



Government of India

Ministry of Electronics and information Technology

National Informatics Centre, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla

Technical Presentations by NIC HP Officials: 01-February-2025

The NIC Technical Talk session held on **01 February 2025** followed its standard format insightful presentations. The session featured ten-minute technical presentations by three participants, either from the State Center or districts. The session concluded with a five-minute highlighting the technical news. The Tech Talk wrapped up with a mention of Swachhata Pakhwada, which is an initiative focused on cleanliness and hygiene as it commences from February 1, 2025.

The details of the presenters, are as follows:

Sr.No.	Name	Designation	Topic	Rating (5.0)
1.	Sh. Shailender Kaushal	Scientist-F	The Principle of Least Privilege	4.4
2.	Sh. Vinod Kumar Garg	Scientist-F	DPDP Act and Rules	4.2
3.	Sh. Rakesh Kumar	Scientist-D	Technical News	4.3
4.	Sh. Prithvi Raj	Scientist-C	Generative Artificial Intelligence	4.4

In addition to the presentations, a quiz competition was organized related to technical content delivered. A total of 29 officials participated in the quiz, which was conducted on the Hindi Bodh Mobile App, developed by NIC Himachal Pradesh. The quiz featured 12 multiple-choice questions, all based on the technical presentations delivered by NIC officials.

The result of the quiz competition are as follows:

Position	Participant Name	Designation	Location
1 st	Smt Vandana Sankhyan	Scientist-C	NIC HP State Centre
2 nd	Sh. Chander Shekher	Scientific Technical Assistant-A	NIC HP District Centre, Kinnaur
3 rd	Sh. Ashwani Kumar	Scientist-E	NIC HP District Centre, Mandi



NIC HP officials attending the technical session

The following officials were present in the technical talk on 01-02-2025

Sr. No	Name of official	Designation	Centre (State/District)
1.	Sh. Ajay Singh Chahal	SIO-Cum-Scientist-G	NIC State Centre
2.	Sh. Lalit Kapoor	Scientist-F	NIC State Centre
3.	Sh. Bhupinder Pathak	Scientist-F	NIC State Centre
4.	Sh. Sandeep Sood	Scientist-F	NIC State Centre
5.	Sh. Vimal Kumar Sharma	Scientist-F	NIC State Centre
6.	Sh. Vijay Kumar Gupta	Scientist-F	NIC State Centre
7.	Sh. Shailender Kaushal	Scientist-F	NIC State Centre
8.	Sh. Pankaj Gupta	Scientist-F	NIC State Centre
9.	Sh. Sanjay Kumar	Scientist-E	NIC State Centre
10.	Sh. Ashish Sharma	Scientist D	NIC State Centre
11.	Sh. Mukesh Kumar	Scientist D	NIC State Centre
12.	Sh. Prithvi Raj	Scientist C	NIC State Centre

13.	Smt. Vandana Sankhyan	Scientist C	NIC State Centre
14.	Smt. Pooja Mann	Scientific/Technical Assistant-A	NIC State Centre
15.	Sh. Himanshu Gupta	Steno Grade-III	NIC State Centre
16.	Sh. Sanjay Kumar	Scientist-F	NIC HP CGO Complex
17.	Sh. Vinod Kumar Garg	Scientist-F	NIC HP CGO Complex
18.	Sh. Chunni Lal	Scientist-C	NIC High Court
19.	Sh. Jitender Sharma	Scientist-B	NIC High Court
20.	Sh. Rakesh Kumar	Scientist-D	NIC District Centre, Bilaspur
21.	Sh. Anurag Gupta	Scientist-E	NIC District Centre, Hamirpur
22.	Sh. Akshay Mehta	Scientist-E	NIC District Centre, Kangra
23.	Sh. Brijender Dogra	Scientist-E	NIC District Centre, Kullu
24.	Sh. Balwan Singh	Scientist-D	NIC District Centre, Kinnaur
25.	Sh. Chander Shekhar	Scientific/Technical Assistant-A	NIC District Centre, Kinnaur
26.	Sh. Ashwani Kumar	Scientist-E	NIC District Centre, Mandi
27.	Sh. Deepak Kumar	Scientist-C	NIC District Centre, Shimla
28.	Sh. Sanjeev Kumar	Scientist-C	NIC District Centre, Solan
29.	Sh. Vijay Kumar	Scientist-E	NIC District Centre, Sirmaur
30.	Sh. Mohan Rakesh Aggarwal	Scientist-D	NIC District Centre, Sirmaur

Overview of Technical Presentations

The Principle of Least Privilege:



Sh. Shailender Kaushal presenting on the Principle of Least Privilege.

