SPEAKIN ASIA DIALOGUES FORUM '26
WHITE PAPER | BENGALURU

CAPABILITY BUILDING IN INDIA'S DEEPTECH ERA

Exploring how India's ambitions in AI, semiconductors, space, quantum, and advanced manufacturing are shaping the future of innovation and national competitiveness.

Knowledge Partner
Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology

Foreword

India stands at a rare and consequential inflection point. For decades, the country built a formidable global reputation as the world's back office — a services superpower that executed brilliantly for others. Today, the conversation is fundamentally different. The question is not whether India can build; it is whether India has the capital, the culture, the collaboration, and the courage to build for itself.

The Asia Dialogues Forum 2026 in Bengaluru convened twenty of India's most thoughtful voices in deep technology, AI, manufacturing, and education for a frank, unscripted conversation about what it will genuinely take for India to become a technology creator nation. What emerged was neither a victory lap nor a counsel of despair — it was something more valuable: a clear-eyed reckoning with the gaps that remain, the assets that are underutilised, and the decisions that must be made in the next 24 months to determine which trajectory India is actually on.

This white paper captures the substance of that conversation — the arguments, the disagreements, the data points, and the frameworks that participants offered. It is intended not as a celebration of where India is, but as a strategic reference for where India must go.

Deepshikha Kumar Anand
Founder, SpeakIn

Executive Summary

The SpeakIn Asia Dialogues Forum 2026 in Bengaluru convened twenty senior leaders from across India's deep technology, AI, manufacturing, defence, and education sectors for a 90-minute structured dialogue on what it will take to build genuine capability in India's DeepTech era.

20	90	4
Senior Leaders	**Minutes of Dialogue**	**Core Themes**
Founders, CXOs, VCs, Academics	Closed-door, unscripted	Strategy, AI, Ecosystem, Education

The forum converged on a central diagnosis: India possesses world-class engineering talent, accelerating policy momentum, and a proven digital infrastructure foundation — yet remains structurally under-equipped for the DeepTech era. Private sector R&D investment is critically low. Patient capital beyond early-stage is scarce. The services mindset that powered India's IT success now functions as a ceiling, not a launchpad. And the educational system — while improving — is still producing graduates optimised for execution rather than invention.

The forum also identified India's most underutilised assets: 20 years of deep process knowledge inside enterprise systems, a uniquely scalable Digital Public Infrastructure, a growing defence innovation imperative, and a diaspora of Indian technologists at the frontier of global innovation. The question is whether the nation can mobilise these assets before the window closes.

KEY FINDINGS AT A GLANCE

- India's DeepTech startup funding reached USD 2.3 billion in 2025, up 37% YoY (Nasscom-Zinnov)
- AI accounts for 91% of DeepTech funding; India now has 4,200+ DeepTech startups
- India's R&D spend is 0.64% of GDP — vs 3.48% (USA), 2.43% (China), 4.91% (South Korea)
- Private sector contributes only 36% of India's R&D — vs 75–79% in the US, China & South Korea
- US deep tech raised USD 147 billion in 2025 — over 80x India's deployment that year

Section 1: From Services Nation to Product Nation — Strategy & Sovereignty

The forum's opening theme challenged participants to confront a question that India's technology community has debated for years but rarely resolved: what would it genuinely mean for India to become a technology creator nation, and how far along is that journey? The answers were candid, sometimes uncomfortable, and converged on a shared sense of urgency.

The Honest Reckoning

Pramod Agrawal of Seismic opened with the forum's most provocative assessment: India has been "lazy as a nation" in recognising the global technology shift, and has "completely missed the boat" on the initial AI wave. The statement was contested but not dismissed. What participants largely agreed on was the underlying structural truth: India has concentrated its technological talent on executing for others rather than building for itself, and the window to change that trajectory is narrowing.

"India's true strength is 20 years of experience running massive enterprise systems — SAP, Oracle, and their successors. The question is whether we will marry that deep process knowledge with the next generation of AI-first software, or whether we will remain order takers while others build trillion-dollar companies from our expertise."

Pramod Agrawal, Managing Director India, Seismic

Saurabh Jha of Tech Mahindra quantified the scale of the challenge: India saw USD 2.3 billion in AI startup investments in 2025. The United States deployed over USD 147 billion in deep tech the same year. China, USD 81 billion. The gap is not merely financial — it reflects a difference in national ambition, institutional risk appetite, and the willingness to invest in 10-year timelines.

