

March 7 – 8, 2022

Consultation Report

State consultation on child vulnerability in
cyber space and state-wide strategic
framework needed to address it



*A two-day consultation with
support of UNICEF and RIHR was
organized by Cyber Peace
Foundation in hotel Vesta
Maurya, Jaipur*

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Introduction

Cyber Peace Foundation (CPF) is nonpartisan civil society organization, working with the vision of pioneering cyber peace initiatives to build collective resiliency against cybercrimes & global threats of cyber warfare. CPF is involved in policy advocacy, research and training related to all aspects of Cyber Peace and cyber security.

The internet has given us opportunities but with these opportunities, it has also opened an unprecedented window of risks. With the opportunity to learn digitalization brings in the threat of technology misuse. Increased digitalization and new technologies are leading to rise in cybercrime. Children are the most vulnerable to cybercrime owing to the ease of access and lack of awareness. Violence and harms against children and young people in cyber space include - child exploitation, production, distribution, and possession of child pornography, exposure to harmful content, grooming, harassment, sexual abuse, and cyber bullying.

The COVID-19 global pandemic has drastically shifted dependency on internet for our day-to-day chores. Similarly, for children the education, learning and playing is now being online. Leading to increased cases of cybercrime against them. They are being victimized mentally and physically. Lack of awareness and knowledge of cyber safety is the key reason for such incidences.

The need of the hour is to sensitize and capacitate the stakeholders who are directly or indirectly engaging with children and their parents. Stakeholders to be capacitated on how they can deal with children's safety and protection issues in cyber spaces and social media platforms.

CPF with the objective of making cyber space safe for children is leading the project "safe-guarding children in cyber space in Rajasthan" with support of UNICEF. In line with project scope of work two state level consultations have been organized with the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working closely on child rights issues across Rajasthan.

A two-day offline consultation was organized on 7th, & 8th, March 2022 as an advance phase of the first consultation held on October 1st, 2021 at Jaipur. The consultation aimed at advancement of understanding among the leaders of civil society organizations across Rajasthan to interpret "child protection" in cyber space and various forms of online safety and protection issues. The activity also helped in identifying critical interventions, opportunities that have been created because of joint initiatives and projects undertaken by different civil societies and government. (*Refer Annexure 1 for consultation agenda*)

Objectives of the workshop

- Re-visit and critically analyse the strategy pointers suggested and agreed from the representatives of civil society organizations to build upon for the final strategy pointers.
- Understand "child protection" in cyber space and understand the various forms of online safety and protection issue, role of Law Enforcement Agencies, constitutional, technical-legal aspects and social articulation to prevent from any potential cybercrime especially against children and possible ways to address it.
- Prepare a state-wide suggestive strategy framework to address child vulnerability in cyber space.
- Understand the need and scope of collaboration at state level for awareness generation, capacity development of CSOs, community, children etc. and to promote the accountability of LEAs to address cybercrime against children.

Facilitators and key dignitaries:

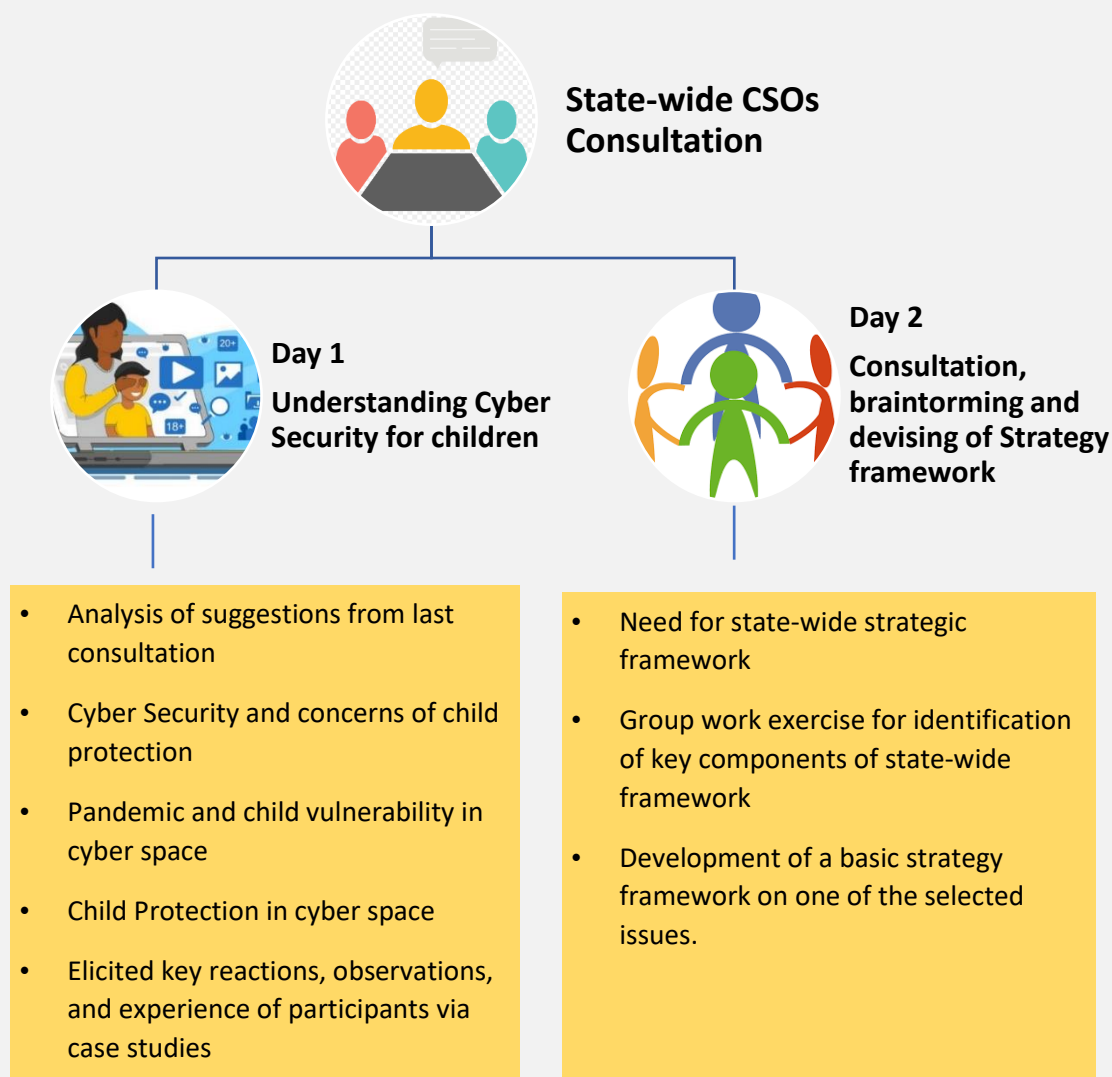
The workshop was facilitated and moderated by Akshat and Saurabh from CPF team. Other than them subject experts joined the workshop and provided their insights on the issue. Below is the list of facilitators:

- 1) Ms. Rajesh Yadav IAS (Ret.), Senior Fellow - Child Resource Centre
- 2) Mrs. Vandana Vyas, Member RSCPCR
- 3) Mr. Manna Biswas, UNICEF
- 4) Mr. Vijay Goel, child rights activist, Resource Institute of Human Rights
- 5) Mr. Akshat Thakur, CPF
- 6) Mr. Kumar Saurabh, CPF

Participants:

A total of 51 participants attended the workshop among these various civil society organizations working on child rights issues at grass root level across Rajasthan were present. Team members of child helplines, child rights and legal professionals also participated in the event. (Refer Annexure 2 for registration sheet).

Structure of the workshop



Snapshot of previous consultation:

The key Strategic recommendations provided during the previous consultation under 5 domains – Law & Policy, Law Enforcement Agency, Education, Parenting and CSOs are:

Laws & Policy

- Identification and banning of fake website.
- Strong cyber laws to stop cyber-crimes.
- Ban/regulation of online gaming.
- Organized effort for school children to make awareness about cyber- crimes.
- Cyber cell at district level.
- Ban/regulation of online shopping.

Legal Enforcement Agency

- Data Protection ACT: reference from other countries.
- Training of IT ACT of LEA: training on regular updates to LEA people.
- Appointment of IT Expert in the Police Station and training
- Simplify the reporting process
- Appointment of Cyber Experts in NLSA/ RLSA/ DLSA.
- Amendments for inclusion of IT ACTs in LLB and LLM courses.

Parenting

- Awareness session for children and parents.
- Closeness and friendly relation between child and parents.
- Motivate children for indoor games.
- Educate children about cyber-crimes.
- Proper monitoring of gadgets.
- Work life balance and re-contracting with children.

Recommendations from previous consultation

Education

- Need to add cyber-crime as subject in the school syllabus
- Make Cyber Crime Committee in school
- Provide Cyber Helpline number for all.
- Need to organize workshop for PTA, SMC.
- School assures to make children aware about online safetv.

Role of CSOs

- Research:* To understand and analysis of the situation.
- Advocacy:* For proper implementation of laws and policy.
- School/ College Level Engagement:* Awareness activities to make students aware about cybercrimes.
- Community Level Engagement:* Strengthening Gram Sabha on child safety in cyber space.
- Rehabilitation/ Relief Centres:* Need to open/set-up rehabilitation centre especially for de – addiction of children from cyber space.

Proceedings of the Consultation

Day 1: March 7, 2022



Introduction & context setting session: The workshop started with the round of introduction. All the participants and facilitators introduced themselves and shared about their work experience. A pre consultation questionnaire was given to participants to know their understanding about Cybercrime, cyber safety, and security. Participants shared their thoughts and understanding through responding to the questionnaire and it helped in initiating dialogue around the issue.



CPF team members introduced themselves and organization. Akshat shared the vision, mandate, and the initiatives of CPF. He elaborated the present scenario from the increasing digitalization and cyber-crime perspective. He highlighted the need for child protection in cyber space and shared about several global campaign on social media platform for safeguarding the interest of children in cyber space. Akshat elicited some stakeholders like Police, Schools, Universities, Police Academy etc. to be engaged for the purpose of cyber safety of children.

While sharing the structure of consultation Akshat highlighted that the consultation aimed at developing a strategy framework hence it is critical to build upon the knowledge base of participants on the subject. Therefore, Day 1 focus on building the knowledge base of participants around cybercrime, its social impact on children, existing mechanism to address it and the gaps. The learnings and understanding build from these sessions will back the thought process of participants to develop strategic framework. The consultation is divided in five sections as following:

- **Building upon outcomes of previous consultation:** Since the consultation is advance phase of first consultation held in October 2021, the outcomes derived from previous consultation needs to be taken into consideration for comprehensive strategic framework.

