YOUTH INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM, INDIA

Report on

3rd Annual Virtual Youth Internet Governance Forum India

30th October 2020 - 1st November 2020

Contents

About Youth IGF India

History

The Youth Internet Governance India was founded in 2018 by Ihita Gangavarapu and Shahul Hameed, who were the fellows of the India School of Internet Governance, 2017 (inSIG 2017). They proposed the idea and received mentorship from Mr. Satish Babu, Dr Govind Kumar, Ms. Amrita Choudhury, Mr.Samiran Gupta & Mr.Srinivas Chendi during inSIG 2017 to work on this initiative. The same year, their initiative received recognition from the United Nations Internet Governance Forum Secretariat.

The first edition of Youth IGF India was held on 12th of October, 2018 at Indira Gandhi Technology University for Women in New Delhi with the support from inSIG, ICANN, APNIC, IGDTUW and Internet Society. The second edition was held at St.Xavier's University, Kolkata on 14th November 2019. Youth IGF India organised its third annual form virtually from 30th October 2020 to 1st November 2020 with the support of InSIG and Facebook.

Vision

The vision of our project is to raise the awareness of youth on internet governance and encourage young generations to participate in public policy discussion and eventually build a new cadre of Internet leaders who are motivated to learn, engage and act within their region and beyond.

Objectives

- Improve young people's understanding of global and regional internet policies.
- Provide a platform for young people to raise and discuss policies that affect them.
- Help develop practical advocacy skills for youth for engagement in IG related policy discussions.
- Guide them to the right opportunities available to take deep dive into IG discussions.
- Enable the youth to understand the intersection between technology and policy, in order to promote more informed policy making, and technology development in the future.

Third Youth Internet Governance Forum India 2020

After two successful editions, the third annual forum of Youth IGF India 2020 was organized virtually over the span of 3 days, i.e., from 30th Oct - 1st Nov 2020. This year, the event had sessions covering topics in the overarching themes of **Data, Trust, Inclusion** and **Environment**. The event saw participation of 120 youth from all across the world with participants from India, Ghana, Singapore, Benin, Australia, Vietnam, New Zealand, Uganda,Nigeria.

The event recognised by the United Nations Internet Governance Forum Secretariat was also supported by Facebook and powered by the India School of Internet Governance (InSIG) this year. The three day event had 19 sessions(which included two closed door sessions for the fellows of YIGF India 2020) with 29 speakers. There were various session formats opted to keep the learning and discussions engaging and interactive. The sessions were a mix of Keynote, Interactive classrooms sessions, Panel discussions, Group Activities and a Multistakeholder roleplay for the fellows.

In addition to having zealous participation by the diverse attendees and hosting high quality discussions, here are some more highlights of the third annual YIGF India 2020 forum,
- The three day event had sessions covering diverse critical IG topics such as Cybersecurity, ICT and Environmental Sustainability, Inclusion, Mental health and internet, digital literacy.
- YIGF India introduced 'Environment' as a theme.
- Renowned expert keynote speakers:
  - Inaugural Keynote by Ms. Anja Gengo, NRI Initiative Coordinator, United Nations Internet Governance Forum.
  - Keynote by Lt.Gen. Dr. Rajesh Pant, National Cyber Security Coordinator, Government of India on the theme: Data and Trust.
  - Keynote by Dr. Thomas Lindhqvist, Senior Lecturer at Lund University, Sweden on the theme: Environment.
- Various policy recommendations were proposed by YIGF India 2020 fellows during the Censorship and Right to Expression Multi Stakeholder roleplay.

The complete agenda of the event can be found [here](#).

Organising Process

The organising process began in August 2020 with the call for theme suggestions through which we received inputs from the community for the theme of the third edition of YIGF India. We had a meeting with the YIGF India advisory committee to get their inputs to structure the roadmap to organise YIGF India 2020.

In September we circulated an open call for Indian youth to join the 2020 edition Organising Committee(OC). The OC members were selected through an application process that evaluated their professional background, interest in IG and a India specific IG challenge that they are passionate about solving. This call was open to Indian youth in the age group of 18-30 years. A diverse six member OC team was formed and after the introductory call, we had multiple meetings on platforms such as Zoom, Google meet, Whatsapp to discuss and finalise our roadmap for Youth IGF India 2020.

The following committees were formed after the second meeting:
1. Fellowship and Participation Committee: Responsible for the Fellowship call, open registration call and coordination with the fellows.
2. Program Committee: Responsible for the finalising the agenda as per the multistakeholder model including contacting relevant speakers.
3. Partnership and Collaboration Committee: Responsible for contacting potential partners for the virtual event as well as exploring possibilities of collaborations.

We opened the 2020 Fellowship in September for Indian youth to select a limited number of motivated youth to provide targeted mentorship, exposure to opportunities and encourage them to contribute to a healthy and sustainable internet.
The prerequisites for applying for the fellowship included:
1. Being an Indian citizen currently residing in India
2. Being In the age group of 18-30 years
3. Having no previous Youth IGF India fellowships

Based on the applications submitted to the APNIC Fellowship Management System, 19 fellows were selected by the members of the OC. One week prior to the event, an introductory call was organised for the fellows. After the call, in addition to the virtual participation guide (sent to all the participants including fellows), the fellows received a content prepared by the OC on prominent IG issues and the multistakeholder model to precondition them before the event.

The programme committee structured the event around 4 overarching themes: Data, Trust, Inclusion and Environment. In addition to sessions on the foundations of IG, global and national challenges, we introduced the topic of ICT and environmental sustainability as well as mental health and the Internet in this years' edition.

In October, we opened the registration for everyone irrespective of their age group and nationality. The Code of Conduct developed in 2018 by YIGF India was used for the organising process as well as for the entire event. It is available here

Members of Youth IGF India 2020 Organising Committee
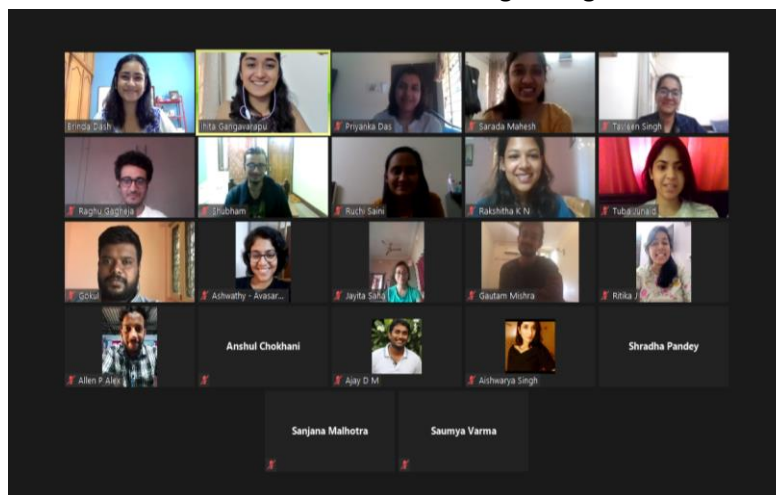
Introductory Call with Youth IGF India 2020 Fellows

Organising Committee

Committee Member	Stakeholder Group
Allen P Alex	Academia
Anshul Chokhani	Private Sector
Brinda Dash	Civil Society

Recognized by

Supported by

Powered by

Ihita Gangavarapu	Civil Society
Priyanka Das	Private Sector
Tavleen Singh	Academia
Shahul Hameed	Private Sector

