh | Gender Specialist,<br>SHEW, AP WCD | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 26 | Ms. Anitha                 | Andhra Pradesh | Accounts Assistant,<br>WD&CW Dept  | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 27 | Shri Sudhakar Babu         | Andhra Pradesh | Legal Counsellor,<br>WD&CW Dept    | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 28 | Smt. Anuradha              | Andhra Pradesh | Social Counsellor,<br>WD&CW Dept   | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 29 | Smt. Uma Devi              | Andhra Pradesh | DW&CW&EO, NTR                      | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 30 | Smt. Suvarna               | Andhra Pradesh | DW&CW&EO, Krishna                  | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 31 | Shri P. Srinivas           | Andhra Pradesh | Senior SE, APTS                    | IT Department                    |
| 32 | KVAS Vijayalakshmi         | Andhra Pradesh | CDPO                               | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 33 | P.P.G Prasoona             | Andhra Pradesh | CDPO                               | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 34 | Smt. E. Tulasi             | Andhra Pradesh | WCD                                | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 35 | Smt. A. Padmavathi         | Andhra Pradesh | WCD                                | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 36 | Smt. MDM<br>Priyamka       | Andhra Pradesh | WCD                                | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 37 | Smt. V Deepthi             | Andhra Pradesh | ICDS Project                       | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 38 | Smt. M Lavanya             | Andhra Pradesh | ICDS Project                       | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 39 | Smt.G. Udaya<br>Lakshmi    | Andhra Pradesh | ACDPO , AP WCD                     | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 40 | Smt. K.<br>Simhachalam     | Andhra Pradesh | ACDPO , AP WCD                     | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 41 | Smt. T.L.<br>Saraswathi    | Andhra Pradesh | CDPO                               | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 42 | Smt.T. Harathi             | Andhra Pradesh | ACDPO ,AP WCD                      | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |
| 43 | G. Satyavathi              | Andhra Pradesh | CDPO                               | Women & Child Welfare<br>Officer |

|    |                         |                |   |                               |
|----|-------------------------|----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 44 | Smt. A. Sridevi         | Andhra Pradesh | CDPO, AP WCD  | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 45 | L. Raja Varsh           | Andhra Pradesh | SI, AP Police   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 46 | T. Girija               | Andhra Pradesh | ADD PSTO SEE, WCD   | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 47 | Ch. Indira              | Andhra Pradesh | CDPO  | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 48 | N.Suneetha Devi         | Andhra Pradesh | ACDPO, AP WCD   | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 49 | Sri P. Somasankar       | Andhra Pradesh | Supdt, WD&CW Dept   | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 50 | Shri. A. Krishna Kumari | Andhra Pradesh | CDPO  | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 51 | Mr. Chandra Sekhar      | Andhra Pradesh | State Coordinator, Bachpan Bachao Andolan                         | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 52 | Shri. L. Raja Varsh     | Andhra Pradesh | SI, AP Police   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 53 | Shri Dr. Venkatesh      | Andhra Pradesh | Police  | Law Enforcer                  |
| 54 | P. Soma Sankar          | Andhra Pradesh | WCD   | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 55 | CH. Laxmi Bai           | Andhra Pradesh | WCD   | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 56 | Venkateshwara Reddy     | Andhra Pradesh | Cyber Security  | IT Department                 |
| 57 | Shyam Sundar            | Andhra Pradesh | Editor Hans India   | Media                         |
| 58 | Ms. Shilpi Singh        | Bihar          | Director, Bhoomika Vihar  | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 59 | Shri Dharmbir Singh     | Bihar          | Joint Director, Department of Social Welfare                      | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 60 | Dr. Gopal Arora         | Chandigarh     | Addl. District & Sessions Judge, Judicial Academy                 | Judicial Officer              |
| 61 | Shri. Rajinder Singh    | Chandigarh     | District Attorney (Consumer Protection)                           | Prosecutor                    |
| 62 | Ms. Shipra Bansal       | Chandigarh     | Chairperson, Chandigarh Commission for Protection of Child Rights | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 63 | Shri. Abhay Dewangan    | Chhattisgarh   | Deputy Director, WCD  | Women & Child Welfare Officer |

|    |                              |                  |  |                            |
|----|------------------------------|------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 64 | Shri Sachitanand Mishra      | Daman and Diu    | State Mission Coordinator                        | Civil Society Organisation |
| 65 | Shri. Rajneesh Gupta         | Delhi            | IPS Jt. CP Special Cell                          | Law Enforcer               |
| 66 | Smt. Rashmi Sharma Yadav     | Delhi            | DCP, I4C, MHA                                    | Law Enforcer               |
| 67 | Munesh Dutt                  | Delhi            | Deputy Director, I4C, MHA                        | Law Enforcer               |
| 68 | Naresh Kumar                 | Delhi            | AC, I4C,MHA                                      | Law Enforcer               |
| 69 | Ms. Chitra Iyer              | Delhi            | Co-Founder and CEO, Space 2 Grow                 | Civil Society Organisation |
| 70 | Ms. Sakshi Mehra             | Delhi            | Associate  | Civil Society Organisation |
| 71 | Ms. Swati Arora              | Delhi            | Project Manager, Cyber Peace Corps               | Civil Society Organisation |
| 72 | Shri Ravi Kant               | Delhi            | Country Head-Access to Justice                   | Civil Society Organisation |
| 73 | Shri Sanjay Kumar Sain, IPS  | Delhi            | Deputy Commissioner of Police, Delhi             | Law Enforcer               |
| 74 | Shri Rajesh Kr. Singh        | Delhi            | Director, Delhi Judicial Academy                 | Judicial Officer           |
| 75 | Sharon Thambala              | Delhi            | PTI  | Media                      |
| 76 | Ms. Arnika Singh             | Goa              | Social Media Matters                             | Civil Society Organisation |
| 77 | Shri Amitabh Kumar           | Goa              | Social Media Matters                             | Civil Society Organisation |
| 78 | Dr. S.P. Rajkumar, IPS       | Gujarat          | ADGP CID, Crime & Railways                       | Law Enforcer               |
| 79 | Shri. Dharmendra Sharma, IPS | Gujarat          | SP, State Cyber Cell, CID Crime                  | Law Enforcer               |
| 80 | Ms. Triveni Acharya          | Gujarat          | Rescue Foundation                                | Civil Society Organisation |
| 81 | Shri. B.M.Tank               | Gujarat          | Superintendent of Police, State Cyber Crime Cell | Law Enforcer               |
| 82 | Smt. Manisha                 | Haryana          | HPS DSP, State Crime Branch                      | Law Enforcer               |
| 83 | Shri. Ashwani Bajaj          | Haryana          | District Attorney, Bhiwani                       | Prosecutor                 |
| 84 | Shri. Nishi Kant             | Haryana          | Shakti Vahini                                    | Civil Society Organisation |
| 85 | Ms. Narayani Bhattacharya    | Himachal Pradesh | STOP   | Civil Society Organisation |
| 86 | Ms. Sonia Gupta              | Jammu & Kashmir  | Director, Judicial Academy                       | Judicial Officer           |