"Deep tech is a 10-year game. India's private sector must develop an appetite for patient capital — investing with horizons of 5 to 10 years rather than quarterly sprint cycles. Without that mindset shift, we will always be watching others build the future we could have created."

Saurabh Jha, SVP & Global Head – Data and Analytics, Tech Mahindra

The Policy Momentum: Real but Incomplete

Not all assessments were pessimistic. Vinod Shankar of Java Capital pushed back on the narrative that India only builds consumer apps, citing his firm's investments in robotic machine vision, photonics for data centres, and space technology. More importantly, he argued that recent government policy has created conditions for deep tech that simply did not exist five years ago: the 2020 In-Space Policy (which enabled companies like Agnikul to achieve the world's first flight of a 3D-printed rocket engine), the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, the semiconductor policy, and the National Deep Tech Policy under the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF).

"Companies like Agnikul could only have launched because of the 2020 In-Space Policy. India's space tech sector has grown from a handful of companies in 2017 to 300 today. That is not an accident — it is the result of deliberate policy choices. But the capital ecosystem has not kept pace."

Vinod Shankar, Co-Founder & Partner, Java Capital

Prashanth G.S. highlighted the fiscal dimension of this policy shift: deep tech startups now qualify for 20-year tax exemptions rather than the standard 10-year window, and the government has committed to a 'fund of funds' framework targeting one lakh crore rupees in investment in research and innovation. Kumaran Venkatesh of Astrome Technologies cited the availability of debt instruments offering patient capital for up to 20 years at low interest rates as a structural improvement that is beginning to change investment calculus.

Defence Tech as a National Innovation Engine

Ankush Tiwari of pi-labs.ai made the forum's most explicitly strategic argument: India should deliberately follow the historical model of building technology for defence applications first, then allowing it to migrate to civilian use. The internet, GPS, and digital mapping — all began as defence projects before becoming the infrastructure of the modern economy. India's bargaining power on the global stage, he argued, is directly tied to its ability to develop superior technology with real-world consequences.

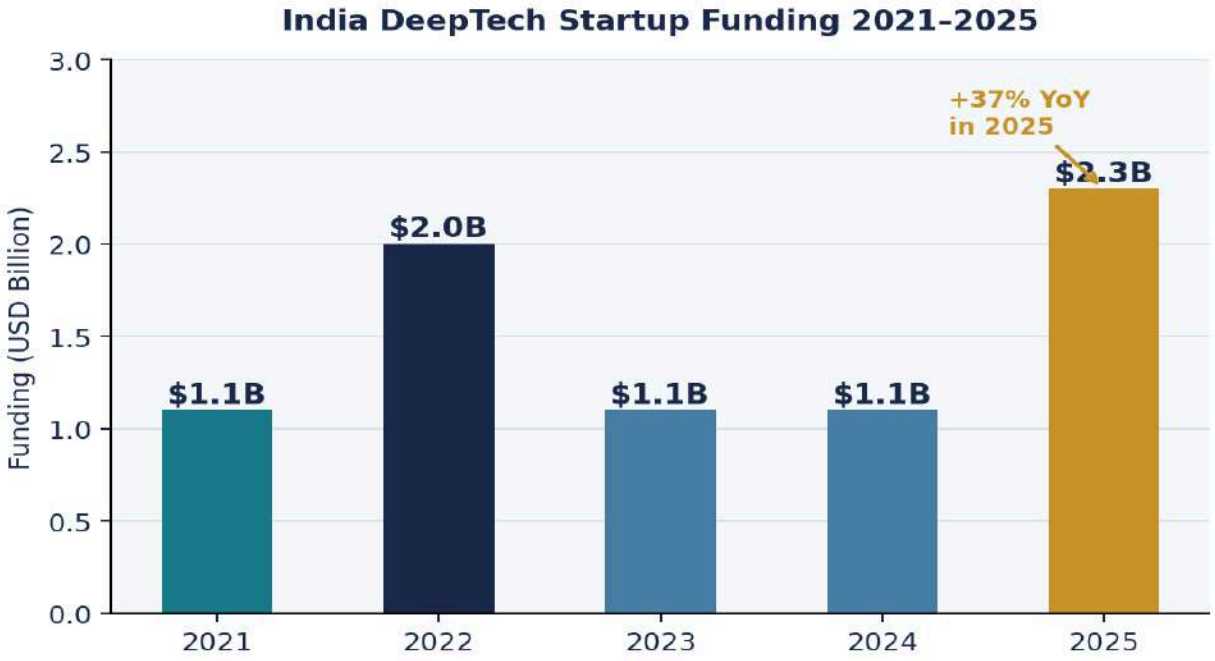
"Building for defence first is not militarism — it is engineering discipline. When lives depend on your technology working, you are forced to achieve a level of quality and reliability that consumer applications rarely demand. That discipline is how you build globally competitive deep tech."