Advisory Committee

Committee Member	Affiliation
Amrita Choudhury	ISOC Delhi
Dr. Govind Kumar	ISOC Delhi
Samiran Gupta	ICANN
Satish Babu	APRALO at ICANN, ISOC Trivandrum
Srinivas Chendi	APNIC

Youth IGF India 2020 Fellows

Name	Affiliation
Aishwarya Singh	Teach For India
Ajay D M	Vellore Institute of Technology
Ashwathy Venugopal	Avasarshala
Brinda Dash	UPSC Aspirant
Gautam Mishra	WPL Research
Gokul Balu	Agastya International Foundation
Jayita Saha	ConveGenius (Former Company)
Raghu Raj Gagneja	Symbiosis Law School, Pune

Rakshitha Kandavara Naneppa	Whitehat jr
Ritika Jain	Lund University, Sweden (Erasmus+ program -MESPOM)
Ruchi saini	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics
Sanjana Malhotra	Centre for Policy Research
Sarada Mahesh	Independent Legal Researcher
Saumya Varma	Office of Professor MV Rajeev Gowda
Shradha Pandey	National Law University, Tamil Nadu
Shubham Dwivedi	South Asian University
Sujoy Sarkar	National Law School of India University, Bangalore
Tuba Junaid	Aligarh Muslim university
Zafar Aafaq Wani	Clarion India

Participation Statistics

Youth IGF India 2020 saw a very active participation of over 120 youth(including 19 fellows) for the virtual meeting representing various stakeholder groups as shown below. We had participants from India, Ghana, Singapore, Benin, Australia, Vietnam, New Zealand, Uganda and Nigeria. Almost 40% of our participants were female.
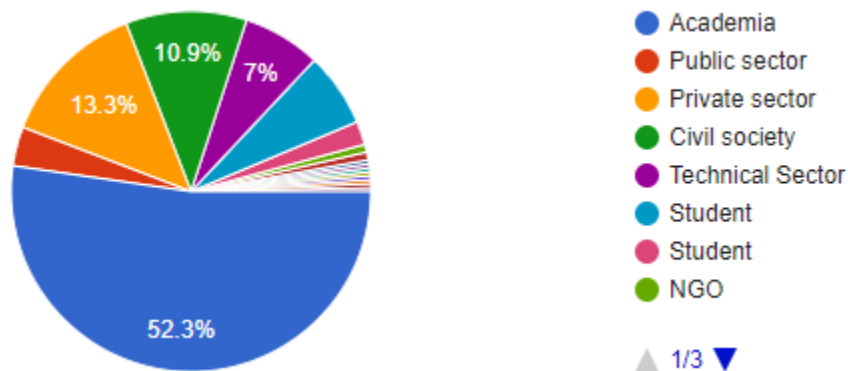
Session Summaries

The sessions for all the three days have been summarised by the fellows and members of the OC. The recording of the sessions from YIGF India 2020 can be found [here](#).

Day 1: 30th October 2020

The event commenced with the co-founder, **Ihita Gangavarapu** welcoming the fellows and participants to the forum, where she shared the aim and objectives of Youth Internet Governance Forum India, and introduced them to the overarching themes for this year - Data, Trust, Inclusion and Environment. This was followed by the members of the organizing committee introducing themselves to the online audience.

The Inaugural Keynote was delivered by **Ms. Anja Gengo, NRI Initiative Coordinator, United Nations Internet Governance Forum**, where she highlighted the potential of the Youth IGF and its role in imparting the necessary knowledge and skills for capacity-building to create a safer, open and accessible Internet for all. She also appreciated the cooperation and collaboration between Youth IGF India and Youth IGF Ghana for setting an example.

Ms. Anja invited the participants to join the 15th Annual UN IGF 2020 being hosted virtually, to actively participate in promising discussions around the broader themes of data, trust, inclusion and environment, which were decided through the bottom-up approach. Environment, as a theme, was being introduced for the first time in the UN IGF, to understand the impact of technology on climate change. She concluded by bringing the "youth track", "high level track", "youth summit" and "IGF Village" to the attention of participants, as a space to have meaningful discussions, open consultations and network with experts on the internet governance ecosystem.

Following Ms. Anja, we had **Dr. Olivier Crepin-Leblond, Chair, UK Chapter of Internet Society (ISOC) & Past Chair, ALAC, ICANN** to help the participants understand the evolution of the internet governance ecosystem. He began with the history of internet governance from a global perspective, the origins of which could be found in the US-Russia conflict because of the launch of Sputnik, and walked us through the evolving nature of internet governance due to the evolution of the world wide web, where he emphasized on the wholesome definition used by Working Group on Internet Governance for internet governance as "including the interests of the Government and the citizens".

Dr. Olivier mentioned some of the important organisations working in the IG ecosystem such as Internet Society (ISOC), ICANN, Internet Architecture Board, Internet Engineering Task Force, The World Wide Web consortium, The Internet Telecommunications Union, etc. He strongly advocated for the multi-stakeholder model to regulate the internet, which allows for engagement amongst different stakeholders. With discussions moving online due to the pandemic, we could hear multiple views from diverse stakeholder groups. Mr. Olivier concluded with a pertinent ongoing debate around who must be the regulating authority on internet governance, and the consequent repercussions.

We then had **Mr. Srinivas(Sunny) Chendi, Senior Advisor – Policy and Community Development/South Asia Liaison Officer, APNIC** to explain the basic structure and the functioning of the internet. He began with the need for the internet, and used an example to show how the internet has been built. To keep the session interactive, he used the vevox platform to engage the participants by posing questions to them. He walked us through the origin and evolution of the internet, discussed multiple protocols and explained the process of routing. The participants were fascinated by his presentation as it helped them to understand the working of the internet in a comprehensive manner. Mr. Srinivas concluded by speaking about the role of the Internet Governance ecosystem and how it comes into play for internet protocols and IP addresses.

"The Internet is for everyone and everything" was his concluding remark.

When COVID-19 was declared a pandemic, it accelerated a shift from the physical space to the virtual world. Today, as we observe, the Internet had the strength and resilience to withstand the impact of the pandemic. The pandemic reinforced the value of the Internet, and we were joined by **Mr. Glenn McKnight, Co-Founder, ISOC Canada; Dr. Govind, Former CEO, NIXI & Vice-President, APSIG** to speak more about the Internet: Pre & Post Pandemic.

Even though the learning has been shifted online to avoid any disruptions to education, Mr. Glenn emphasized on how a vast majority of students from rural and isolated areas have been denied access due to their socio-economic status when compared to the urban and wealthier population. The educational institutions have not been effective in delivering the required access to all students. Fair and low-cost internet still remains a theory. He went ahead to focus on cybersecurity, the opportunities and threats.

Dr. Govind focused on the critical role of the internet during the pandemic to access essential services in the Indian landscape. He emphasized on the multi-stakeholder approach to regulate the Internet infrastructure, protocol and applications. The role of the government was

highlighted to regulate the content on the Internet, especially with respect to date from the Aarogya Setu app and sourcing accurate information to counter fake news.

Dr. Govind resonated with Mr. Glenn's concerns about accessibility and connectivity for all students to continue their education. He touched upon the aspect of data and privacy breach, due to manifold increase in the internet traffic post pandemic, as ISPs and routers are burdened, and the dire need to protect personal and critical data from being hacked. Another crucial point brought forth by Dr.Govind was on the importance of content development and content regulation by journalists, gaming apps, OTT platforms, etc.