Sh Shailender Kaushal delivered the presentation on the Principle of Least Privilege. The Principle of Least Privilege (PoLP) is a cybersecurity best practice that limits access to only the necessary privileges required for a function, reducing security risks. It applies to users, systems, applications, and third-party vendors to safeguard assets like employee and citizen records. PoLP works by granting limited, time-restricted access to critical data, preventing lateral movement by hackers and restricting unauthorized entry. Its benefits include minimizing attack surfaces, reducing breach impact, and containing malware. Best practices for PoLP involve regular audits, enforcing least privilege by default, temporary privilege elevation, and activity monitoring. To prevent privilege creep, organizations should revoke unnecessary rights, start accounts with minimal access, and separate privilege levels.

DPDP Act and Rules:



Sh. Vinod Kumar Garg presenting on DPDP Act and Rules.

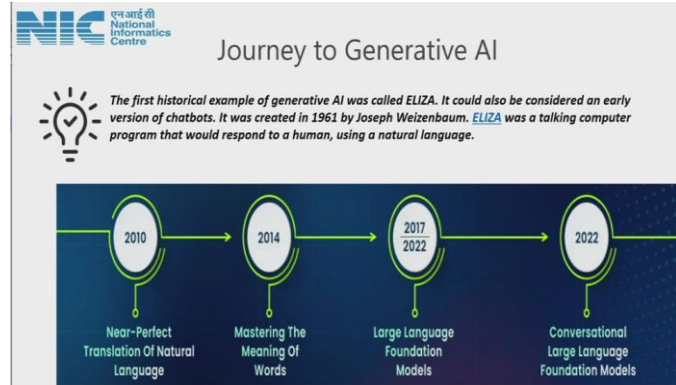
Sh. Vinod Kumar Garg delivered a presentation on DPDP Act and Rules. The Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023, establishes a legal framework for processing personal data while balancing individuals' privacy rights and the necessity of data processing for lawful purposes. It applies to data collected and processed within India, as well as data processed outside India if linked to services offered in India. Key stakeholders include Data Principals (individuals), Data Fiduciaries (entities controlling data processing), and Data Processors (entities processing data on behalf of Data Fiduciaries). The Act mandates security measures,

consent mechanisms, and accountability through the Data Protection Board of India (DPBI). Significant Data Fiduciaries (SDFs) have additional obligations like appointing Data Protection Officers (DPOs) and conducting impact assessments. The Draft Rules, 2025, specify procedures for implementation, including notice to individuals, security safeguards, breach notifications, exemptions, and cross-border data processing. The Act imposes penalties up to ₹250 crore for non-compliance and aligns with existing legal frameworks while restricting civil court jurisdiction over disputes.

Generative Artificial Intelligence:



Sh. Prithvi Raj presenting on Generative Artificial Intelligence



Sh. Prithvi Raj delivered a presentation on Generative Artificial Intelligence. Generative AI is a subset of artificial intelligence that creates new content, including text, images, audio, video, and code, based on learned patterns from training data. Originating with ELIZA in 1961, generative AI has evolved into various tools such as Chat GPT for text, DALL-E for images, and Whisper for speech-to-text. These models rely on deep learning architectures to generate outputs from user prompts. Generative AI has applications in numerous sectors, including government, but also raises concerns regarding misinformation and ethical risks. By 2026, it's estimated that 90% of online content could be AI-generated, with significant industry investment driving rapid advancements.

Technical News:



Technical News

By

Rakesh Kumar
DIO Bilaspur (HP)

Sh. Rakesh Kumar, presenting the Technical News

Sh. Rakesh Kumar presented the technical news. Here's a brief summary of the main news covered in the presentation: -

- **Meta scrambles to Match Deep Seek's Open Source AI**
- **U.S.A. Bans Tick Tok**
- **Open AI launches Chat GPT Gov for U.S. Government**
- **Exein to supply cybersecurity for chips to MediaTek**
- **Zoho Corp's Sridhar Vembu steps down as CEO**
- **Open AI faces Copyright Case in India**
- **Network Operations Centre (NOC) Launched**
- **NIC Wins Best Electoral Practices Award**
- **AI-Powered Smart Verification App**