- **Recontextualizing children engagement in cyber space from lockdown & unlock situation:** Since past two years pandemic has affected our lives and persuaded towards digitalization especially children, hence while designing strategic framework it is imperative to analyse the extent of engagement children have or will be having in the situation of lockdown and unlock.
- **Understanding the cyber protection and crime:** Participants from different background attended the consultation hence it is imperative to build their understanding on cyber protection and crime. This in turn will help in informed discourse, suggestions, ideas for strategy framework development.
- **Analyse social impact of cybercrime on children:** To ensure that strategic framework does not overlook or affect the socio-emotional development of children it is important to analyse the social impact of cybercrime on children along with technical aspect.
- **Consultation, brainstorming and devising State-wide strategy:** Day 2 of the consultation entirely focuses on synergising the thoughts and learnings of participants to derive strategic solutions and roadmap for cyber safety of children. The section includes domain wise group discussions, brainstorming, analysis of key factors, strategizing the solutions, review and presentation of group work.

Building upon outcomes of previous consultation by Mr. Akshat Thakur: Akshat discussed the strategic suggestions derived from previous consultation (refer page no. 4). He elaborated these suggestions and stated the need for state-wide strategy for cyber safety of children. Participants also analysed the suggestions with the perspective of COVID and non-COVID situation.

Mr. Vijay Goel: Vijay Goel being child rights activist and expert highlighted the relevance of such consultations considering increased digital engagement of children in this pandemic situation. He shared the increase in cases of fraud, unsafe website with inappropriate content and information. He mentioned that since we are working at field level so we should take our learnings from the consultation to the grassroot level to benefit children at large.



Ms. Rajesh Yadav: Ms. Yadav emphasized on role of field workers in creating awareness on cyber safety and persuaded participants to leverage the opportunity to learn about this oblivious subject. She highlighted the concerns and risks associated with digitalization. Ms. Yadav acknowledged the efforts being made by CPF in this direction.



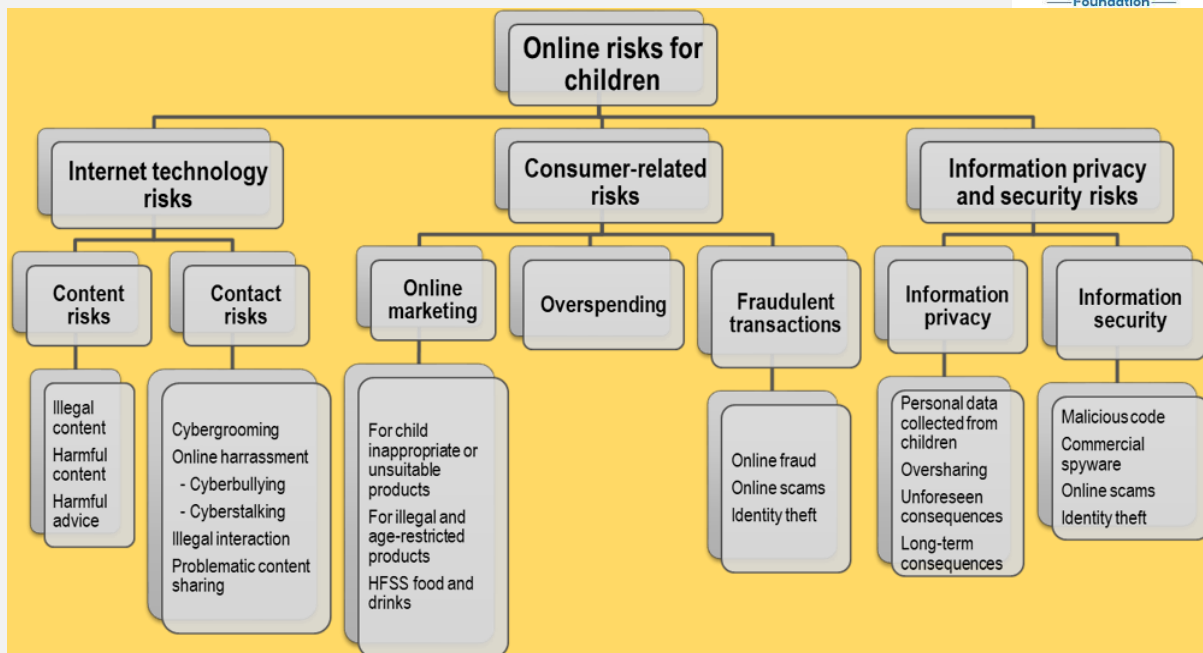
Overview of Cyber Crime & Cyber safety in context of child protection by Mr. Kumar Saurabh: Saurabh initiated the session by asking a question to participants “What are type of computers”. Participants responded Mobile, Desktop, laptop, tablet etc. He further elicited few more examples – Car, Smart watch etc.

He discussed about cybercrime and defined that any Crime in which computer or computer resources are used as tool or target is cybercrime. He further explained what Computer and its resources is - Any machine performing Logical Function, Arithmetic Function and Storage Function (all three) can be termed as computer. Whereas any machine performing any one or two of these functions can be termed as computer resource such as Pen Drive, Hard Disk etc.

Saurabh elaborated online risks for children and type of risks with related examples. He spoke at length about Internet technology risks, consumer related risks and information privacy & security risks.



Children Vulnerability in cyber space



Explained IP Address: Moving forward Saurabh explained about Internet and IP address. He detailed out how we get internet and IP address from the tower of service provider. Tower in exchange registers the mobile details – IMEI number, SIM number. One IP address can be given to multiple users, but timings will be different. Therefore, Time is very important with IP address to track the culprit. He explained how the cybercrime take place and ways to track the criminal with some real time examples. He shared that the culprit can be caught but the challenge is Police do not have required skills and trained squad.