Dr. Govind further acknowledged the digital divide in India and mentioned how the government has set up Citizenship Service Centres (CSCs) in various parts of the country to help citizens with digital payments. With the increase in data sharing post pandemic, there is a need to make systems more robust and secure. CERT has come up with many advisories on how to make security of end users more responsible. The PDP Bill in the parliament focuses on the personal data. Apart from the government, it is important to have capacity-building workshops for citizens by other stakeholders.

Subsequently, Dr.Govind and Mr.Glenn in their concluding remarks spoke about the increased exposure of children to the internet due to education, gaming, entertainment amidst the pandemic and its negative consequences, and the crucial role of parents as vigilante, and monitoring content being accessed, for the safety of their children.

The organising committee wrapped up Day 1 by encouraging the fellows and participants to share their experience about this shared virtual space by highlighting their takeaways from various sessions. The participants unanimously agreed on this space being highly constructive to have active discussions on issues of internet governance.
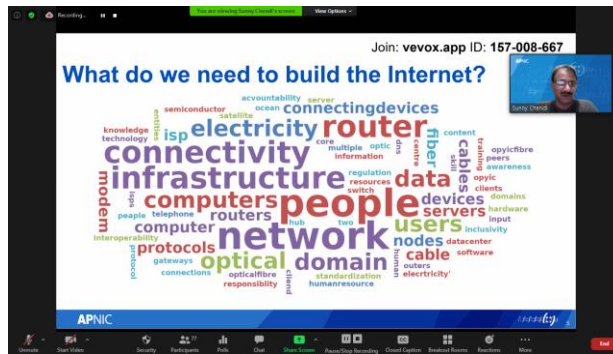
Images from Day 1

Ms. Anja Gengo during her Inaugural Keynote

Dr. Olivier Crepin-Leblond during the session: Internet Governance 101

Mr. Sunny Chendi during the session: How does the Internet work?

Dr. Govind Kumar and Mr. Glenn McKnight during the session: Internet: Pre & Post Pandemic

Day 2: 31st October 2020

Session Title: Keynote Address (Data and Trust)
Session Duration: 20 minutes
Speaker: Lt. Gen. Dr. Rajesh Pant, National Cyber Security Coordinator, Govt of India
Notetaker: Ajay D M, Sarada Mahesh

The speaker commenced his session by introducing the two C's of concern in the recent times i.e., Corona and China. Subsequently, he introduced the term 'Split internet' to the audience

which evolved consequent to the western dominance on the internet and the difference of opinion between the Eastern and Western powers.

He stated that countries could not arrive at a consensus on the 11 protocols for good internet behaviour. The US led alliance came up with the initiative called the Clean Path Initiative or Clean Network advocates which is an approach towards safeguarding sensitive information from intrusions by countries like China. The Chinese on the other hand have come up with the Global Initiative on Data Security and have also applied to the ITU for a new internet protocol and a new data protection regime. As a result, countries around the world are critically concerned about the split in the Internet which can have serious effects on global trade, economic development, education, social media, culture etc. The speaker also warned that the world is heading towards an era of 'deglobalisation' due to a growing lack of trust between the countries.

The GDPR in Europe and the indigenous privacy laws of the US has empowered them to hold Big Tech corporations liable for data leaks (like Facebook for the Cambridge Analytica scandal). He also hinted on the recent ban of the 224 Chinese apps by the Indian Government on the grounds of national security which is a step forward in the right direction, and also on the Personal Data Protection Bill which is in the process of being constitutionalized.

He emphasised on the importance of understanding the permissions a mobile application is requesting during installation and raised his concern on how most people conveniently ignore reading the terms and conditions while installing an application, which can be risky to their data, privacy and security. He also stated that every citizen and organization should have a fair knowledge on the matters related to national cyber security, misinformation, disinformation and be individually responsible before posting, and sharing information on the internet.

The speaker pointed out that, during the first 9 months of 2020, there has been a loss of 2 trillion US dollars due to cyber crimes, in which about 4 lakh malwares were used. With respect to the protection against cyber crimes, the users need to consider cyber hygiene equivalent to their personal hygiene. In his closing remarks the speaker stated that Cybersecurity starts from home, and the training should take place right from the school level.

Lt. Gen. Dr. Rajesh Pant during his Keynote address

Session Title: Emerging Technologies and challenges
Session Duration: 50 minutes
Speaker: Mr. Satish Babu, Chair, ICANN APRALO & President, APSIG
**Notetaker: Brinda Dash, Ritika J**

The speaker commenced his session by saying that Bitcoin's original creators are unknown. It presents a new combination of behaviour economics across different spheres. Blockchain is the parent technology behind cryptocurrency and it shares the characteristics of Blockchain which is immutable, time-stamped and distributed. One of the biggest concerns of cryptocurrency is that once a transaction is made, there is no way to reverse a transaction, i.e., in case someone makes a faulty payment the individual cannot reverse the transaction. It is critical to have some regulations in place to provide a fair and equal environment. Stakeholders may have a disagreement, leading to a fork.

There are 3 new developments in the arena of Cryptocurrencies which are:
1. Libra: 2. DeSi 3. CBDCs
Libra was created by Facebook. Further development has been stalled now due to various speculations by governments. This cryptocurrency is stable and does not lose or gain value. Data storage is by Distributed Ledger Technology, and it consists of a consortium members and is based on their trust. Financial data has many concerns as it is an alternate economy. The money lies with Facebook directly and there is a sort of "shadow bank" created. The CBDC offers multiple advantages, and look forward to announcements coming from many countries. Our regular bank doesn't guarantee money with interest if there is any problem. However, CBDCs will never default even though your private bank may default.

Overall, we have come a long way since the advent of Blockchain. Each of the cryptocurrency has its own central bank. Individual governments were forced to respond to this upcoming technology. However, the speaker was skeptical of how the Indian CBDC will work but was hopeful as there are many models to explore. For example in the Bahamas there is the 'sand dollar'; adapted to meet internet disruptions due to weather and storms, that are frequently seen. The Government has no control of crypto at present in India. Most importantly dispute resolution is not yet in place in case of scams related to bitcoin.
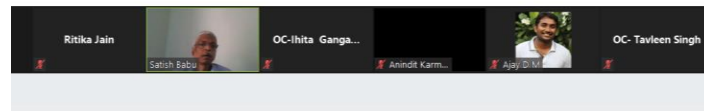
Conclusions

- Cryptocurrencies have come a long way from their initial launch in 2008
- Each cryptocurrency is in effect its own Central Bank and carry out many roles of Central Banks in their implementation
- They have impacted mainstream Central Central banks which were grappling with issues of costs, security, and distribution of paper and coin currencies
- All three models of Governance of Digital/Crypto currencies are likely to continue into the future
- Together, these will transform the role of money in economy and society and make it easier and more flexible to hold, transact and move money