Ankush Tiwari, Founder & CEO, pi-labs.ai

His company's own work — developing speech intelligence models trained specifically for noisy, low-resource Indian languages and environments — illustrated the broader point: foreign AI companies will not solve India-specific problems in Kashmir or Ladakh. Sovereign capability is not a luxury; it is a national necessity. Dr. Prince Joseph of SFO Technologies reinforced this with an equally direct argument: given the current global geopolitical environment, achieving sovereign ownership of data and technology has shifted from being a business consideration to a national imperative.

"We have built components that are currently on the moon. We have unbelievable engineering skill. But we are often trapped as contract manufacturers for Fortune 500 companies who own the IP and the technology drive. That has to change."

Dr. Prince Joseph, Group Chief Information Officer, SFO Technologies



Source: Nasscom-Zinnov India Tech Startup Report 2025; Tracxn; India Deep Tech Alliance Report 2026

Section 2: The Capability Imperative — AI, IP & the Talent Equation

The forum's second major theme examined the most critical input for India's DeepTech ambitions: the capability of its workforce. The discussion was notable for its refusal to conflate two very different things — India's abundance of STEM talent on one hand, and the specific, deep, product-building capability that DeepTech demands on the other. Several participants argued forcefully that confusing the two is one of India's most dangerous blind spots.

AI as Execution Risk, Not Opportunity Risk

Kiran Kumar of Taggd reframed the AI conversation with a distinction that cut through much of the forum's earlier rhetoric: AI should not be viewed as an "opportunity risk" — the opportunity is clearly there. It is an "execution risk." The question is not whether AI will transform India's economy; it is whether India can execute the strategies that will allow it to capture rather than simply service that transformation.

"Everyone is building locomotives and train services. India needs to build the railway network. That means data sovereignty, indigenous large language models, and owning the outcomes — not just the services on top of someone else's infrastructure."

Kiran Kumar, President – Platforms and AI, Taggd

His analogy was precise: while Indian companies compete vigorously to build applications on top of AI infrastructure built elsewhere, the foundational layer — compute, data, and model architecture — is owned by others. India's Digital Public Infrastructure (Aadhaar, UPI) is the exception that proves the rule: when India owns the outcome, it can sell it to the world. The same logic must now be applied to the AI layer.

The Reskilling Crisis: Middle Management's Missing Decade

Anshuman Tiwari of GSK introduced the forum's most operationally grounded concern: India is not merely unprepared in its emerging talent pipeline — it has a severe and underacknowledged capability gap in its existing mid-career workforce. Middle managers with 5 to 40 years of experience are the group most in need of aggressive reskilling, yet are systematically underserved by current training initiatives that focus disproportionately on early-career AI literacy.

"We are talking about deep tech while most of our organisations are still trying to survive the generative AI wave. And the most exposed group — middle management — is not adapting quickly enough. Younger employees adapt because it's a survival issue for them. Senior leaders are close enough to retirement to avoid it. The middle is stuck."

Anshuman Tiwari, GXO – Global Experience Owner, GSK

His characterisation of large-scale AI transformation as "performing heart surgery while the patient is swimming" resonated widely. He noted that most current reskilling programs focus on generative AI — which he described as merely "the tip of the iceberg." The real capability need is in agentic AI: systems that don't just respond but act, plan, and execute autonomously within enterprise workflows. India's reskilling agenda has not yet caught up to this reality.

The IP Creation Imperative

Raman Srinivasan of InMobi offered the forum's most concrete example of what a genuine Indian DeepTech company looks like: InMobi serves 50 billion advertisements daily, reaching two billion mobile devices

globally. Its second venture, Glance AI, has achieved unicorn status as a leader in AI commerce. The common thread, he argued, is a relentless focus on intellectual property creation and moving up the value chain — the exact opposite of the services model that dominates Indian tech employment.

"What we look for is not a particular background — it is a candidate's fundamental interest in building IP. That curiosity, that desire to create something the world has never seen, is rarer than technical skill and far more valuable for a deep tech organisation."