Akshat added that lack of awareness among people is the main concern in cyber security. He shared the world of cyber has been growing exponential whereas the awareness among the users is limited. For instance, before using any application, website, or any other digital platform we should understand them completely to prevent from fraud or crime. Also keeping evidence intact is important for necessary action.

Saurabh elaborated type of cybercrime – ATM Fraud, Lottery Win, Insurance fraud, Facebook defamation, Cyber Stalking via Gmail, facebook, what’s app and other social media etc. Followed by discussion around good and bad of internet from children perspective. The points shared by participants are:

Good	Bad
Platform to learn new skills & technology	Affecting mental & physical health
Easy access to information	In appropriate content and communication (Sexting)
Connectivity and communication	Sextortion
Entertainment	Cyberbullying
At the time of lockdown – online education	Addiction
	Hacking, viruses, and cheating

Saurabh explained article 19 (Right to Life) & 21 (Right to Privacy) of constitution with few examples. He shared that in India we do not have data protection act however, we have right to privacy. He stated that United states have very strong Law for data protection.

He highlighted on need for digitalization in today's world. We all are moving towards digitalization at a fast pace, but we are not aware of it. At present we have half or incomplete knowledge which is making us vulnerable to cybercrime. Saurabh insisted on need to be fully aware and learn about digitalization before using it.

He explained key cyber threats to children – Cyberbullying, sexting, sextortion, stalking with real time examples. While speaking of cyber threats for children he suggested for nurturing and monitoring their internet related activities as a preventive measure. Other preventive measures he suggested are:

- 1) **Genuine Website:** Always visit genuine website and take information from genuine website instead of googling. Use website with https where S stands for secure since web address with https are 95% more secure than http.
- 2) The online meeting platforms have their user guides, SoPs available to educate the users about its features and how to control it. We should read and follow them to avoid any wrong to happen. Follow obligation/ rules set for digital, online meeting platforms to ensure responsible behaviour.
- 3) **OTP:** Read OTP message carefully and never share OTP with any one
- 4) **Personal Information:** Keep personal information personal. Do not share your personal information on public platforms/ social media handles.
- 5) **Genuine Application:** It is important to know which application is genuine. Download only genuine applications. Before downloading we should learn about it and should not provide permission to access your personal information such as images, location, data. Since several applications are used for data theft.
- 6) **Awareness about approaches and ways to file complain.** A website has been developed by GoI (<https://cyber crime.gov.in>) where complaint against cybercrime can be registered and fraud phone numbers can be shared. It gets investigated by police within the set time for further action.



Ms. Vandana Vyas: Ms. Vyas appreciated the efforts made by CPF. She said that we are in process of learning right now since cyber security is relatively new subject. She highlighted increased need for technological advancement but with shared responsibilities. She shared key concerns associated with online classes for children – increase in screen time, health issues, behavioural issues etc. She suggested to be aware of technology before using it, set standards, responsibility for all the stakeholders such as users, government, and service providers.

Case study discussion

Akshat moderated the session: The discussion around cyber security and safety was followed by case study activity. So that participants brainstorm on the social impact of these issues. He explained

the structure of activity that every group will discuss the case studies for 5-10 minutes. Based on their discussion they should note down points on key concern highlighted in the case studies, its impact on children and ways to prevent such situation without hampering learning process of children.