|     |                                      |                 |  |                               |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 87  | Shri. Mohinder Kumar                 | Jammu & Kashmir | District Nodal Officer, Cyber Jagrukta Diwas Ramban                    | Law Enforcer                  |
| 88  | Shri. Faisal Hussain                 | Jammu & Kashmir | Crime Branch, Srinagar, Kashmir  | Law Enforcer                  |
| 89  | Shri. Manoj Prasad                   | Jharkhand       | Director, Judicial Academy   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 90  | Shri. Sanjay Kumar Mishra            | Jharkhand       | Secretary, Bal Kalyan Sangh  | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 91  | Smt. Pushpalatha G. Rayar            | Karnataka       | Joint Director (PDM)   | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 92  | Smt. Anjali Devi                     | Karnataka       | Director, Dept of Prosecution & Govt Litigation                        | Prosecutor                    |
| 93  | Smt. Madhumathi Nagaraja Sidnoorkara | Karnataka       | Law Officer  | Prosecutor                    |
| 94  | Ms. Sherlin Anthony                  | Karnataka       | Vihaan   | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 95  | Smt. Rekha Abel                      | Karnataka       | Prajwala   | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 96  | Ms. Jeebin Lolita Sain               | Kerala          | District WCD Officer   | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 97  | Ms. Ajeetha Begum, IPS               | Kerala          | DIG Thiruvananthapuram Range, State Nodal Officer for Anti-Trafficking | Law Enforcer                  |
| 98  | Smt. Ann Thania Alex                 | Kerala          | Assistant Director, Judicial Academy                                   | Judicial Officer              |
| 99  | Smt. Fareeda Majeed                  | Kerala          | Director of Prosecution (Admn)   | Prosecutor                    |
| 100 | Shri. Bramwell                       | Kerala          | ICMEC  | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 101 | Shri Prakash S.P                     | Kerala          | Inspector of Police  | Law Enforcer                  |
| 102 | Ms. Ajeetha Begum, IPS               | Kerala          | DIG Thiruvananthapuram Range, State Nodal Officer for Anti-Trafficking | Law Enforcer                  |
| 103 | Shri. Suresh Tomar                   | Madhya Pradesh  | State Nodal Officer of Mission Shakti WCD                              | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 104 | Shri. Sunil Gawande                  | Madhya Pradesh  | NIWCYD Bachpan   | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 105 | Shri. Anil A. Gawade                 | Maharashtra     | Director, Snehalaya  | Civil Society Organisation    |

|     |                              |               |   |                               |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 106 | Ms. Jaya Jogdand             | Maharashtra   | President, Snehalaya                    | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 107 | Ms. Naorem Ranjana Devi      | Manipur       | Diocesan Social Service Society         | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 108 | Shri. R Thangneisel Savio    | Manipur       | CRS                                     | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 109 | Shri. C.V.S. Reddy, IPS      | Meghalaya     | Dy IGP, CID, Shillong                   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 110 | Smt. Natalie Ion Dkhar       | Meghalaya     | Deputy Director, State Judicial Academy | Judicial Officer              |
| 111 | Shri. D. Lyngdoh             | Meghalaya     | JS, Law Department                      | Judicial Officer              |
| 112 | Shri. Anis Kharsohum         | Meghalaya     | Impulse NGO Network                     | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 113 | Sr. Helen Liansangpuii       | Mizoram       | Zoram Entu Pawl                         | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 114 | Prof. B. Govind Rao          | Odisha        | A.R.U.N.A                               | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 115 | Shri Ritesh Kumar Mohapatra  | Odisha        | DSP , CID CB                            | Law Enforcer                  |
| 116 | Smt. Sarita Badgujar         | Rajasthan     | ASP-AHT                                 | Law Enforcer                  |
| 117 | Rajpal Panwar                | Rajasthan     | Jansahas                                | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 118 | Ms. Amu Vinzuda              | Rajasthan     | Jan Sahas Society                       | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 119 | Shri Sunand Kumar Singh      | Rajasthan     | Bachpan Bachao Andolan                  | Civil Society Organisation    |
| 120 | Shri G. Hari Kumar           | Tamil Nadu    | ADSP, Thiruvallur, TN                   | Law Enforcer                  |
| 121 | Smt. Meenakshi               | Tamil Nadu    | SP Cyber Crime Wing                     | Law Enforcer                  |
| 122 | Shri. G. Venkat Rao          | Telangana     | Inspector                               | Law Enforcer                  |
| 123 | Shri. K. Swetha              | Telangana     | CPDO, Women Development & Child Welfare | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 124 | Shri. P. Sreedhar            | Telangana     | DSP, WSP, Telangana                     | Law Enforcer                  |
| 125 | Shri. Mahesh M. Bhagwat, IPS | Telangana     | IPS, ADGP , Law and Order               | Law Enforcer                  |
| 126 | Shri. Phani Kumar            | Telangana     | Prosecutor                              | Prosecutor                    |
| 127 | Shri. Satyanarayana          | Telangana     | Prosecutor                              | Prosecutor                    |
| 128 | Dr. M. Suneetha              | Telangana     | SMC, SHEW, WD&CWD                       | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 129 | Smt. G. K. Sunandha          | Telangana     | JD, WD&CWD                              | Women & Child Welfare Officer |
| 130 | Shri. Divesh Chandra Samant  | Uttar Pradesh | Director, JTRI                          | Judicial Officer              |

|     |                            |               |   |                            |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------------|
| 131 | Shri. Rajesh Mani          | Uttar Pradesh | Manav Seva Sansthan                             | Civil Society Organisation |
| 132 | Shri. Tushar Sharma        | Uttar Pradesh | Cyber Security<br>Researcher & Lawyer           | Prosecutor                 |
| 133 | Shri. Harish Kumar<br>Goel | Uttarakhand   | Director, Uttarakhand<br>Judicial Legal Academy | Judicial Officer           |
| 134 | Smt. Glory Murthy          | West Bengal   | International Justice<br>Mission                | Civil Society Organisation |