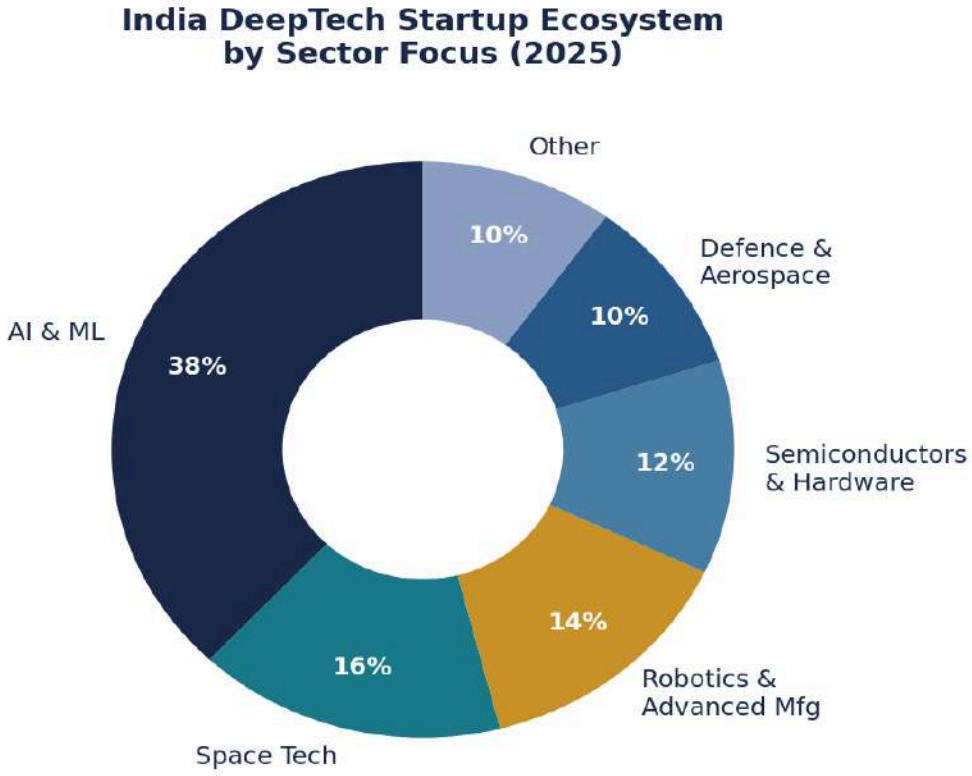
Raman Srinivasan, Chief Digital Officer, InMobi

Geetha Ramadevi of Elsevier extended this argument to the organisational level: Indian companies and the workforce more broadly must make a structural shift from optimising for short-term revenue to investing in long-term IP and product creation. This shift, she argued, cannot happen only at the top-tier institutions. It must reach the broader engineering student population across India — the tier-two and tier-three colleges that produce the majority of the country's technical graduates.

Sandeep Menon of Workato introduced a framework that several participants found compelling: India's technology opportunity is not homogeneous. The bottom layer (infrastructure, data centres, physical compute) is being addressed by government policy and large-scale investment. The top layer (agentic AI applications) is "shiny" but has limited long-term employment potential as automation accelerates. The massive, under-served opportunity is in the middle layer: the complex, bespoke integration of new AI capabilities with legacy enterprise systems that no two organisations implement identically.

"India has 20 years of process knowledge inside SAP, Oracle, and every enterprise system ever deployed globally. That is not a commodity — it is a moat. But we must combine it with the next layer of AI-first thinking before that moat becomes a museum."

Sandeep Menon, Managing Director India, Workato



Source: India Deep Tech Alliance Report 2026; Nasscom-Zinnov 2025; forum discussion synthesis

Section 3: Building the Ecosystem — Capital, Collaboration & the Long Game

The forum's third theme examined what kind of ecosystem India needs to sustain a DeepTech transition — and where the structural gaps are most acute. The conversation ranged across capital availability, industry-academia collaboration, talent retention, and the role of government procurement. On each dimension, participants identified both genuine progress and dangerous complacency.

The Patient Capital Problem

Vinod Shankar of Java Capital identified what may be the most binding constraint on India's DeepTech ambitions: the absence of mid-scale risk capital. Early-stage funding is becoming more available through government grants (IDEX, Technology Development Board) and a growing seed ecosystem. But the critical funding gap sits in the USD 20–40 million range — the scale required to move a proven deep tech concept from prototype to production-grade product. At this stage, Indian capital retreats into the safety of mutual funds and listed equities, while the companies that could become India's next generation of technology IP holders are either under-capitalised or forced to seek foreign investment on others' terms.