Mr. Satish Babu during his session on Emerging Technologies and challenges

Session Title: The Data Cycle
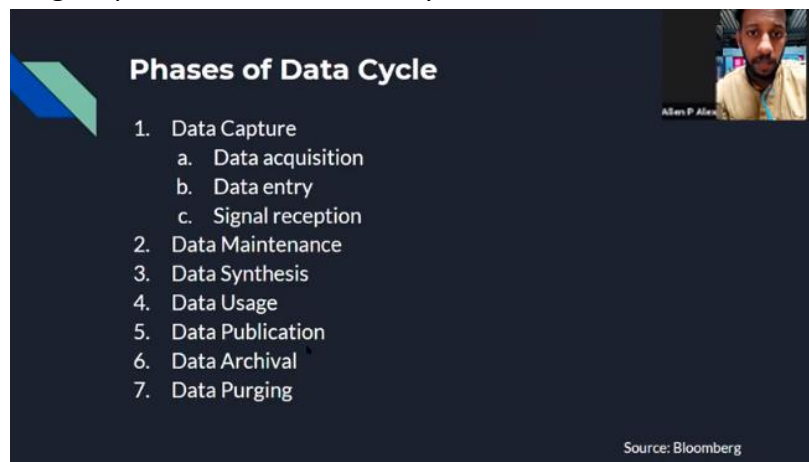**Session Duration: 30 minutes**
Speaker: Allen P Alex, Youth IGF India Team
Notetaker: Organizing Committee, Youth IGF India

The speaker commenced the session with explaining what data is and how important it is to understand about the various stages through which data passes to reach the required platform and its way out. He broke down the different stages into 7 - which included Data Capture, Data Maintenance, Data Synthesis, Data Usage, Data Publication, Data Archival, and Data Purging.

Data Capture includes the creation of new data values, Data Maintenance includes the preparation of the new data values to be supplied to the new endpoints, Data Synthesis includes creation of data values through inductive logic, using other data as input. Data Usage includes the application of the collected data into a format where the enterprise could use it to run and manage itself, Data Publication means the sending of data outside the enterprise, which is followed by Data Archival which is the storage of the data to be recalled and used for future referencing. Data Purging is the removal of all the copies of the data from the enterprise.

The speaker then went on to explain how modern day technologies like the Blockchain, IoT, and AI are changing the world and what it means to data. He spoke about Data Visualization wherein he explained how any information could be properly shared with the target audience. He also spoke about the myth about Data Purging and how the traces of the original data still remain in the enterprise even after the users are informed that the data is taken out of the system. He also spoke about the significance of India in terms of data handling and why the idea of data localization is getting emphasised more these days.

OC Member Allen P Alex during the session titled " The Data Cycle"

Session Title: Data Governance and Ethics
Session Duration: 55 minutes
Moderator: Prof (Dr) Athira P. S. (Director (i/c) Centre for Intellectual Property Rights, NUALS, Kochi)
Panelists: Shri. Rama Vedashree, (CEO, Data Security Council of India) ; Shri. Rakesh Maheshwari (Scientist G and Group Coordinator, MEITY); Mr. Nikhil Pahwa (Founder, Medianama)
Notetaker: Saumya Varma, Brinda Dash, Raghu Gagneja

The session sought to examine data governance and ethics, with perspectives and insights on aspects like right to privacy, role of regulators and other stakeholders, enforcing principles of ethical data governance and so on. The session started with introductory remarks by the moderator where she distinguished between data management and data governance, highlighting the need to examine issues beyond their logistics implications to the domain of strategy. Apart from the IT components of data, it is crucial for every organisation (business, government, academia etc.) to reflect on policy implications and engage with stakeholders (such as civil society, governments etc.) outside the organisation. The foremost issue with respect to data governance and ethics is in relation to the purpose for which data is being collected which

has implications on how it is collected and used. It was opined that identifying and delineating this purpose must be the first and primary duty. Moreover, privacy must not be an afterthought but must be embedded in data use and collection.

Panelist Rama Vedashree brought into the discussion questions related to value creation through data, fair use and transparency and accountability in sharing of data. She observed that data governance is not limited to the ambit of governments and regulators, but has the interest of the entire ecosystem of players including data enterprises. Panelist Rakesh Maheshwari highlighted that the purpose for which data is being collected is not clarified; to that end he suggested to enable the concept of a Purpose Statement which delineates why data is being collected, and for how long, to whom it is being shared, whether it incorporates the right to be forgotten and other such clarifications. He also highlighted the dangers faced by individuals as well as countries' national security with technologies like deep fake and so on. A positive step has come in the form of the Personal Data Protection Bill (PDP Bill) and the Right to Privacy judgement bringing in government accountability with reasonable exceptions for national security.(Views expressed are personal).

Panelist Nikhil Pahwa emphasised the importance of taking a human rights approach to data governance and not dehumanising the issue. He spoke of how at times there are three adversarial parties to the debates around data governance- citizens, governments and businesses, and these debates are built around issues of trust, right to privacy, and considerations of jurisdiction over data. He emphasised that instead of viewing data simply as an economic asset it should be approached through a lens of the citizens' rights that are actualised through features like repeated consent every time data is used, public scrutiny of governance over data, and transparency.

They concluded by having a discussion on issues such as data localisation, data breaches, limiting use of data, educating consumers and spreading awareness, facilitating dialogue and constructive scrutiny on the Personal Data Protection Bill, and achieving the multi-fold goals of public safety, individual security, protecting sovereignty and promoting economic growth.

Prof (Dr) Athira P. S.(Moderator)

Shri. Rama Vedashree(Panelist)

Shri. Rakesh Maheshwari(Panelist)
Mr. Nikhil Pahwa(Panelist)

Session Title: Dark Web: Demystified
Session Duration: 30 minutes
Speaker: Mr. Rahul Sasi (Founder, CloudSEK)
Notetaker: Ruchi Saini, Gokul Balu, Shubham Dwivedi, Jayita Saha

The speaker kickstarted the session with an activity wherein explained that the tiny particles we see when we move the phone's flashlight in front of the closed eyes of a person are the blood vessels and connected this idea to the way we perceive the internet. He went on to explain how the Surface Web, Deep Web, and Dark Web are interconnected. He said that the Dark Web is the deepest layer of the Internet which is preceded by the Deep Web and Surface Web at the top. He defined Dark Web as a private network which can be accessed by users but it is a vulnerable environment, where a user is most prone to cyber attacks. He also explained how cyber crime rates have been increasing and how data is being stolen from the internet and being put on sale in the Dark Web taking examples from Russia.

He introduced the website **haveibeenpwned.com** to everyone, where a person could actually check whether their information was compromised or not on the internet, just by entering their respective email ids. Furthermore, he explained how our brains construct reality, primarily based on assumptions and take decisions based on facts by conducting small activity of choosing numbers. Then he discussed a case study how an ordinary app can steal data from a person's phone and leak it on the internet. He advised that it is very important to check the permissions that an app is seeking during installation, as one needs to only allow the required permission for an application to function. For instance an entertainment app like 'The Talking Santa/ Talking Tom doesn't require an access to a person's SMS service. The speaker also explained a use case wherein fake social media accounts are utilized for promoting scam nowadays.
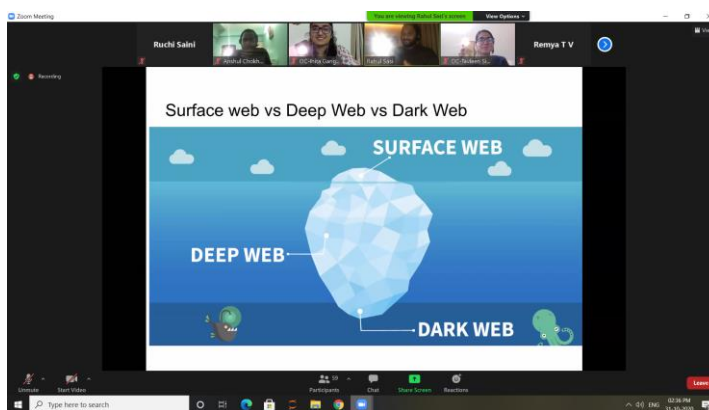
Dark Web: Demystified by Mr. Rahul Sasi