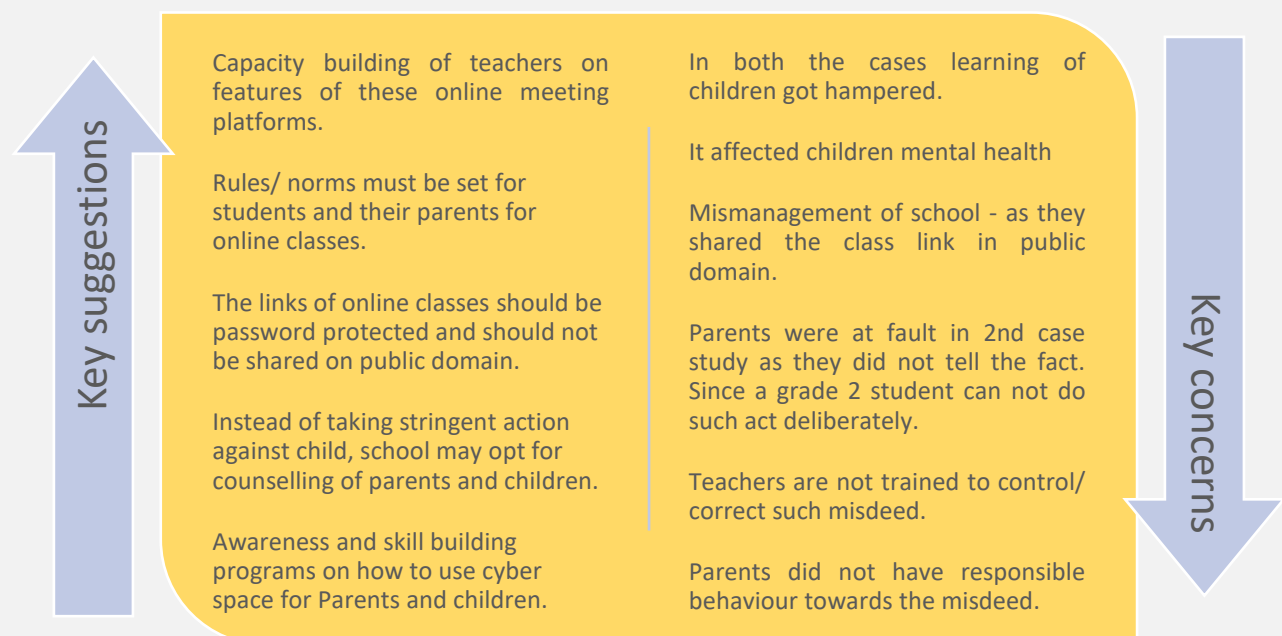
Case Study 1: Zoom Bombing

The Case is a real incident of online class in a school of Ranchi. During the online class of grade nine two male strangers joined the class. They were dressed in saree and started dancing on a vulgar song in between the class. As a result of this zoom bombing incident teacher got trembled. Children reacted to this situation in two ways – 1) Some children left the class out of distress while, 2) Few recorded the video and forwarded it on other groups. The strangers could enter the class because the link of online class was available on school website.

Case Study 2: Pornographic content transmission via WhatsApp

The case is of a school in Ajmer. In the whatsapp group of class two some pornographic content was shared by a student. School management called the parents to know the facts. Parents did not tell anything. School management warned parents to rusticate the student. But parents' attitude towards the incident was very casual. Instead of telling the facts parents agreed on rustication of the child. Due to pressure from other students' parents and SMC school management rusticated the children.

Points shared by participants



Day 2



Recap of Day 1: The session was facilitated by Akshat. Participants shared key issues, subjects, and their learnings from Day 1.

Recap pointers:

- Understanding about cybercrime and measures for prevention and protection
- Socio emotional impact of cybercrime on children
- Role of teachers, parents and need for their capacity building via case study
- How does IP address functions and is an important evidence to track the cybercrime?
- Need for mass awareness on the cyber security concerns
- Cyber risks for children
- Pros & Cons of internet and digitalization

Q & A session: The recap session was followed by Q & A session facilitated by Saurabh. CPF team encouraged participants to clear their doubts and queries related to cybercrime. Some of the key questions asked are:

Q. Do we have monitoring and regulatory mechanism available for parents to monitor children internet activities?

Saurabh responded that there are apps available to monitor the internet activity of children however, he suggested that parents should have a nurturing, consultative and supportive role towards the children. He said that technical supervision of children by parents is very important to prevent them from cyber risks.

Q. Is there any government body to control cybercrime?

A website has been developed by GoI to resolve cybercrime related cases. Anyone can file cybercrime related complaints on this website in two ways – 1) by disclosing their personal information, and 2) by not disclosing their personal information. The website is relevant for every state. The complaints is been reported to concern state Additional Director General (ADG) of Police, ADG refer it to concern Superintendent (SP) and SP refer it to concern area Station House Officer (SHO). The SHO must share the action taken on complaint within 24 hours.



Q. How can people committing crime using WI-FI internet connection can be tracked?

Forensic of the WI-FI device (router) provides detail of the devices connected at the time crime was committed. The details of device further help in reaching out to culprit. Saurabh suggested safe ways to provide free WI-FI, always ask for details to register so that IP address and time can be captured.

Q. What are- important sections of IT Act/ cyber laws?

- Section 65 – Applicable for any computer related offence
- Section 66 (A) – Applicable for abuse through messages. However, this section has been repelled since it has given undue power to Police.
- Section 66 (B) – For theft of data from computer
- Section 66 (C) – Theft of identity – someone steals personal information—such as your Social Security number, bank account number, ATM and credit card.
- Section 66 (D) – Crime committed through computer resources
- Section 66 (E) – Violation of privacy
- Section 66 (F) – Cyber terrorism
- Section 67 (A) – Published photo of private part of adult on any social media
- Section 67 (B) - Published photo of private part of minor on any social media
- Section 69 (C) – Role/ liabilities of intermediaries and service providers is set

Q. Do we have Laws for data protection?

At present there is no law or regulation for data protection in India. The bill has been passed in parliament for data protection law recently.

Q. Does global platform such as Facebook, whatsapp follow GoI laws while doing business in India?

Yes, they do follow Indian laws. Perhaps the laws in their country are far more stringent and comprehensive.

Question and Answer session was followed by discussion on need for state-wide strategic framework on child protection in cyber space for Rajasthan. Akshat elaborated focused five domains for strategic framework: - Laws & policy, Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) preparedness & capacity, Education, Parenting, and role of CSOs. Further adding to the session Saurabh shared following strategic gaps in existing mechanism for cyber security:

- No regulation on data
- Dearth of technical experts among law enforcement agencies
- The punishments under IT act are not stringent.

Working Session (Consultation, brainstorming, analysis, and strategizing)

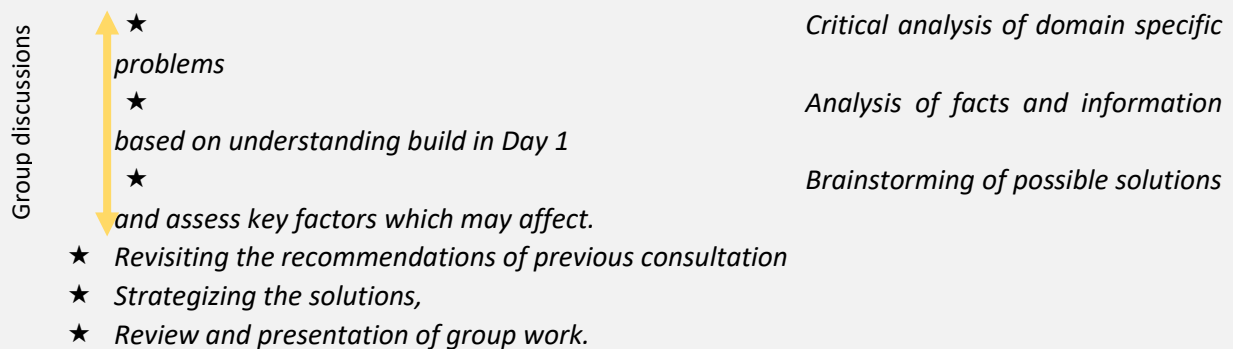
Akshat explained the consultation exercise for developing strategy framework. He described the key components for developing strategy framework with the help of an example. He shared the example of Age proofing for cyber safety.

Problem: Age restriction rule is there for children to use social media however, the mechanism for age proofing is not available.

Solution: Producing Age proof should be mandatory to have access to these social media platforms

Strategy: Age verification mechanism and guidelines to be developed and executed.

Participants were divided in 5 groups and each group was given with one Domain. Groups were directed to work on the strategic framework of the respective domain through critical analysis of problem, possible solutions, strategy to reach the solution and timeline if feasible. The process followed to derive appropriate strategy framework is:



The groups worked in two phases in phase one they brainstormed to develop version O1 of the framework. Groups then presented their Version O1 and feedback was given by facilitators and other group members. In second phase of group work all the five groups further sharpened their framework based on feedback received. This exercise resulted in precise and more specific framework version O2.

Suggested Strategy Framework

Domain	Problem	Solution	Strategy
	Existing laws are outdated, lenient and insufficient (No data protection law)	Strong, updated laws with stringent penalties and	Formation of a committee of experts. Committee to relook at the existing laws and analyse the

Law & Policy	available)	punishments.	gaps. Based on the analysis submit the recommendations to Government. Government to strengthen the law considering the recommendations.
		Data protection law in place	Advocacy with central government to bring in strong data protection law
		Establishment of district and block level cybercrime cell.	Local level enforcement bodies to control cybercrime in rural areas
	Unawareness among masses about cybercrime and existing laws	Mass awareness campaigns on cybercrime and protection mechanism (Cybercrime website, toll free number etc.)	Cyber cell to organize mass awareness campaigns on cybercrime and laws. Promote cybercrime reporting website and tollfree number.
Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA)	Dearth of IT experts in LEA	IT experts designated at police-station to address cybercrime related cases	Mandatory appointment of IT experts in Police station and Training academies of LEA
	Police and law professional squads have limited understanding to deal with cybercrime cases	Enhanced skills and capacities of Law enforcement agencies to effectively resolve Cybercrime cases	Inclusion of IT Act and cyber safety in training modules for Police and Law professionals to ensure their recurring trainings.
Education	Insufficient knowledge of IT & cyber safety among teachers and students	Educational institutions, Teachers and students are fully aware of IT, cyber safety, and preventive measures	Inclusion of IT & Cyber safety and preventive measures module in mandatory teachers training program and school syllabus for students
	Absence of standard guidelines, rules for online classes	Government provides standard guidelines and set liability for online classes	Formation of a committee inclusive of Cyber law experts, educators, child rights experts, parents, and government officials to develop standard guidelines and liabilities for online classes.

<p>Parenting</p>	<p>Parents have limited knowledge around cyber safety and how to supervise the online activity of children</p>	<p>Parents become aware of cyber safety, preventive measures and provide technical supervision to children.</p>	<p>Workshops and consultations for parent orientation to be organized at school level. To enhance their understanding around responsible online behaviour, shared responsibility, new technology and obligations associated with it.</p> <p>Increase dialogue among parents and children about their online activities and learning process.</p>
<p>Role of CSOs</p>	<p>Cybercrime is relatively new concern and has become unavoidable due to increased digitalization. The users of social media and online application are growing at very fast pace in community. But the awareness level around cyber safety is very less especially from children perspective.</p>	<p>Mass awareness campaigns in rural areas by CSOs for children, adolescents, young people, frontline workers, and other key stakeholders.</p>	<p>Inclusion of Cyber peace mandate in state level child rights related consortiums</p> <p>Awareness generation at grassroot level through already established community platforms, groups etc.</p> <p>Cyber awareness task force at district level and children clubs at gram panchayat level to ensure safe cyber space.</p> <p>CSOs to provide technical support to district level officials and institutions for building capacities of front-line workers, and other stakeholders</p> <p>Run a state level awareness campaign for children safety in cyber space</p>

	Laws and policies do not reach grass roots	CSOs to facilitate effective enforcement of cyber laws at grass roots	<p>Advocacy for effective legal enforcement mechanism at district level for cybercrime cases.</p> <p>CSOs engagement with district level officials and institutions (DALSA, Child welfare and protection committees etc.) to prioritize the cybercrime and security concerns.</p> <p>Establishment of local bodies/ committee to ensure effective implementation of Cyber laws and policies.</p>
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Vote of thanks by Manna: - Manna shared the perspective and significance of the program in



increased technology uses among children. In this virtual world UNICEF has realized the need for spreading the cyber knowledge at grassroot and how CSOs can partner to take this forward. Though we have mechanisms to address cybercrime issues however, focus is required on measures – sharing cyber safety knowledge and how to bring it in practice with community at large etc.

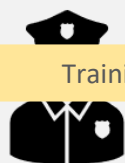
While highlighting role of CSOs he invited suggestions to collaborate and take the agenda of safe cyber space for children ahead. CSOs suggested formation of CSOs groups at

district and state level, periodical meetings, and trainings of these groups. Manna suggested to identify people from already existing alliances who can be trained as master trainers for children safety in cyber space. These master trainers than can further facilitate sessions on cybercrime in any child rights related trainings. At the end Manna thanked all the participants and encouraged them to take the learnings from the consultation to their respective work geographies.

Key action areas:



Inclusion of Cyber safety agenda in child rights consortium/ alliances in state



Training & capacity building of Legal Enforcement agencies



Mass awareness campaigns for stakeholders directly/ indirectly related with cyber safety of children



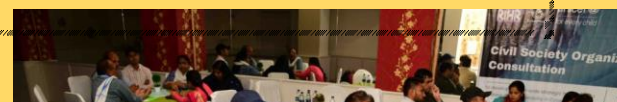
Advocacy for stringent cyber laws and policies



Uniform SoPs/ Guidelines for children's digital activities (education, entertainment, games etc.)

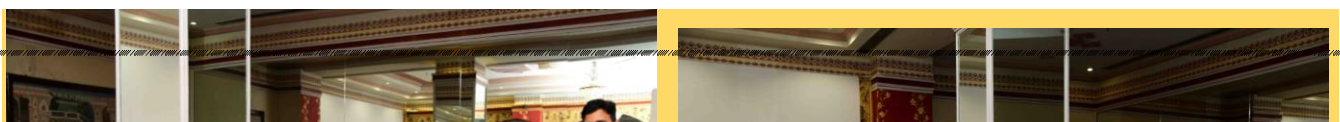


Group work
for strategy
framework
development





Participants
presenting the
strategy
framework
version 01



Annexure 1 – Agenda of Consultation

Day	Session	Time Period	Topics	Methodology/ Facilitation Plan	Key Responsible Person/Anchor
Day 1		8.30 to 9.30	Breakfast	Self-registration	CPF
		9:30 am to 10:30	Registration	Self-registration	CPF/RIHR
	Session 1	10:10 am - 10:30 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome message - Brief introduction of CPF& RIHR - Brief background of UNICEF-CPF project - Objectives of the Regional consultation workshop 	Lecture & PPT	Akshat/Vijay Goel
			Tea & Snacks served during the session flow - No break		
	Session 2	11 am - 11:40 am	Opening Remarks on the objectives of the Regional Consultation	Speech	Sanjay Nirala, UNICEF
	Session 3	11:40 am - 12pm	Opening Remarks on the objectives of the Regional Consultation	Speech	Akshat and Vijay Goel
	Session 4	12pm-1.30pm	Re-visit and analysis of pointer consolidated in last consultation	Group activity	Akshat and Vijay Goel
		1.30-2.30pm	Lunch break		
	Session 5	2.30pm - 3.30 pm	<p>What is Cyber Security and how it has become a concern in the domain of Child Protection? How Covid-19 pandemic has affected Child Vulnerability in cyber space Post pandemic situation and articulation of child protection in cyber space.</p>	PPT and group discussion	CPF

		3.30pm-4.00pm	Hi-Tea		
	Session 6	4.00pm-5.30pm	Open House discussion/critical analysis on the issues highlighted in Session 5	Large Group discussion	Akshat
Day 2	Session 7	9.30am-9.45am	Quick re-cap of previous day		Akshat/Vijay Goel
	Session 8	9:45am - 10.45am	Consolidation of the discussions points of session 5 & 6	Small group activity	Akshat/Vijay Goel
		10:45 am - 11:00 am	Tea break		
	Session 9	11:00 pm - 12: 00 pm	Need for state wide strategic framework on child protection in cyber space for Rajasthan & its key focus domains - Laws & policy - LEA preparedness & Capacity - Education - Parenting - CSO work	PPT	CPF
	Session 10	12:00 pm - 1: 30 pm	Working session - Identifying and consolidate key components of state wide strategic framework for addressing Child Vulnerability in Cyber Space	Group activity	CPF/RIHR
		1.30pm-2.30pm	Lunch break		
	Session 11	2.30 pm - 4:00 pm	Prepare a basic framework of state-wide strategy paper	Small group activity and large group presentation	Akshat
		4:00 pm - 4:15 pm	Tea		Speech
	Session 12	4:15-4.30 pm	Closing remarks	Speech	CPF/RIHR/UNICEF
	Session 13	4:30 pm - 4:40 pm	Vote of Thanks	Speech	CPF