"Indian capital is fundamentally risk-averse. It is comfortable in mutual funds and blue-chip equities. The risk appetite needed to build a semiconductor company or a space tech firm from India simply does not exist at scale in our private capital markets. That is the gap that will determine whether this generation of deep tech founders succeeds."

Vinod Shankar, Co-Founder & Partner, Java Capital

Sivakumar Selva Ganapathy of Johnson Controls proposed a structural remedy that received broad support: government and large enterprises should use procurement as a deliberate policy instrument. By mandating or strongly preferring indigenous deep tech solutions in public sector contracts, the state can provide the early-scale revenue that de-risks private capital deployment. India's UPI stack and locally manufactured drones with Edge AI, he noted, are proof that when the intent and the procurement signal align, indigenous products can achieve global standards quickly.

The Triple Helix: Where Collaboration Is Working — and Where It Isn't

Roopa Jayaraman of Odessa introduced the forum's most rigorous framework for ecosystem thinking: the Triple Helix model of academia, industry, and government working in genuinely interdependent collaboration. She cited IIT Madras as India's clearest current example — where academic research, physical infrastructure, and applied AI initiatives like "AI for Bharat" are co-developed and then open-sourced to democratise technology access. The lesson is not merely that collaboration is good; it is that the collaboration must produce shared outcomes rather than parallel activity.

"Skill building is a long game. It cannot happen in quarterly cycles. The Triple Helix model only works when academia, industry, and government have skin in the same outcomes — not just cordial relationships and occasional joint workshops."

Roopa Jayaraman, Chief Product & Technology Officer, Odessa

Lata Chemudupati of Netconnect offered a more critical perspective: the tendency toward silos — where HR, finance, and business functions operate in mutual opacity — is as damaging inside organisations as it is between sectors. Employees who cannot see their purpose within the larger strategic picture are unable to

contribute to it. The cultural shift required for India's DeepTech ambition is not just external (between government, academia, and industry) but internal — requiring leaders to model transparency, tolerate challenging questions, and communicate purpose across the entire organisation.

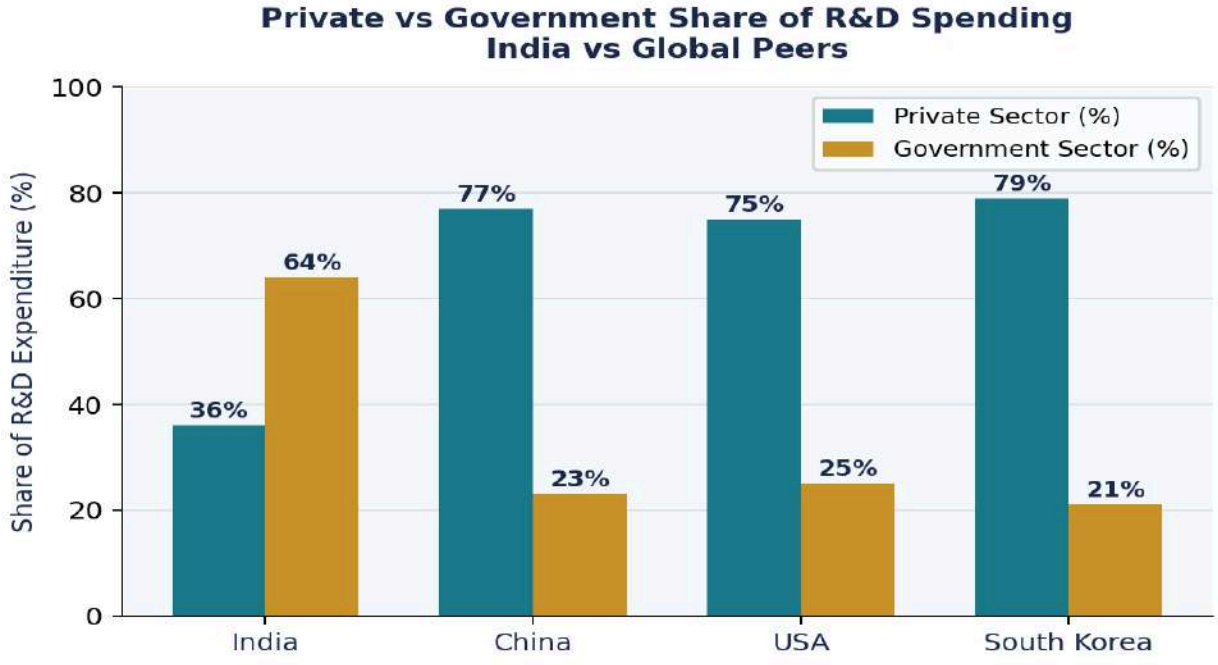
Talent: The Retention Crisis and the Diaspora Dividend

Gokul N A of CynLr introduced the forum's most pointed talent argument: India's deep tech companies face a structural attrition problem that goes beyond compensation. Top engineering graduates disproportionately leave for MS programmes abroad. The companies that need them most — deep tech ventures that require two to three years of intensive learning to reach productive contribution — bear the training costs and lose the talent at the moment it becomes most valuable.