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS-POLICE OFFICERS (DATA COLLECTION)

| S.No. | Name                  | State          | Designation  |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| 1     | P. Arjamma            | Andhra Pradesh | S.I. of Police, Disha P.S., Kakinada                     |
| 2     | D. Rajya Lakshmi      | Andhra Pradesh | S.I. of Police, Disha P.S., Konaseema                    |
| 3     | V. Kanthipriya        | Andhra Pradesh | S.I. of Police, Disha W.P.S., Eluru                      |
| 4     | Sk. Ameena Begum      | Andhra Pradesh | S.I. of Police, Disha P.S.                               |
|       |                       |                | S.I. of Police, Kavali G.R.P., Guntakal Railway District |
| 5     | T. Aruna Kumari       | Andhra Pradesh | Inspector of Police, Disha P.S., I/C AHTU, Velya         |
| 6     | K. Vasavi             | Andhra Pradesh | Inspector of Police, Disha P.S., ASR District            |
| 7     | D. Sakuntala          | Andhra Pradesh | Inspector of Police, Disha P.S., Anakapalli              |
| 8     | T. Laskshmi           | Andhra Pradesh | S.I. of Police, Disha W.P.S., Vizianagaram               |
| 9     | P. Syamali            | Andhra Pradesh | S.I., CCPS, CIO  |
| 10    | P. Syamala Aparna     | Andhra Pradesh | S.I. of Police, Disha P.S.                               |
| 11    | N. Gowri              | Andhra Pradesh | Women P.C.   |
| 12    | B. Bhudevi            | Andhra Pradesh | W.S.I., CID RO, Nellore                                  |
| 13    | T. Mahita             | Andhra Pradesh | S.I. of Police, CID RO, Guntur                           |
| 14    | D. Chandra Sekhar     | Andhra Pradesh | Inspector of Police, CID,CCPS, HQPS                      |
| 15    | Ch. Venkateshwara Rao | Andhra Pradesh | Inspector of Police, CID RO, RJPY                        |
| 16    | T. Bhadra Rao         | Andhra Pradesh | S.I. of Police, CID RO, Vijayawada                       |
| 17    | S. Subba Raju         | Andhra Pradesh | S.I. of Police, CID RO, Tirupati                         |
| 18    | M. Mohan              | Andhra Pradesh | S.I., Cybercrimes, CID                                   |
| 19    | S. Naseeruddin Peer   | Andhra Pradesh | P.C., CID RO, Kurnool                                    |
| 20    | B. Balakrishna        | Andhra Pradesh | S.I., 30, CybercellRayachoti                             |
| 21    | A. Sunny Babu         | Andhra Pradesh | P.C. 6016, CID RO, Guntur                                |
| 22    | V. Thulasiram         | Andhra Pradesh | P.C. 4327, DishaW.P.S., Chittoor                         |
| 23    | R. SivakeSavulu       | Andhra Pradesh | P.C. 2405, Disha W.P.S., Tirupati                        |
| 24    | K. Sarat Chandra      | Andhra Pradesh | C.I. of Police, Disha P.S., Tirupati                     |
| 25    | K. Balaiah            | Andhra Pradesh | Inspector of Police, Disha P.S., Chittoor                |

|    |                        |                |  |
|----|------------------------|----------------|--|
| 27 | T. Ch. Govindu         | Andhra Pradesh | Inspector of Police, Disha P.S., Anantapur |
| 28 | D. Mallikagida         | Andhra Pradesh | Inspector of Police, Disha W.P.S., Ongole  |
| 29 | K.Srinu                | Andhra Pradesh | P.C. 2353, Disha W.P.S., Ongole            |
| 30 | K. Kola Venkata Ramana | Andhra Pradesh | C.I., Disha W.P.S., Kurnool                |
| 31 | G. Iqbal               | Andhra Pradesh | S.I. of Police                             |
| 32 | K. Mallikarjuna Rao    | Andhra Pradesh | P.C.                                       |
| 33 | B.U. Mahesh            | Andhra Pradesh | Constable                                  |
| 34 | Y.Ch. Alluri Reddy     | Andhra Pradesh | C.I. of Police                             |
| 35 | B. Siva Koteswara Rao  | Andhra Pradesh | P.C. 6111                                  |
| 36 | V. Subba Rao           | Andhra Pradesh | S.I. of Police, Disha                      |
| 37 | S. Satisch             | Andhra Pradesh | P.C. 1422                                  |
| 38 | Mottavi Krishna        | Andhra Pradesh | P.C. 338, Disha, PVP (M)                   |
| 39 | B. Mohan Babu          | Andhra Pradesh | P.C. 3718, Disha W.P.S., Kurnool           |
| 40 | P.V. Ramana Murty      | Andhra Pradesh | S.I., CID                                  |
| 41 | K. Paidapu Naidu       | Andhra Pradesh | C.I., CID                                  |
| 42 | B. Supriya             | Andhra Pradesh | C.I., CID RO, VSP                          |
| 43 | M. Sudhakara Rao       | Andhra Pradesh | H.C. 106, CID RO, USP                      |
| 44 | P. Saroja              | Andhra Pradesh | S.I. 146                                   |
| 45 | K. Srinivasa Rao       | Andhra Pradesh | S.I. of Police                             |
| 46 | K. Ravi Kiran          | Andhra Pradesh | P.C.                                       |
| 47 | R. Murali Mohan        | Andhra Pradesh | S.I. of Police                             |
| 48 | D. Sathish Babu        | Andhra Pradesh | A.S.I., AHTU, SPS Nellore                  |
| 49 | TVS. Ramababu          | Andhra Pradesh | P.C. 420                                   |
| 50 | G. Babi Rani           | Andhra Pradesh | WASI 699                                   |
| 51 | JJN. Rao               | Andhra Pradesh | P.C. 3611                                  |
| 52 | M. Bala Krishna        | Andhra Pradesh | P.C. 2136                                  |
| 53 | M. Ramya               | Andhra Pradesh | S.I.                                       |
| 54 | K. Lalitha             | Andhra Pradesh | Women H.C.                                 |