Annexure 2 – Registration sheet image

राज्य स्तरापर CSO				कार्याशात्मा (साक्षर स्त्रियां - बच्चों)			
क्र.सं.	नाम	संस्था का नाम	जिला	सम्पर्क नम्बर	7-03-2022 हस्ताक्षर	8-03-2022 हस्ताक्षर	
1	मोहन लाल शोभी	शांभू चैतना केन्द्र बेटी बिक	जयपुर	8852871092	मोहन लाल शोभी	मोहन लाल शोभी	
2	मिनित्र कुमार वर्मा	बाशा भा.अ.रा.ग-चांडीदेवली	सीकर	9672062078	मिनित्र कुमार वर्मा	Mini Kumar	
3	Priyanka Jain	-	Jaipur	8000368129	Priyanka	Priyanka	
4	सुनील खड्गी	उत्सव श्री संकेत	सीकर	8099019670	Sunil	Sunil	
5	ला.रा.पु. बिशम्वर	UOMUL TRUST Bikaner	Bikaner	9983280548	Chh	Chh	
6	कनर सिंह चौहान	उत्सवसमीकरण समिति जयपुर	बीकानेर	8094019656	Kanar Singh	Kanar Singh	
7	राजेन्द्र सिंह चारण	श्री-चालराज शिक्षा समिति	सीकर	9413673704	Rajendra	Rajendra	
8	चन्दा वैष्णव	महिला मंच राजसमूह	राजसमूह	9119352566	Chanda	Chanda	
9	लुचमु बेमेली	महिला मंच राजसमूह	राजसमूह	8619420036	Luchmu	Luchmu	
10	मिना शर्मा छोटी वारि	एकल नारी आश्रम संगठन	कोटा	9166130277	Minna	Minna	
11			कोटा	9352257659	Minna	Minna	
12	प्रवीण शर्मा	श-वाक्षरणी फाउण्डेशन	जयपुर	7240560209	Pravin	Pravin	
13	धूमिल शर्मा	श-वाक्षरणी फाउण्डेशन	जयपुर	6350452192	Dhumi	Dhumi	
14	अनन्य कुमार मिश्र	Tagbar Society	जयपुर	8441910009	Anany	Anany	
15	निपुण शर्मा	Childline 2-India (102)	जयपुर	9694899860	Nipun	Nipun	
16	शान्त बेणवाल	चांडीदेवली आंडी संस्थान जयपुर	जयपुर	7891325618	Shant	Shant	
17	राम सिंह	बिनायक समाज प्रतिष्ठान जयपुर	Bunawal	9414040352	Ram	Ram	
18	इशिका ल	"	Bunawal	9983015670	Ishika	Ishika	
19	मंजरी देवी	जिला परिवार सुचारु समिति	जयपुर	9950189110	Manjari	Manjari	
20	सुनील कुमार	DRMIS जयपुर	जयपुर	8502064495	Sunil	Sunil	
21	सुमी कुमारी मेहरा	शिव शिक्षा समिति, राजसमूह	राजसमूह	8739935109	Sumi	Sumi	
22	Sunita Kumari	शिव शिक्षा समिति, राजसमूह	राजसमूह	9053990012	Sunita	Sunita	
23	सुमी कुमारी शर्मा	दूसरा दशक वल्ली	जयपुर	9414894560	Sumi	Sumi	
24	डाल चन्द	दूसरा दशक वल्ली	जयपुर	8058269222	Dal	Dal	
25	बृजमोहन	बेवट्टर फाउंडेशन	सीकर	9414428431	Brij	Brij	
26	हीरालाल शर्मा	बेवट्टर फाउंडेशन	सीकर	9528946772	Hiralal	Hiralal	
27	रामलाल खारेल	लाडिकासु संस्थान	सीकर	9929632211	Ram	Ram	
28	Konkatesh Sharma (Bike)	बेवट्टर (B)	जयपुर	7375936701	Konkatesh	Konkatesh	
29	Prabha Devi	Smile	जयपुर	8769527580	Prabha	Prabha	

राज्य स्तरीय CSO

कापिशाला (राष्ट्रीय स्तरीय - जयपुर)

क्र.सं.	नाम ममता नाम	संस्था का नाम एनई आंगन	जिला जयपुर	संस्था का नंबर	7-03-2022 एड्रेस	8-03-2022 एड्रेस
30		AIHR (एनई आंगन)	जयपुर	9982333335	Mamba	Mamba
31	अंजलि पामर		जयपुर	8107897944	Alka	Alka
32	शशि देवी	Social worker	जयपुर	9461042874	Shashi	"
33	Mullick Chand	RIHR Jaipur जिला प्रशासन जयपुर	जयपुर	8104524977	Mullick	"
37	अनिल शर्मा		Sikar	9887200546	Anil	Anil
35	Pooja Rathore	Dasham SNICEF	Sikar	9887520769	Pooja	Pooja
36	Pranav Kumar		Jajpur	7070325630	Pranav	"
37	Vinod Kanwar		Sikar	9887520769	Vinod	Vinod
38	Raj Kumar Paliwal	Technical Expert CRC	Jajpur	9694625774	R.K. Paliwal	"
39	Rajesh Yadav	CRC	Jajpur		Rajesh	"
40	VIDAY GOYAL	RIHR JAIPUR	JAIPUR	9460387130	VIDAY	VIDAY
41	Hemanta Sharma		JPR	9982222204	"	Hemanta
42	Himanshu Singh	Green land NGO	JPR	8441910009	Himanshu	Himanshu
43	Babun Mishra	Taaba Society	Jaipur	9737176319	Babun	Babun
44	Ketan Francis	MCH RIPA - CRC	Jaipur	9982498875	"	Ketan
45	Rajendra Kumar	SMT 5215 (रत्न)	जयपुर		"	Rajendra
46	Rajan Choudhary	SRKPS	Jhunjhunu	9414080218	"	Rajan
47	Sudhir Kumar	Nuvoco	Dittayash	9899958455	"	Sudhir
48	MAHAVEER	JEewan DHARA SANSTHAN	Bikaner	9460451668	"	Mahaveer
49	Himant Singh	Hidut.		810475837	Himant	Himant
50	Himant	C.P.F.		9214020333	Himant	Himant
51	Kumar Surebhi	C.P.F.		8092717273	Himant	Himant