"We need research clusters — concentrated zones of deep tech talent and infrastructure, similar to what GIFT City did for financial services. And we need to open our doors to international talent, and to our own diaspora. GE and GM engineers helped Japan build its industrial base. India should be that ambitious."

Gokul N A, Founder – Design, Product & Brand, CynLr

Geetha Ramadevi reinforced the retention point with a structural observation: many leaders of global technology companies came from India. The country is extraordinarily good at producing talent for the global market. The question is whether it can create conditions — in terms of challenge, compensation, autonomy, and purpose — that make staying in India the more compelling choice. Vijay Gurumurthy of Brillio shared one concrete model: an intensive 3-month AI internship programme that recruited 100 college students from Bengaluru, produced 150–160 practical AI use cases, and demonstrated that the right structure can produce deployment-ready capability in a short time frame.



Source: Economic Survey 2025-26; World Bank; Department of Science & Technology, India

Section 4: Reimagining Education & Talent for the DeepTech Era

The forum's final thematic section examined what it will take to produce the kind of talent that India's DeepTech ambition demands — and whether the country's educational institutions are structurally capable of delivering it. The discussion was marked by a shared sense that the educational system is at an inflection point: improving in some dimensions, but at risk of optimising for the wrong outcomes.

The Foundation First Argument

Venkataramana Mantha of Expleo Solutions made the forum's most direct intervention on educational philosophy: in the rush to integrate AI and data science into curricula, India must not sacrifice the foundational engineering and physics knowledge that makes advanced application possible. Students who cannot model how an aero engine behaves under thermal stress before applying AI to it are not deep tech engineers — they are prompt engineers. In safety-critical domains like aerospace and nuclear systems, human-in-the-loop intervention remains irreplaceable, and that judgment cannot exist without deep domain knowledge.

"AI is already a massive differentiator in engineering — analyses that once took 36 hours now converge in one. But AI augments deep knowledge; it does not replace it. We cannot build aerospace engineers who understand the output of AI but not the physics it is modelling."

Venkataramana Mantha, Senior Director, Expleo Solutions Limited

Prof. Maninder Singh of Thapar Institute offered a concrete institutional response: Thapar has positioned itself as India's first AI university, investing USD 10 million in on-premises high-end compute infrastructure to ensure students are creators, not just consumers, of AI. Its centres of excellence in food security, advanced manufacturing, and data science are staffed by full-time research PhDs rather than visiting lecturers. Students are expected to engage with engineering from day one — literally disassembling and reassembling physical systems as their first academic act.

Dr. Padma Kumar Nair: Innovation as Compassionate Deviation

Dr. Padma Kumar Nair, Vice Chancellor of Thapar Institute, offered the forum's most philosophically grounded perspective on what education for innovation actually requires. He argued that India's IT revolution was, in some respects, a historical accident — it succeeded because it demanded only minimal tools to start, providing India with confidence and capital. But the DeepTech era demands something different: the willingness to deviate from the established path for the good of society.

"True innovation begins with deviation. Deviation for selfish goals leads to criminality. Compassionate deviation — deviating for the larger good of society — is the foundation of entrepreneurship and genuine invention. We must teach students not just to solve problems, but to ask which problems are worth solving."

Dr. PadmaKumar Nair, Vice Chancellor, Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology

He was equally direct about the policy dimension: Indian policymaking tends to be reactive rather than innovative. He characterised it as a "wicked problem" where stakeholders rarely agree on the problem itself, and argued for "satisficing" solutions — bounded, approximate, and iteratively refined — rather than the pursuit of impossible perfection. For students navigating a rapidly changing world, he offered three grounding questions: Who am I? What is changing around me? What is my dream for humanity?