|    |                               |                |                                    |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 55 | I. Ramadevi                   | Andhra Pradesh | W.S.I.                             |
| 56 | A. Kandaias                   | Andhra Pradesh | S.I., Disha P.S., Nandyal          |
| 57 | Y. Sirusha                    | Andhra Pradesh | P.C., Cyber Team                   |
| 58 | M. Naga Raju                  | Andhra Pradesh | P.C., Disha P.S., Vijayawada       |
| 59 | D.N. Subrahyan                | Andhra Pradesh | Cyber Expert, Disha P.S.,          |
| 60 | N. Mahesh                     | Andhra Pradesh | P.C. Disha P.S., AKP               |
| 61 | K. Rupakala                   | Andhra Pradesh | W.P.C., Disha W.P.S., ASR          |
| 62 | Nayan Jyoti Das               | Assam          | Inspector CID                      |
| 63 | Tapan Dass                    | Assam          | Inspector Anti Trafficking         |
| 64 | Paulus Narzary                | Assam          | Inspector Golapara                 |
| 65 | Uttam KR Deley                | Assam          | Inspector CID                      |
| 66 | Kaushik Malla Bujar<br>Baruah | Assam          | Inspector CID                      |
| 67 | Daisy Nath                    | Assam          | Sub-Inspector CID.                 |
| 68 | Jayanta Kakoti                | Assam          | Pamban Chimaug                     |
| 69 | Ratul Haloi                   | Assam          | Inspector PI, Dhubmi               |
| 70 | Arup Jyoti Baishya            | Assam          | Inspector Nalbari                  |
| 71 | Sanjeeb KR Das                | Assam          | Inspector CID                      |
| 72 | MukutKakati                   | Assam          | Inspector Mamgo Doi Police Station |
| 73 | Ajit Kumar Rai                | Assam          | Inspector Dibrugarh                |
| 74 | Rimjim Mahanta                | Assam          | Inspector CID                      |
| 75 | BichitraHazong                | Assam          | Inspector CID                      |
| 76 | Jayant Kakoti                 | Assam          | Inspector CI PanbariChimang        |
| 77 | Hemanta Halol                 | Assam          | Inspector CID                      |
| 78 | Arbil Hojai                   | Assam          | Inspector CID                      |
| 79 | Tripti Gogoi                  | Assam          | Inspector CID                      |
| 80 | Muktajur Rahman               | Assam          | Inspector CID                      |
| 81 | Ajay Barman                   | Assam          | Inspector CID HQ                   |
| 82 | LongkiTerom                   | Assam          | Inspector Biswanath DEF            |
| 83 | Deep Jyoti Mazumdar           | Assam          | Inspector Tamulpur DEF             |

|     |                          |       |  |
|-----|--------------------------|-------|--|
| 84  | Arup Pathak              | Assam | Inspector Kamrup DEF                   |
| 85  | Ajoy KR Saha             | Assam | Inspector Bongaigaon DEF               |
| 86  | Rakesh Kahita            | Assam | Inspector CID                          |
| 87  | Nadarul Islam            | Assam | Inspector CID                          |
| 88  | Vijay Kumar Ojha         | Bihar | Inspector, Economic Offences Unit      |
| 89  | Ajay Kumar               | Bihar | Inspector, AHTU CID, Bihar, Patna      |
| 90  | Jawad Akhtar             | Bihar | Inspector EOO                          |
| 91  | Binod Singh              | Bihar | Inspector, EOO                         |
| 92  | Santosh Sharma           | Bihar | Inspector, SSp office, Patna, AHTU     |
| 93  | Sanjeev Kumar            | Bihar | Inspector of Police, EOU, Bihar, Patna |
| 94  | Kapil Deo Prasad         | Bihar | Inspector, Patna                       |
| 95  | Vishwjit                 | Bihar | Inspector, Cyber police station, Gaya  |
| 96  | Krishna Murari           | Bihar | Inspector, Economic Offences Unit      |
| 97  | Pratibha Kumari          | Bihar | Sub Inspector, CID                     |
| 98  | Faisal Ahmed Ansari      | Bihar | Inspector, Bengusarai                  |
| 99  | Kr. Santosh Rajak        | Bihar | Inspector, Muzaffarpur                 |
| 100 | Amrita Rani              | Bihar | Inspector, EOU                         |
| 101 | Sachindra Yadav          | Bihar | Inspector, Jehanabad                   |
| 102 | Ajay Chaudhary           | Bihar | Inspector SJPO                         |
| 103 | Ramanendra Kumar         | Bihar | Inspector SJPO                         |
| 104 | Chaturvedi Seedhra Kumar | Bihar | Inspector EOU                          |
| 105 | Deo Narayan Paswan       | Bihar | Inspector, EOU                         |
| 106 | Nagendra Paswan          | Bihar | Inspector, EOU,Patna                   |
| 107 | Pushpalata Borkar        | Goa   | LPI, AHTU, Madgaon                     |
| 108 | Nathan De Almeida        | Goa   | PI, SIT (LG), Cybercrime               |
| 109 | Vilas N. Patil           | Goa   | PSI, Cybercrime                        |
| 110 | Ashok Megeri             | Goa   | ASI, AHTU, Panaji                      |
| 111 | Datharam C. Gabkar       | Goa   | ASI, AHTU, Panaji                      |
| 112 | Rupali Govekar           | Goa   | PSI, Women PS, Panaji                  |