Session Title: Security and Privacy in the Digital Sphere
Session Duration: 55 mins
Moderator: Mr.Samiran   Gupta   (Head   of   India   at   ICANN)
Panelists: Dr. Gulshan Rai (Past- First National Cyber Security Coordinator of India, Distinguished Fellow, ORF); Dr. Sriram Birudavolu (CEO - Cyber Security Centre Of Excellence DSCI); Dr. Sandeep Kumar Shukla (IEEE Fellow, ACM Distinguished Scientist, past head of Computer Science and Engineering Dept., IIT Kanpur)
Notetaker: Organizing Committee, Youth IGF India

India has been undergoing a tremendous growth. There are over a 1000 engineering centers spread across 80 countries. The UPI platform in India in June recorded 1.5 billion transactions worth around Rs.3.36 crores. The lifestyle of people has changed as we use the Internet for a variety of things, right from booking a cab, to ordering food, shopping online and making payments. Moreover, the registry has also moved online through Aadhaar, Jandhan, e-seva and

the economy, society and individual lifestyle are moving towards digitization and hence, the security of the same becomes paramount.

The threats in this arena can also be cross-border attacks and India needs to add its own indigenization through supporting various cyber-security startups which are around 200. The second pillar is the Centre and State governments, law enforcement agencies, defense, policy making. The PDP Bill has taken its cue from the Justice Sreekrishna Committee and these days emphasis is also given to the Non-personal data. DSCI has been contributing towards developing cyber laws and cyber forensics. The third pillar is academia and R&D which are engaged in research works. The DSCI has been helping in setting centers of Cyber security excellence which aids in creating a talent pool both in quality and quantity thereby nurturing the two goals of strengthening over selves the cyber security in India and also capturing a share of the global market. The fourth pillar is of the User groups which includes Banks, Health care companies, B2B, B2G, citizens and the like. The user groups are the ones who report breaches, invest in cyber security products, internet users, netizens and they define the quantity of service. The fifth pillar is the collaboration with a lot of entities, both Indian and foreign like the Netherlands, UK, Israel and all the other industry bodies like Wiki, ASSOCHAM and the like.

This pandemic hit the reset button and has caused a pattern shift. The main shift has been in work, workplace and workforce, where the workplace has become diverse and workforce has become flexible in terms of their timings and access to their work files outside the office. The threats have gone up to 600% during the pandemic among which the biggest threat is identity and access management, ransomware attacks, IOT threats, Phishing and the like. The speaker points out that these threats would continue to increase with the advent of 5G. There are a lot of malicious websites and applications that are launched and the jurisdictional issues makes it very hard to catch the culprits. This coupled with the security issues led to the banning of foreign applications in India and around the world. Indigenization is one of the remedies which could help fight the threats, and in addition we also need stronger collaborations, frameworks, technology, regulations, business, manpower, industry frameworks. The speaker also noted that there is also an issue with the 'legacy systems', which means that there are a load of systems already there which cannot be updated, for instance the old video cameras which still run on outdated platforms and need a lot of resources from the startups to make it future digitalization ready.

Dr. Sandeep Shukla started by saying that 'the data protection bill is a shame on the name of privacy and security' and warned that the situation in our country is pretty grave. The panelist said that some people do not use the Virtual Private Networks (VPN), and in utility places like UP, he was concerned about people being ignorant about privacy as they don't even believe that the issue of privacy exists. Subsequently, he cited the example of Aadhar Data Privacy issues, and

pointed out that even after Aadhar was not made mandatory for availing governmental services, it is still sought widely and given copies which makes it susceptible for anyone to misuse it. There are no cyber security policy documents here in India unlike in foreign universities (i.e., what kind of passwords should one use, application of 2 factor authentication) which keeps intrusions in check. Many organizations and academic institutes of National importance do not have policy regulations, and it is not possible to have policy without regulators working hard in bringing up the policies.

SEBI was the first to come up with their own cyber security policy which is very elaborate and deals with encryption of data to password lifestyle, intrusion detection, partitioning, architecture protection, privacy and the like. RBI was the second one to come up with their own set of regulatory guidelines on cyber security and required that every bank should have its own cyber security policy, to have a steering committee to evolve a policy which is to be approved by the board. Recently there was also a Power Ministry order addressed to power utilities and organizations which required them to test Chinese equipment but when the situation dissipated, it lost its importance and now it is kept on hold. The panelist also said that, if one is not serious about policy making, they are always behind the technology in policy making. One needs to have a driving force to make policies and in recent times it is clear that it only happens when an order is passed or when an incident happens.

The other issue with policy making is that the number of people who understand cyber security in the country is very meagre. The issue of policy making gets stuck when the right people deal with cyber security issues as sometimes Cyber Security Officers do not have the required expertise or time to deal exclusively with these issues. The redressal mechanisms for security frauds such as bank frauds are also limited. The IT Act of 2008 is being followed but the law doesn't cover all aspects and needs to be strengthened. There should be legal powers to enforce laws because the cabinet lacks the expertise.

Dr. Gulshan Rai's view on PDP: From storage to system to network, we have completely achieved virtuality. The same technology used in the systems is used by hackers to defeat the technology. Security and privacy are at opposite ends as for security in the virtual world, there needs to be monitoring, which interferes with privacy.

There are various aspects in understanding the complex matrix in this regard - technology, processes, law and the structure that addresses this. The structure is handled by the ministry of technology, by CERT. The Ministry of Defence looks after issues concerning national security and defence. The Ministry of Home Affairs looks after crimes, and the Ministry of Cybersecurity oversees all of these aspects.

The government has mandated that 10 percent of the budget will be spent on strengthening the IT infrastructure. We are moving leaps and bounds in creating and researching architecture. The government has mandated that standard guidelines be implemented such as ISO 271. Sec 43 A enshrines this about organizations collecting information from the public. Every financial service is forced to follow this. Thus a lot of steps have been taken to encourage legal interventions in line with the technological advancements.

Mr. Samiran Gupta(Moderator)

Dr. Gulshan Rai(Panelist)

Dr. Sandeep Kumar Shukla(Panelist)

Dr. Sriram Birudavolu(Panelist)

Session Title: Online safeguards
Session Duration: 40 minutes
Speaker: Shri. SK Bhalla Sr. DDG-NTIPRIT
Notetaker: Ashwathy Venugopal

The speaker started his session by pointing out that everyone has a risk of being victims to cyber attacks- especially youngsters and kids, even though they are well adept in navigating electronic items and the internet. Often internet users overlook that they are generating a lot of data and many applications in their own Smartphone, PC or other gadgets are given permission to track the user's location, browse history, contacts and so on that can compromise personal information to a very dangerous level. The speaker was concerned about the scenario wherein we fail to realize that we are logged on to multiple devices, which may lead to unauthorized access of our accounts by people. Now-a-days, there are a lot of phishing attacks where authentic looking SMS or email is sent to you and the encrypted link attached to it takes you to a website

that steals your data (an attack called 'Phishing'). In India most cyber attacks are around finance, some around defaming people and also around behavioural manipulation - like wiping the entire data or forcing us to behave a certain way. To be safe, we have to be careful of what data we send or create, what data we receive or consume and how we can protect others from getting trapped in known cyber attacks.