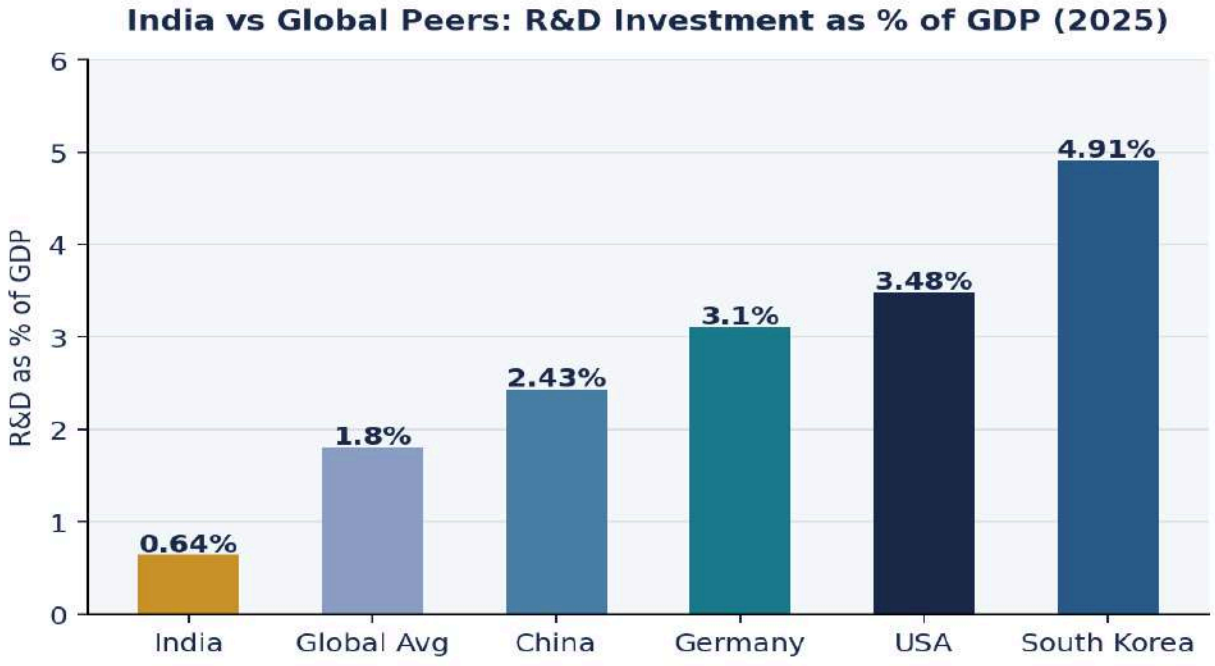
Rethinking Talent Assessment: Beyond the Resume

Multiple participants converged on a shared frustration with conventional hiring models and proposed a more demanding alternative. Kumaran Venkatesh of Astrome Technologies described their shift to performance-based assessments: providing candidates with AI tool subscriptions and requiring them to build solutions — then explaining the underlying logic when challenged with broken code or alternate scenarios. Gokul N A of CynLr made the same argument from a robotics perspective: deep tech talent is identifiable not by GPA or institution but by a candidate's ability to reason about foundational principles under pressure.

"The shortening of engineering degrees from five years to nearly three places an enormous burden on companies to provide unlearning and retraining. We recruit and then spend the first year undoing the wrong habits before we can build the right ones. The curriculum reform debate is not abstract — we are living its consequences."

Gokul N A, Founder – Design, Product & Brand, CynLr

Venkataramana Mantha's approach at Expleo — providing candidates with AI tools and asking them to build and then explain a solution to prove their underlying logic — represented a broader shift away from credential-based assessment toward capability demonstration. The implication for educational institutions is clear: if industry is already moving beyond the resume, the academic system must accelerate its own shift toward outcome-based, problem-centred evaluation.



Source: Economic Survey 2025-26; OECD Main Science & Technology Indicators; World Bank

Strategic Imperatives for India's DeepTech Ecosystem

The forum's discussions converged on six actionable imperatives for leaders, investors, educators, and policymakers committed to building India's DeepTech capability:

01

Move from Services Execution to IP Creation as the National Default

India's technology companies must make IP creation — not billable hours — the primary metric of value. This requires a cultural shift from "good order takers" to builders, supported by tax incentives for R&D, strong IP protection, and institutional celebration of product-led success stories.

02

Build Patient Capital Infrastructure for the USD 20–40M Funding Gap

The most critical unmet need in India's DeepTech ecosystem is mid-scale risk capital. Government-backed Fund of Funds vehicles, blended finance instruments, and long-tenor debt facilities must specifically target the scale-up stage where private capital currently retreats.