|     |                        |     |                          |
|-----|------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 113 | Reema A. Naik          | Goa | PSI, Women PS, Panaji    |
| 114 | Suvarna Talgu          | Goa | PI, GRP (E-Coy)          |
| 115 | Manda M. Naik          | Goa | PSI, GRP (E-Coy)         |
| 116 | Adam Skaikh            | Goa | ASI, GRP (E-Coy)         |
| 117 | Vinayak M. Ghogali     | Goa | ASI, GRP (E-Coy)         |
| 118 | Lalan A. Calangutkar   | Goa | LHC-4567, (B-Coy)        |
| 119 | Tulshi Das S. Malik    | Goa | ASI, GRP (B-Coy)         |
| 120 | Jitendra N. Kerkar     | Goa | HC-4761, (D-Coy)         |
| 121 | Dilip Harmnkar         | Goa | PSI, GRP (D-Coy)         |
| 122 | Sanjay Gawbnoi         | Goa | ASI, GRP (D-Coy)         |
| 123 | Manoj P. Goltekar      | Goa | ASI, GRP (E-Coy)         |
| 124 | Swati Desai            | Goa | LASI, Women Cell, Marga  |
| 125 | Nutan U. Verenkar      | Goa | DySP FRRO, WPS & AHTU    |
| 126 | Sudiksha S. Naik       | Goa | PI, AHTU, Margao         |
| 127 | Nehanda Tavares        | Goa | PSI, AHTU, Margao        |
| 128 | Deepa D. Desai         | Goa | PSI, AHTU                |
| 129 | Pallavi P. Gawas       | Goa | LASI, GRP (E-Coy)        |
| 130 | Ashok S. Thanekar      | Goa | PC-6391, GRP (ACoy)      |
| 131 | Olga Fernandes         | Goa | LHC-3805                 |
| 132 | BhikajiSalgaonkar      | Goa | ASI, (C -Coy)            |
| 133 | Prakash D. Patil       | Goa | ASI, (E -Coy)            |
| 134 | Yashwant P. Salgaonkar | Goa | ASI, GRP (E-Coy)         |
| 135 | Nitin D. Morje         | Goa | ASI, GRP (C-Coy)         |
| 136 | NarsimraoTikali        | Goa | PC-6916, GRP (C-Coy)     |
| 137 | Amar Konadkar          | Goa | PC-6098, GRP (A-Coy)     |
| 138 | SripadGawas            | Goa | PSI, GRP                 |
| 139 | Vikas Gawade           | Goa | PSI, Cybercrime P.S      |
| 140 | Sanit Karlekar         | Goa | PSI, Cybercrime P.S.     |
| 141 | Sagar Gawas            | Goa | PC-7265, Cybercrime P.S. |

|     |                              |           |                                       |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 142 | Santosh Naik                 | Goa       | PC-6213, GRP (A-Coy)                  |
| 143 | D.S. Vaghela                 | Gujarat   | Dy SP, AHTU, CID                      |
| 144 | G.A. Patel                   | Gujarat   | PI, AHTU, Surat City                  |
| 145 | Dikshit Gamit                | Gujarat   | PI, Cyber Cell, Surat City            |
| 146 | Krupesh P. Patel             | Gujarat   | PI Cyber Cell, Rajkot City            |
| 147 | MahendrasinhZankat           | Gujarat   | PI Cyber Cell, Rajkot City            |
| 148 | Kalpesh S. Maniya            | Gujarat   | PI, AHTU, Jamnagar                    |
| 149 | P.M. Judal                   | Gujarat   | PI, AHTU, Panchmahal                  |
| 150 | S.A. Dabhi                   | Gujarat   | PI, AHTU, Gandhinagar                 |
| 151 | R.S. Damor                   | Gujarat   | PI, Cyber Cell, Gandhinagar           |
| 152 | P.U. Rana                    | Gujarat   | PI, Cyber Cell,CID Crime, Gandhinagar |
| 153 | P.P. vaghera                 | Gujarat   | I/C, AHTU                             |
| 154 | N.W. Rathwa                  | Gujarat   | PI, AHTU, Vodadra (Rural)             |
| 155 | P.A. Valvi                   | Gujarat   | PI, AHTU, Valsad                      |
| 156 | A.P. Bramhbhatt              | Gujarat   | PI, I/C AHTU Kheda                    |
| 157 | Dr. B.B. Patel               | Gujarat   | PI, Baroda City                       |
| 158 | S.N. Karanjia                | Gujarat   | PI, Himmatnagar                       |
| 159 | N.N. Pargi                   | Gujarat   | PI, Ahmedabad (Rural)                 |
| 160 | M.P. Pathan                  | Gujarat   | PI, AHTU, CID                         |
| 161 | N.J. Jangle                  | Gujarat   | PSI, AHTU, CID                        |
| 162 | K.D. Kerdiya                 | Gujarat   | PSI, AHTU, CID                        |
| 163 | Arjun Oraon                  | Jharkhand | S.I., Jharkhand Police                |
| 164 | BilkanBage                   | Jharkhand | S.I., Jharkhand Police                |
| 165 | DulhhrmaniTudo               | Jharkhand | S.I., Jharkhand Police                |
| 166 | Sukhendra Yadav              | Jharkhand | A.S.I., Jharkhand Police              |
| 167 | Ram Pravesh Kumar            | Jharkhand | INS, Bokaro                           |
| 168 | Bimal Kindu                  | Jharkhand | INS, Jamshedpur                       |
| 169 | Manendra Pal Roy             | Jharkhand | S.I., Jharkhand Police                |
| 170 | Birendra Kumar<br>Rajabanshi | Jharkhand | Police Inspector                      |

|     |                      |           |   |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|---|
| 171 | Sukant Tripathi      | Jharkhand | Police Inspector  |
| 172 | EdualGestenBage      | Jharkhand | Police Inspector  |
| 173 | Rajkapur             | Jharkhand | Police Inspector  |
| 174 | Kundan Kumar Verma   | Jharkhand | S.I., Jharkhand Police  |
| 175 | Akash Kumar Panda    | Jharkhand | S.I., Jharkhand Police  |
| 176 | Subodh Kumar Yadav   | Jharkhand | Police Inspector, Cyber P.S., Jamtara                         |
| 177 | RamdeoRavidas        | Jharkhand | S.I., Simdega   |
| 178 | Ravi Sanjay Tapo     | Jharkhand | Police Inspector, Cyber P.S., Palamu                          |
| 179 | Sony Xalro           | Jharkhand | S.I., AHTU P.S., Sahibganj                                    |
| 180 | Gajendra Kumar Water | Jharkhand | Inspector, Cyber-Crime P.S., CID Jharkhand, Ranchi            |
| 181 | Kumar Sumit Yadav    | Jharkhand | S.I., Jharkhand Police  |
| 182 | SalanPaulkerketta    | Jharkhand | S.I., Jharkhand Police  |
| 183 | SubeeshmonK.S        | Kerala    | SI of Police  |
| 184 | M.S Shibu            | Kerala    | SI of Police  |
| 185 | Jobin George         | Kerala    | IP Cyber PS   |
| 186 | Saranya S Devan      | Kerala    | SI Cyber PS , KTM   |
| 187 | Kannan S P           | Kerala    | SI, Hi-Tech Cell, PHQ   |
| 188 | Prakash K S          | Kerala    | JOP,NRI Cell & Addl. Charge of Hi-Tech Cell                   |
| 189 | Zacharia Mathew      | Kerala    | Asst. Commissioner of Police, Dist. Crime Branch, Kollam City |
| 190 | Viju Kumar N         | Kerala    | ACP DCB   |
| 191 | Sudheesh Kumar V S   | Kerala    | IOP Cyber PS  |
| 192 | Vinod Kumar P B      | Kerala    | IOP Cyber PS  |
| 193 | Sajeev Kumar J S     | Kerala    | IP Cyber, Palakkad  |
| 194 | Arun M J             | Kerala    | IP Cyber, Malappuram  |
| 195 | K J Thomas           | Kerala    | IP Cyber, Kochi City  |
| 196 | M B Latheef          | Kerala    | IP Cyber-Crime, EKM RL  |
| 197 | K Vinukumar          | Kerala    | IP Cyber PS, TVM RL   |

|     |                          |                |  |
|-----|--------------------------|----------------|--|
| 198 | A Jayakumar              | Kerala         | SHO Cyber PS, Kollam City              |
| 199 | Sivaprakash T S          | Kerala         | SHO Cyber -Crime PS, Kollam Rural      |
| 200 | P Narayanan              | Kerala         | IP SHO Cyber PS, Kasaragod             |
| 201 | Premlal S L              | Kerala         | IP Cyber PS, KKD RL                    |
| 202 | Shibu                    | Kerala         | SI, Cyber Branch, Kollam Rural         |
| 203 | Sanil Kumar              | Kerala         | Inspector, Cyber PS, Konni City        |
| 204 | Shaju Joseph             | Kerala         | IP Cyber PS, Wayanad Dist              |
| 205 | Mrs. Nilesh Ahirwan      | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector, Cyber Cell, Jabalpur        |
| 206 | Sapna Choure             | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector, Cyber P.H.Q                 |
| 207 | Rama Masram              | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector, Cyber P.H.Q                 |
| 208 | Anuj Samadhiya           | Madhya Pradesh | S.I.                                   |
| 209 | Indra Singh              | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector                              |
| 210 | Renu Agul                | Madhya Pradesh | T.I.                                   |
| 211 | Ankita Khatarkar         | Madhya Pradesh | ACP, Bhopal                            |
| 212 | Priti Tiwari             | Madhya Pradesh | T.I., Indore                           |
| 213 | Varsha Sutavri           | Madhya Pradesh | S.I. Mahila                            |
| 214 | Shilpa Kourav            | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector, W.P.S., Bhopal              |
| 215 | Mukesh Haroliya          | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector, State Cyber Police, Gwalior |
| 216 | Dinesh Gupta             | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector, State Cyber Police, Gwalior |
| 217 | Ram Sumer Tiwari         | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector, State Cyber, Indore         |
| 218 | Zaheer Khan              | Madhya Pradesh | T.I., GRP Bhopal                       |
| 219 | Ramayan Prasad           | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector, SDL                         |
| 220 | Shashikala Chouhan       | Madhya Pradesh | S.I.                                   |
| 221 | Lakhan Lal Vikas         | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector                              |
| 222 | Shashikala Maskule       | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector                              |
| 223 | Anuradha Girwal          | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector                              |
| 224 | Dinesh Verma             | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector                              |
| 225 | R.D. Kanwa               | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector                              |
| 226 | Dr. Sarita Neeraj Thakur | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector (Cyber)                      |

|     |                             |                |                                |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 227 | Shashi Dhurve               | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector, GRP, Jabalpur       |
| 228 | Girish                      | Madhya Pradesh | Inspector, Nimach              |
| 229 | Sanjay A Pawar              | Maharashtra    | S.I. Sahar PS                  |
| 230 | Vishal Shravgi              | Maharashtra    | SI Cyber -Crime East Mumbai    |
| 231 | Shankar Jadhav              | Maharashtra    | SI Cyber -Crime Thane circle   |
| 232 | Manoj R Sutar               | Maharashtra    | PI Mumbai City                 |
| 233 | K.D. Aher                   | Maharashtra    | PI Mumbai City                 |
| 234 | J.R Kamble                  | Maharashtra    | PI Mumbai City                 |
| 235 | S.B. Khadke                 | Maharashtra    | PI Central Cyber-Crime Unit    |
| 236 | Surabhi S Pawar             | Maharashtra    | PI AHTU                        |
| 237 | Hema Chowdhry               | Maharashtra    | PI AHTU                        |
| 238 | Gajanan kadam               | Maharashtra    | PI Cyber Cell Navi Mumbai      |
| 239 | PrithviRajGharpode          | Maharashtra    | PI AHTU Navi Mumbai            |
| 240 | Nilam Pawar                 | Maharashtra    | API, AHTU Navi Mumbai          |
| 241 | S.S. Yadav                  | Maharashtra    | PI Unit 7, Crime Branch Mumbai |
| 242 | Rajashri Balaji             | Maharashtra    | PI Unit 7, Crime Branch Mumbai |
| 243 | Nitin Potdar                | Maharashtra    | Spl. PI Enforcement Mumbai     |
| 244 | Nilesh Khanade              | Maharashtra    | API Crime Branch Thane         |
| 245 | Sunady Manner               | Meghalaya      | Inspector                      |
| 246 | Swedish R. Marak            | Meghalaya      | Inspector                      |
| 247 | Melissa M. Momin            | Meghalaya      | Inspector                      |
| 248 | Sandra Anny<br>maryNongohar | Meghalaya      | Dy S.P.                        |
| 249 | StardayKharjana             | Meghalaya      | Inspector                      |
| 250 | VijoyUdpadhyia              | Meghalaya      | Inspector                      |
| 251 | Kinshewmon Tham             | Meghalaya      | Sub Inspector                  |
| 252 | Cheryl R. Kharkongor        | Meghalaya      | Sub Inspector                  |
| 253 | S. Rikseng M.Sangma         | Meghalaya      | Inspector                      |
| 254 | Fredis K. Marak             | Meghalaya      | Inspector                      |

|     |                       |           |                           |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 255 | Handakarhhi P. Lytan  | Meghalaya | Inspector                 |
| 256 | Kalpana Kuhari        | Meghalaya | Sub Inspector             |
| 257 | Neena B. Rabha        | Meghalaya | Dy S.P.                   |
| 258 | Jessica A. Sangma     | Meghalaya | Inspector                 |
| 259 | John Marbaniang       | Meghalaya | Inspector                 |
| 260 | DarishaMarbaniang     | Meghalaya | Constable                 |
| 261 | Smti Namrata Chhettri | Meghalaya | Constable                 |
| 262 | BrilliansiarNongsiet  | Meghalaya | Constable                 |
| 263 | OpaiaTyngkan          | Meghalaya | Inspector                 |
| 264 | Bopphy I. Sangma      | Meghalaya | WPC Constable             |
| 265 | Goalan K. Sangma      | Meghalaya | Inspector                 |
| 266 | Animesh Mandal        | Meghalaya | Inspector                 |
| 267 | J. Dhar               | Meghalaya | Sub Inspector             |
| 268 | Sambit Kumar Majhi    | Odisha    | DSP, Koraput              |
| 269 | HaramaniBaskey        | Odisha    | Inspector, Sambalpur      |
| 270 | Hrusikesh Behera      | Odisha    | Inspector, Keonjhar       |
| 271 | Niranjan Sethi        | Odisha    | Inspector, Rourkela       |
| 272 | Anand Dungdung        | Odisha    | DSP, Boudh                |
| 273 | Manash Kumar Deo      | Odisha    | DSP, Balasore             |
| 274 | Satya Ranjan Mallick  | Odisha    | ACP, CTC UPD              |
| 275 | Arati Kumari Parida   | Odisha    | SI, CID CB, Cyber Complex |
| 276 | Banita Mharana        | Odisha    | Inspector,BBSR UPD        |
| 277 | Kiran Mohanty         | Odisha    | Inspector, Nabarangpur    |
| 278 | Budhadev Naik         | Odisha    | Inspector,GRP Rourkela    |
| 279 | Satish Chandra Nayak  | Odisha    | Inspector, Ganjam         |
| 280 | Sangram Tudu          | Odisha    | DSP,Jajpur                |
| 281 | Sarita Mahapatra      | Odisha    | DSP, Kendrapara           |
| 282 | Prasanta Nisika       | Odisha    | Inspector, Gajapati       |

|     |                           |        |  |
|-----|---------------------------|--------|--|
| 283 | SaubhangiriSethy          | Odisha | ASI, CID CB, BBSR                        |
| 284 | Bimal Kanta Nayak         | Odisha | DSP, Berhampur                           |
| 285 | Rashmi Rekha<br>Mahalick  | Odisha | Inspector, Mayurbhanj                    |
| 286 | Priya Ranjan nayak        | Odisha | Inspector, Cuttack                       |
| 287 | ASI Satinder Singh        | Punjab | I/C Social Media Cell (Patiala)          |
| 288 | LR/ASI Harpal Singh       | Punjab | Cyber-Crime Cell (Patiala)               |
| 289 | S/CT Rajinder Singh       | Punjab | CITSU (Faridkot)                         |
| 290 | ASI Surjit Singh          | Punjab | CITSU (Hoshiarpur)                       |
| 291 | CT Gourav Kaushal         | Punjab | Social Media Cell (SBS Nagar)            |
| 292 | SI Geeta                  | Punjab | I/C Social Media Cell ( Ferozepur Range) |
| 293 | INSP Rajinderpal<br>Singh | Punjab | I/C Cyber-Crime Cell ( Bathinda)         |
| 294 | SI Bajeet Kaur            | Punjab | Cyber-Crime Cell (Fatehgarh Sahib)       |
| 295 | INSP Amanjot Kaur         | Punjab | I/C Cyber-Crime Cell ( SAS Nagar)        |
| 296 | S/CT Jagdeep Singh        | Punjab | I/C Social Media Cell (Tarntaran)        |
| 297 | ASI Harjit Singh          | Punjab | I/C Cyber-Crime Cell (Tarntaran)         |
| 298 | ASI Jorawar Singh         | Punjab | Computer Cell ( Amritsar City)           |
| 299 | CT Gourav                 | Punjab | Cyber-Crime Cell ( SASNagar)             |
| 300 | CT Harpreet Singh         | Punjab | Cyber Cell (Amritsar Rural)              |
| 301 | CT Rohit Verma            | Punjab | Social Media Cell (Khanna)               |
| 302 | CT Gurwinder Singh        | Punjab | Cyber-Crime Cell                         |
| 303 | INSP Pushpinder Kaur      | Punjab | Cyber-Crime Cell (Mansa)                 |
| 304 | INSP Harjit Kaur          | Punjab | Cyber-Crime Cell (Sangrur)               |
| 305 | SI Gurpreet Kaur          | Punjab | Cyber-Crime Cell ( Malerkotla)           |
| 306 | SI Jyoti                  | Punjab | Social Media Cell (Ferozepur)            |
| 307 | SI Amarjeet Kaur          | Punjab | I/C Social Media Cell (Fazilka)          |
| 308 | INSP Simranjeet<br>Singh  | Punjab | INT HQ                                   |

|     |                                 |           |                                  |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 309 | CT Amritpal Singh<br>488/PTK    | Punjab    | Social Media Cell (Pathankot)    |
| 310 | LR/ASI Hira Singh<br>231/GSP    | Punjab    | Cyber-Crime Cell Gurdaspur       |
| 311 | S/CT/ Kuldeep Singh<br>1368/SMS | Punjab    | Cyber-Crime Cell (Muktsar Sahib) |
| 312 | ASI Pardeep Singh               | Punjab    | Cyber-Crime Cell (Rupnagar)      |
| 313 | L/CT Manpreet Kaur              | Punjab    | Social Media Cell (Amritsar)     |
| 314 | SI Manpreet Kaur                | Punjab    | CCPWC                            |
| 315 | SI Rupinder Kaur                | Punjab    | CCPWC                            |
| 316 | ASI Harminder Singh             | Punjab    | Cyber-Crime Cell (Patiala)       |
| 317 | Aditya Poonia                   | Rajasthan | Dy SP, Rajasthan Police          |
| 318 | Tej Karan                       | Rajasthan | CI                               |
| 319 | Brij Mohan Deoraj               | Rajasthan | Inspector                        |
| 320 | Nitiraj Singh                   | Rajasthan | Dy SP                            |
| 321 | Umaid Singh                     | Rajasthan | Dy SP                            |
| 322 | Puram Mal                       | Rajasthan | Inspector                        |
| 323 | Vinod Kumar                     | Rajasthan | Inspector, Cyber PHQ             |
| 324 | Rakesh Rajora                   | Rajasthan | Ad SP, Jaisalmer                 |
| 325 | Hari Ram Soni                   | Rajasthan | Dy SP, Junjhunu                  |
| 326 | Ramesh Tiwari                   | Rajasthan | Dy SP, Tonk                      |
| 327 | Parul Yadav                     | Rajasthan | SI, Cyber Thana, Ajmer           |
| 328 | Shimla Devi                     | Rajasthan | ASI, Jaipur (Rural)              |
| 329 | Preeti Beniwal                  | Rajasthan | CI, Mahila Thana, Sikar          |
| 330 | Hari Ram Meena                  | Rajasthan | CI, CCPS, SOG, Jaipur            |
| 331 | Ch.Gangadhar                    | Telangana | Inspector Cyber-Crime            |
| 332 | M. Adi Murthy                   | Telangana | DSP CoE                          |
| 333 | P.Sita Reddy                    | Telangana | DSP CoE-CID                      |
| 334 | K.Venkata Lakshmi               | Telangana | SP EoW                           |
| 335 | Padma Palle                     | Telangana | Inspector, CCPS                  |

|     |                       |             |  |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| 336 | K.Narsimha Reddy      | Telangana   | Inspector. AHTU, Cyberabad                                       |
| 337 | B.Ramreddy            | Telangana   | SP CMS   |
| 338 | J Anyonya             | Telangana   | SP Admin   |
| 339 | K.Shravan             | Telangana   | Insp. CCPS Cyber   |
| 340 | A.Nandeshwar          | Telangana   | Inspector CCPS   |
| 341 | M.Shyam Prasad Rao    | Telangana   | DSP, EoW   |
| 342 | S.Chakrapani          | Telangana   | DSP CoE  |
| 343 | M.Shankar             | Telangana   | DSP EoW  |
| 344 | B.Raja Ravindra       | Telangana   | SI, CID  |
| 345 | M.Madhu Kumar         | Telangana   | CI, Cyber-crime  |
| 346 | Lavanya NJP           | Telangana   | SP, Cyber-Crime  |
| 347 | P.Salomon Raj         | Telangana   | Inspector of Police RO, Cyberabad                                |
| 348 | S.Ramachnadra Reddy   | Telangana   | ACP, Cyberabad   |
| 349 | G.Sathish Kumar       | Telangana   | Inspector, Cyberabad   |
| 350 | N.Chandra Babu        | Telangana   | Inspector AHTU Rachakonda  |
| 351 | P.Sangameshwar        | Telangana   | Sub - Inspector  |
| 352 | G.Venkat Reddy        | Telangana   | Dy. Superintendent of Police                                     |
| 353 | B.Saroja              | Telangana   | Inspector of Police  |
| 354 | Ch.Suresh Babu        | Telangana   | Inspector of Police  |
| 355 | Pranab Kanti Sahoo    | West Bengal | Inspector, Diamond Harbour P.D.                                  |
| 356 | Progati Ranjan Biswas | West Bengal | Inspector (I/C Cyber -Crime), Baruipur P.D.                      |
| 357 | Sudarshan Debnath     | West Bengal | S.I. of Police (I/C AHTU), Baruipur P.D.                         |
| 358 | Tirtha Sarathi Halder | West Bengal | Inspector of Police (I/C Cyber-Crime P.S.), Diamond Harbour P.D. |
| 359 | Jyotirmoy Biswas      | West Bengal | O/C CyberCrime P.S., CID, WB                                     |
| 360 | Gautam Saha           | West Bengal | O/C AHTU, CID, WB  |
| 361 | Ajeet Kumar Jha       | West Bengal | O/C Cyber - Crime, Barrackpore                                   |
| 362 | Liton Halder          | West Bengal | Inspector of Police  |

|     |                             |             |  |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------|--|
| 363 | Anjana Bhowmick Ray         | West Bengal | Addl O/C AHTU, CID, WB                           |
| 364 | Mousumi                     | West Bengal | S.I. of Police, O/C AHTU, Barrackpore            |
| 365 | Md. Abdun Noor<br>Chaudhury | West Bengal | S.I. of Police, Cyber-Crime PS, Bidhannagar P.C. |

## RESEARCH TEAM

| S.No. | Name                   | Designation                        |
|-------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1     | Dr. Sunitha Krishnan   | Principal Investigator and Advisor |
| 2     | Ms. Swasti Rana        | Project Coordinator                |
| 3     | Ms. Aparna Bhat        | Legal Expert                       |
| 4     | Mr. Tabish Ahsan       | Research Officer                   |
| 5     | Ms. Aadira Srinivasan  | Assistant Legal Researcher         |
| 6     | Col. Vijay Kishore Jha | Technology Expert                  |
| 7     | Md. Riyazuddin         | Cyber Investigator                 |



PRAJWALA

[www.prajwalaindia.com](http://www.prajwalaindia.com)