The speaker went on to introduce various ecosystems in the Indian ministry level that act in tandem with Cyber Security like NCIIP, MeitY, MHA, Sectoral CERTS,IITs IIIT and other academia, TRAI, Department of Telecommunication and NASSCOM and other Industry Initiatives and so on. He concluded by advising that for personal security, one should start by utilizing the privacy controls and measures inside the Smartphone, PC. He urged everyone to have a basic understanding of cyber law, exercising cyber hygiene and calculated trust and refrain from creating data or content that may turn out to be malicious for self in a different context or time frame. Youth is encouraged to spread awareness and be the change.
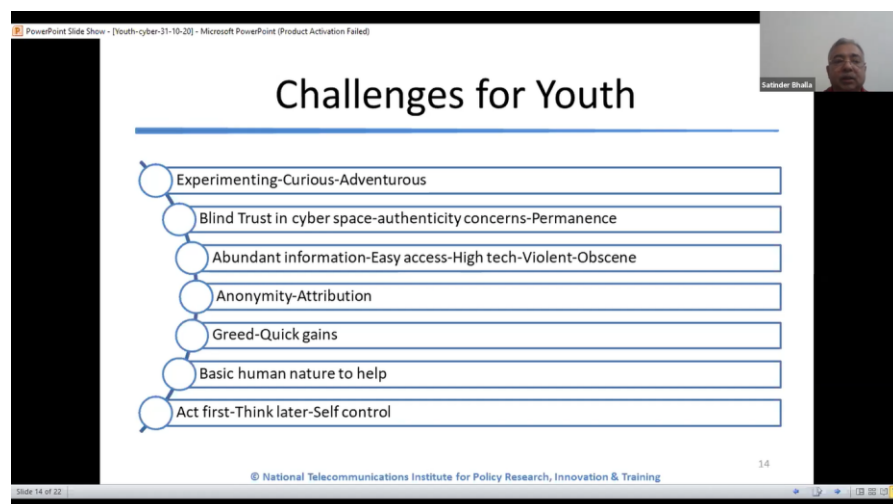
Shri. SK Bhalla during his session on Online safeguards

Day 3 : 1st November 2020

Session Title: Keynote Day 3 (ICT & Environment)
Session Duration: 20 minutes
Speaker: Dr. Thomas Lindhqvist, Senior Lecturer, Lund university, Sweden
Notetaker: Sarada Mahesh, Raghu Gagneja, Ritika Jain

This session was centered on the necessity to understand and evolve advanced mechanisms for managing the waste we produce. The speaker mentioned the responsibility of both the producer as well as the consumer to put efforts into managing waste in a more efficient way, even if the associated cost is higher. He also emphasized his work with the youth as they are filled with creativity which is the need of the hour in devising solutions to modern problems. Further he illustrated how recycling of products has led to the downgrading of material for plastics. Additionally, PROs are not financially incentivised and governments are reluctant to really enforce the law which has resulted in stagnation within the system. There is a need for the supervision and control of local capacities. He concluded by inspiring the participants to strive to be honest practitioners in the world who will follow the rules and implement these ideas.

Keynote address by Dr. Thomas Lindhqvist

Session Title: ICT & Environment Sustainability
Session Duration: 55 minutes
Speaker: Mr. Raj Bhagat(Manager - Sustainable Cities & Transport at World Resource Institute, India); Ms. Monmi Barua(Associate Fellow at The Energy and Resources Institute)
**Notetaker:** Ruchi Saini

After a short introduction of the speakers, Mr. Raj initiated the session by focusing on Data Driven Cities. He started by pointing out how inherent biases could affect policies and governance issues. As a solution to this, he works on generating data as evidence so that decisions are economically sustainable and inclusive and this ensures inclusive policy making. For a data deficient country like India, this helps to bring in layers as well as dimensions to the process of governance. He explained different types of urbanization and machine learning methodologies that plan for services such as access to water, green space and jobs that could be needed in the future. He

explained their approach, which is not talking about global solutions but overcoming local issues, based on specific contexts with goal specific and data driven ideas. After this Ms. Monmi talked about how youth have the ability and potential to be the change and it is important that they get involved and raise their voices and her own engagement with projects with the youth as a part of TERI. She also mentioned how with growing demand for digital technology, there are challenges being faced by the environment like e- waste problem, technology, etc. Due to rapid industrialisation and growing consumption the demand for electricity has also been increased which eventually contributes to climate change.

However, she also pointed out the positive side to this which is that technology is key to addressing pressing global challenges such as food scarcity. Dissemination of best practices globally that combine positive spirit attained by drawing on efforts of young change makers are critical in this effort. Considering the interconnectedness of the youth on the internet, ICT efforts are aimed at providing tools, enabling action, building skills and competencies and imparting knowledge. She gave examples of projects she works on this regard, such as GreenHackathon that devise and demonstrate solutions to depleting natural resources are helping to bridge gaps between technology and environmental and social equity and the UN sustainable solutions network which equips and trains young leaders with the knowledge and resources to build a more sustainable future with more than 85 initiatives hosted in India.
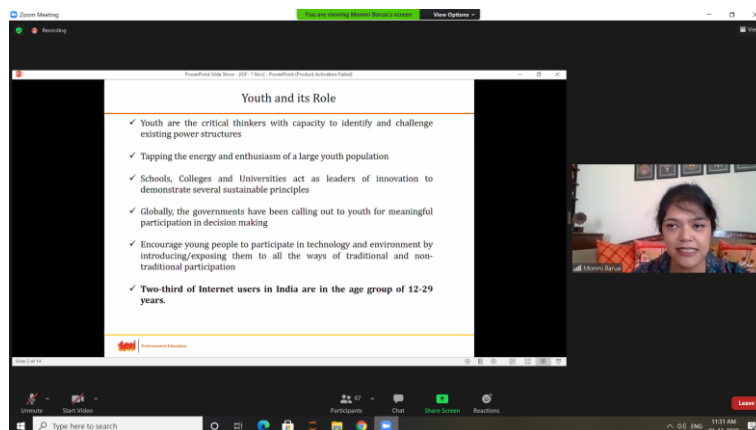
Ms. Monmi   Barua

Mr. Raj Bhagat

Session Title: Internet For All- Strengthening literacy, inclusion and diversity
Session Duration: 60 minutes
Moderator: Ms. Amrita Choudhury(Director of CCAOI and President of Internet Society Delhi Chapter)
Panelists: Mrs P.R. Lakshmi Eswari, Joint Director at C-DAC Hyderabad; Ms. Varini Gupta, Voices of Women in Solidarity(VOWS)
Notetaker: Brinda   Dash,   Gautam,   Tuba   Junaid

Ms. Amrita Choudhury began the conversation by pointing out how the Internet has pragmatized our world how COVID-19 has reiterated the importance of the Internet on one hand but on the other, internet connectivity is skewered and there is a deep digital divide which has been further highlighted by the pandemic.

Despite global progress in expanding use of the Internet and information communications technology, the digital divide between developed and developing countries remains wide. Panelist Lakshmi Eswari, talked about the C-DAC , an Indian autonomous scientific society, whose primary aim is to bring benefits of Electronics and Information Technology to society. With their cyber security awareness and educational training programs their motive is to expand the frontiers of Electronics and Information Technology for a more socially inclusive world.

Panelist Mr. R.K. Singh spoke about BBNL and its involvement with various stakeholders to take the optic fiber directly to every Panchayat under the aegis of PM Narendra Modi, Bharat Net Project, with an aim to complete this within three years.

Panelist Ms. Varini Gupta raised some statistics about violence against women and how it has been exacerbated because of the pandemic. She then asked how safe online spaces were for women. In this context, she has initiated VOW, Voice of Women in Solidarity, to raise this issue as well as foster unity within society and develop solutions to problems women are facing. The harassment is not limited to women and is commonly felt by LGBTQ community. This issue was discussed by the next panelist, Ms. Ritambhara Mehta, Co-Director, Nazariya. She mentioned how LGBTQ communities found solidarity and support on the internet, looking for advice and encouragement, as it was a relatively safe space.

The panelists discussed how there is a lot more information and space for youth online but also a growing need to make it more accessible, diverse and inclusive. The perspectives from diverse sectors of society and across age groups made this session enriching. The conversation ranged from the need for digital hygiene with reference to fake news, the hetrosecuality of the

institution of the Internet and the efforts by various government bodies as well as civil society organizations and the gaps felt currently in terms of making the internet inclusive.
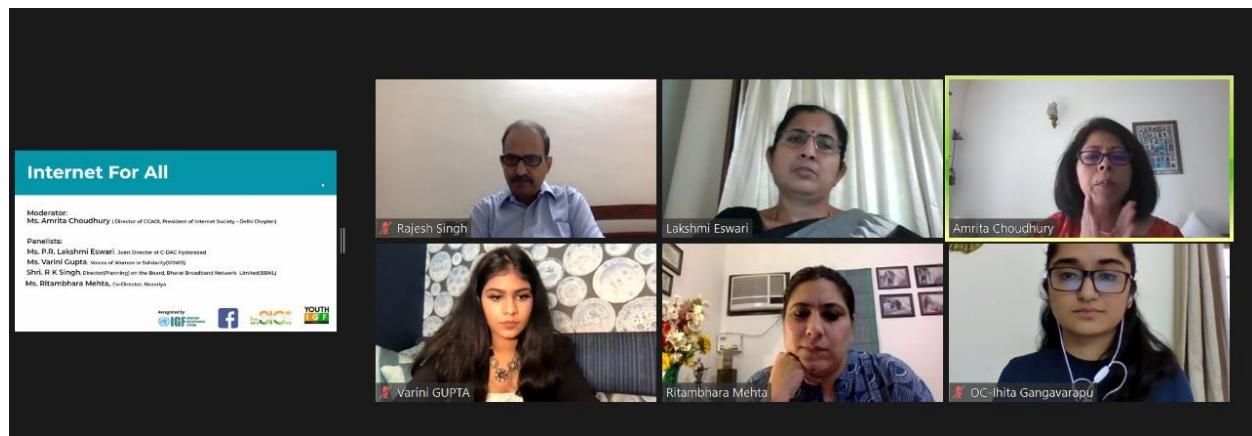
Panel discussion on Internet For All- Strengthening literacy, inclusion and diversity

**Session Title: Fellow closed room interactive session with Facebook**
Session Duration: 40 minutes
Speaker: Mr. Shivang Raina
Notetaker: **Ruchi** **Saini,** **Saumya** **Varma**

The interactive session started with an introduction about Mr.Shivang Raina and his journey to facebook and questions asked by fellows. Gaining experience on the ground is irreplaceable and Mr. Raina's experience working in villages across the country while in the development sector was a crucial backdrop to moving to the policy space and fed into his impact there. With a varied and multi-faceted professional background, Mr. Raina was involved in multiple aspects of communications, fund raising, programme management in a hands-on manner in his journey.

Mr. Raina emphasised that it is imperative to make the most of the opportunities you have and your circumstances, even if it looks different from what you had envisioned earlier. The best way to do this is to identify convergence between your skillset and your interest, and what is viable in terms of the economy. Sharing his personal experience he explained that one needs to not just have experience but a faith in oneself. He also mentioned some invaluable resources and networks that could act as resources for the fellows in charting out their journeys.
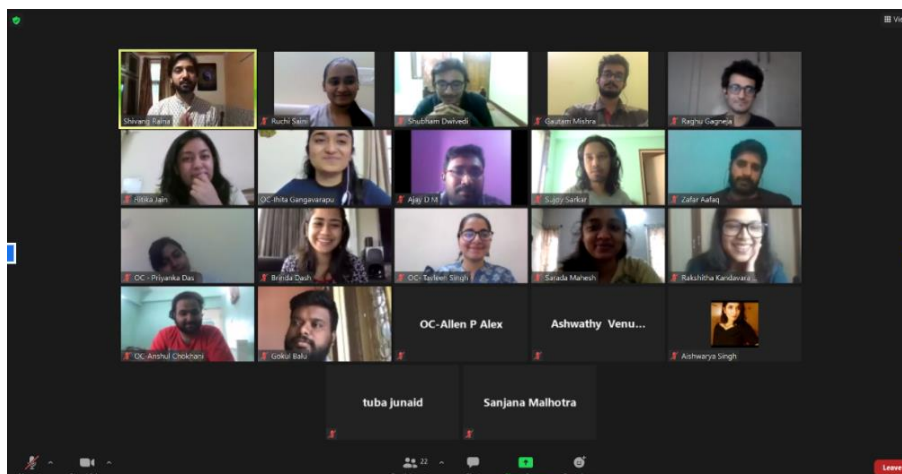
Mr. Shivang Raina interacting with the Youth IGF India 2020 Fellows

Session Title: Censorship and Right to Expression
Session Duration: 60 minutes
Speaker: Youth IGF Team
Notetaker: Gautam, Aishwarya Singh, Sanjana Malhotra

This discussion was designed for the fellows of the Youth Internet Governance Forum India, 2020. It started off with Ms Priyanka giving everyone a brief insight into the concept of censorship, the reasons behind it, its various forms and the pros and cons it carries along with itself. To begin with, censorship is to clock or control the ideas that are circulated within the society. It bases itself on the assumption that individuals cannot protect themselves from any unhealthy content, hence, the government is required to filter it out for them.

The forms and basis for censorship were discussed along with certain pros and cons, as well as its basis within the constitution. Differences between misinformation, disinformation and fake news helped to deepen the conversation around the topic of what needs to be censored and why.

OC member Priyanka Das on Censorship and Right to Expression

Post the discussion, a case study was analyzed in three groups, for a multistakeholder perspective.

OC member Priyanka Das on Censorship and Right to Expression

The groups were allocated 20 minutes to come up with the answers to the following questions :
- What are the measures to be taken by the different stakeholder groups ?
- Means and ways to find balance between fundamental rights and censorship of sensitive content.
- State three policy recommendations for the same

The participants were divided into three stakeholder groups of Government, Private and Civil society and there were added to three breakout rooms to brainstorm on recommendations and understand the incentives and caveats for the same. Some of the suggestions shared by the groups are as follows:

Stakeholder Recommendations

Government Stakeholders : The government stakeholder group started with a thorough discussion around framing guidelines to make social media platforms more accountable so that it neither compromises Right to Freedom and Expression of people nor does it put too many restrictions over social media companies.
-   Refusing to engage with misinformation
-   Guidelines as multi stakeholder model , proper consultation with stakeholders (Framing common community guidelines for all the social media platforms after due discussion with all the stakeholder groups including Social Media Companies, Civil Societies, Public Representation, Government and Media.)
-   Suggestions from community to the government about what qualifies as "censorable" content
-   Accessibility to determine a platform to find what's accurate and correct data.

Private Stakeholders : The discussion in the private stakeholders group yielded the following recommendations:
-   Setting up of a consultative mechanism/group within a multi-stakeholder model to specify and delineate agreed upon contours of what constitutes fake news. The consultative mechanism should initiate a transparent process with consistent public engagement on how policies will be formed and executed.
-   The private sector can undertake changes to Technological Design and User Interface to tackle the issue of fake news. This entails linking content to third party fact checking organisations like AltNews and international organisations. Another tool could be to limit forwarding messages and content to a certain number of people.
-   The private sector group proposes creating a hierarchy of Tags for content which will be integrated into the User Interface - such as 'Verified Safe Content', and tags for dubious content like, 'Unverified- User is Advised to Check Claims and Content'.

Civil Society : The discussion in this break out room started off with talks around filing PILs, forming organizations, the infringement of the Right to Expression. It moved towards partnering

with the Tech Companies, running awareness campaigns. They reached to a few main recommendations and actions:

- Ensuring transparency and accountability by setting the rules for classification of content. The social media companies are required to give a reason behind taking down a certain post and the mechanism behind such censorship should be made public.
- A Transparency Report to be published to publish the relation of the company with the government.
- Ensure objective consideration while setting the norms for such censorship (defining the terms of censorship objectively)
- Representatives from the civil society as part of the teams that set these norms.
- Running awareness and empowerment programs among the public for verification of information and curb fake news.
- Developing a public platform for the verification of news.
- Detailed and objective interest based on general considerations.
- Forming various collectives for better representation and development of redressal mechanisms.
- Forming Collectives of Victims of such censorship to help fight legal battles.

Session Title: Psychologically Hacked
Session Duration: 40 minutes
Speaker: Ms. Pragya Lodha
**Notetaker: Aishwarya Singh, Brinda Dash, Gokul Balu**

The session started with Ms. Pragya Lodha discussing the pervasive and all consuming digital and the internet led world that we live in today. The COVID-19 pandemic has made life even more so dependent on the internet and technology. It has been observed that cases of sleeping disorders, eating disorders, depression, anxiety, conflicts, strains, low productivity are on the rise. This is why conversations around mental health are pertinent at the moment. In this context, she explained the concept of Internet addiction.

Some of the important tips given to overcome this challenge were
- Managing digital use and screen time.
- Digital Detox
- Viewing the Screen Time Report.
- Strictly distributing the activities amongst the digital devices (Work - laptop, and entertainment/social media - phone)
- Taking digital fasting challenges with friends and family.

- Shifting phones and apps to night mode to avoid straining the eyes.
- Switching off notifications after work hours.
- Taking short walk breaks and being more mindful of the tasks at hand.
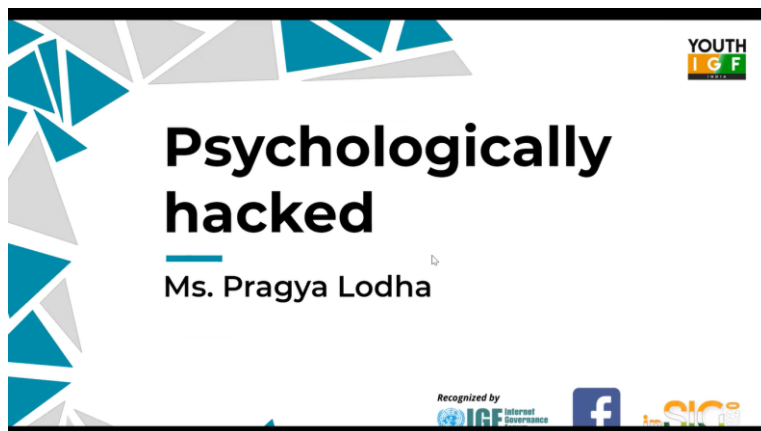
Session on Mental Health and Internet titled Psychologically Hacked by Ms. Pragya Lodha

Session Title: Youth Engagement in Internet Governance
**Session Duration: 40 minutes**
Moderator: Ms. Ihita Gangavarapu (Youth IGF India Team)
Panel: Ms.Noha Ashraf Abdel Baky (Youth Coalition on Internet Governance), Ms. Sukhmani Grover(Director, Citizen Engagement, Young Leaders for Active Citizenship
Notetaker: Ruchi Saini

- The Moderator began the session with self introduction and all the panelists introduced themselves.
- According to Noha, everything that happens online affects youth such as fake news, bullying and harassment, etc
- According to Sukhmani, We're so much time on the internet and for every little thing we just go to the internet. This is a lot of misinformation and disinformation too. There is a need for a critical lens regarding what to post and whether the post is fake or not.
- Collectively advocating for causes is very important. Important is to make a larger community to come to a solution. Multi stakeholder approach is important.
- Counter speech can play a vital role while fighting against fake news.
- When asked about the methods to engage youth for Internet Governance Noha responded that joining a local IG society is a good start or apply to schools of IG, global or regional ones, attend IG forum global, local or regional.

- Virtual events due to the pandemic this year is a great opportunity to learn more about IG.
- One can also do some online courses based on IG and learn about the ecosystem of IG and various stakeholder groups working on IG.
- One can also join IG communities for effective participation. Various online trainings are also available for free of cost.
- Session ended with a Q/A round.
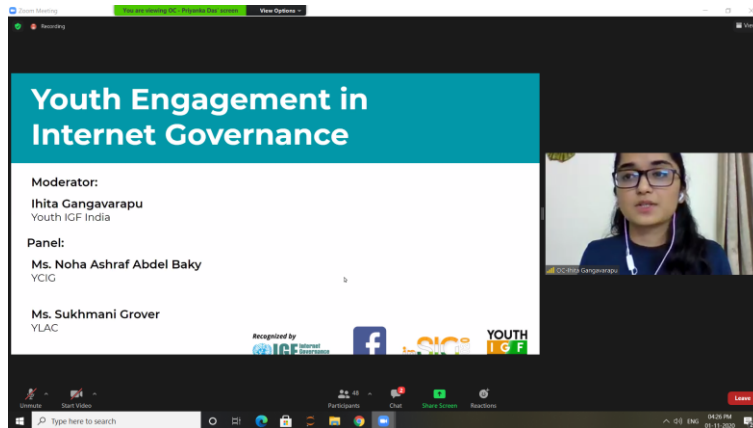
Panel discussion on Youth Engagement in Internet Governance

Way Forward

To strengthen and promote sustainable engagement of youth in Internet Governance, we plan on increasing our capacity building initiatives. We plan on expanding the community further to continue the conversations started since our first edition in 2018. We will work towards improving the geographical diversity as well as explore ways to promote rural and linguistic inclusion in our capacity building initiatives.

These are some points that we will consider while organizing the fourth edition of Youth IGF India in 2021.