03

Use Government Procurement as a DeepTech Demand Signal

Public sector procurement is India's most powerful and underutilised tool for scaling indigenous deep tech. Mandatory preferences for domestic deep tech in defence, space, infrastructure, and public digital services would de-risk private capital deployment and accelerate commercialisation.

04

Reskill the Middle with the Same Urgency as the Entry Level

India's mid-career workforce of 5–40 year professionals is the most consequential and most underserved segment in the reskilling agenda. Organisations must invest in agentic AI and advanced capability programmes specifically designed for experienced professionals, not just early-career hires.

05

Protect Core Engineering Foundations in the AI Curriculum Transition

As institutions rush to integrate AI and data science, they must not hollow out the physics, mathematics, and systems engineering fundamentals that make advanced application possible. Deep tech demands domain depth, not just tool proficiency.

06

Build Institutional Mechanisms to Retain and Attract Deep Tech Talent

India must create the conditions — challenge, autonomy, compensation, and purpose — that make staying in India as compelling as leaving. Research clusters, diaspora return incentives, and international talent attraction policies are not optional enhancements; they are structural requirements for a serious DeepTech nation.

Additional Voices from the Forum

"India is entering a defining phase of deep tech transformation, supported by policy, capital, and talent. The opportunity now is to transition from an outsourcing mindset to building indigenous systems."

Prashanth G.S., Chartered Accountant & Director, Vyuha Advisors

"India has a unique opportunity to define its own technology trajectory. Moving to a product nation will require patient capital, strategic procurement, and a shift toward high-impact, non-linear growth thinking."

Sivakumar Selva Ganapathy, VP – India Digital/IT, Johnson Controls

"India's technology ecosystem has breadth, but lacks depth in experience and IP creation. The shift must be toward sustained innovation, not short-term execution or incremental capability building."

Geetha Ramadevi, Senior Director – Software Engineering, Elsevier

"India is steadily transitioning from a services-led economy to a product-led one. The rise of IP-driven design and indigenous technology signals a deeper shift in ambition and capability."

Kumaran Venkatesh, President, Astrome Technologies

"India has the ability to rapidly build applied AI capability at scale. The challenge now is to extend this across sectors to drive both innovation and large-scale employment generation."

Vijay Gurumurthy, Director – Global IT Operations, Brillio

"India's shift from a services mindset to a creator mindset is fundamentally cultural. It requires transparency, collaboration, and leaders willing to open systems and encourage questioning across organisations."

Lata Chemudupati, Head – People & Culture, Netconnect

About the Forum

SpeakIn Asia Dialogues Forum '26

The Asia Dialogues Forum is SpeakIn's flagship multi-city thought leadership series, bringing together C-suite leaders, domain experts, and policy voices for structured closed-door conversations on the most consequential issues facing Asian business and society.

The 2026 series covers Digital Trust at Scale and Capability Building in India's DeepTech Era across cities in India, producing individual city white papers and a combined India report.

Knowledge Partner

Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology

Thapar Institute is India's first AI university, recognised for its $10 million investment in on-premises compute infrastructure and its centres of excellence in food security, advanced manufacturing, and data science. It served as Knowledge Partner for the Asia Dialogues Forum 2026.

Forum Participants — Bengaluru

Participant	Designation	Organisation
Prof. Maninder Singh	CTO	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology
Vinod Shankar	Co-Founder & Partner	Java Capital
Prashanth G.S.	Chartered Accountant and Director	Vyuha Advisors
Kiran Kumar	President – Platforms and AI	Taggd
Sivakumar Selva Ganapathy	VP – India Digital/IT	Johnson Controls
Anshuman Tiwari	GXO – Global Experience Owner	GSK
Ankush Tiwari	Founder & CEO	pi-labs.ai
Geetha Ramadevi	Senior Director, Software Engineering	Elsevier
Raman Srinivasan	Chief Digital Officer	InMobi
Venkataramana Mantha	Senior Director	Expleo Solutions Limited

Participant	Designation	Organisation
Lata Chemudupati	Head – People and Culture	Netconnect Pvt. Ltd.
Sandeep Menon	Managing Director India	Workato
Roopa Jayaraman	Chief Product & Technology Officer	Odessa
Gokul N A	Founder – Design, Product & Brand	CynLr
Pramod Agrawal	Managing Director India	Seismic
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Dr. Prince Joseph	Group Chief Information Officer	SFO Technologies
Saurabh Jha	SVP & Global Head – Data and Analytics	Tech Mahindra
Dr. Padma Kumar Nair	Vice Chancellor	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology