SPEAKIN ASIA DIALOGUES FORUM '26
WHITE PAPER | HYDERABAD

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.

India's GCC Capital — 40 New Centres in 2025, the Highest of Any Indian City

Knowledge Partner

Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology

Foreword

Hyderabad is no longer simply India's information technology capital. It is rapidly becoming the country's most consequential demonstration of what it looks like when industrial ambition, policy intention, and deep technology talent converge in a single geography. The city now hosts more new Global Capability Centres than any other Indian city, serves as home to the largest global campuses of Microsoft, Google, Amazon, and Apple outside their US headquarters, and sits at the centre of a state government vision to become a three-trillion-dollar economy by 2047.

Yet the Asia Dialogues Forum 2026 in Hyderabad did not convene to celebrate that momentum. It assembled twenty-eight of the city's most clear-eyed leaders to interrogate it — to ask whether the concentration of global capability is translating into indigenous product creation, whether the talent base is being deployed at the frontier of innovation or merely in its service, and whether Hyderabad's extraordinary growth is building the kind of sovereign technological capability that will matter in a world of intensifying geopolitical competition.

The answers were honest, sometimes provocative, and consistently constructive. This white paper captures that conversation in full, and offers it as a reference for leaders, educators, investors, and policymakers who are serious about what India — and Hyderabad specifically — must do next.

Deepshikha Kumar Anand
Founder, SpeakIn

Executive Summary

The SpeakIn Asia Dialogues Forum 2026 in Hyderabad convened twenty-eight senior leaders from India's technology, manufacturing, defence, education, and government sectors for a 90-minute structured dialogue on what it will genuinely take to build deep technology capability in India.

28	355+	#1
Senior Leaders	**GCCs in Hyderabad**	**New GCC Additions**
CXOs, Founders, VCs, Govt.	India's fastest-growing GCC hub	40 new centres in 2025

The forum surfaced a central tension specific to Hyderabad's moment: the city has more global technology infrastructure than almost any other location outside the United States, yet that infrastructure overwhelmingly serves foreign IP creation rather than Indian product sovereignty. Hyderabad has become extraordinarily capable at building capability for others. The forum asked — with urgency — whether it can now do the same for itself.

Key themes included the urgency of defence and aerospace indigenisation; the structural barriers to Indian IP ownership; the quantum computing threat to existing cybersecurity infrastructure; the need to redirect university output from credential-holders to problem-solvers; and the specific role of Telangana's government in enabling a six-fold economic expansion by 2047.

KEY FINDINGS AT A GLANCE

- Hyderabad added 40 new GCCs in 2025 — highest of any Indian city; now hosts ~20% of India's total GCC base
- India's GCC sector generated USD 64.6 billion in 2024; projected to reach USD 105 billion by 2030
- Quantum computing has already broken RSA 2048 encryption; all protocols expected to be vulnerable by 2027
- 53% of India's IT services are exported to the US; the IP for virtually all of it is owned offshore
- Telangana Rising Vision: ₹3 trillion economy by 2047, targeting 10% of India's projected ₹30 trillion GDP

Section 1: Hyderabad's Moment — GCC Capital and the Sovereignty Question

The forum opened with Hyderabad's most specific framing: a recognition that the city's extraordinary accumulation of global technology infrastructure must now be consciously redirected from capability-for-others to capability-for-India. Several participants argued that the concentration of GCCs, while economically transformative, represents the beginning of a journey rather than its destination.

Telangana Rising: The Vision and What It Demands

Jayesh Ranjan, Special Chief Secretary of the Telangana Government, set the context with the forum's most explicitly governmental perspective. The state's "Telangana Rising" vision targets a three-trillion-dollar economy by 2047 — representing 10% of India's projected thirty-trillion-dollar GDP. He described Hyderabad's current position: home to the largest global campuses of Apple, Microsoft, Google, Facebook, and Amazon outside their US headquarters. Google's Hyderabad headcount, he noted, exceeds Mountain View. Yet Ranjan was clear that this represents the beginning of a strategic transition: Hyderabad has moved from services body-shopping to leading GCC and Engineering R&D destination, and must now pivot sharply toward deep tech innovation to achieve the required six-fold economic expansion.

"Hyderabad has more Google employees than Mountain View. That is extraordinary. But it also captures the challenge: we are building Google's products, not India's. The six-fold economic jump requires us to become a deep tech creator, not just a deep tech enabler."

Jayesh Ranjan, Special Chief Secretary, Telangana Government

He identified six specific government interventions required to enable this transition: workforce skilling through the TASK model (Telangana Academy for Skills and Knowledge, which co-designs practical training modules with Oracle, Salesforce, and global tech partners); Centres of Excellence in strategic domains; becoming the first customer for indigenous deep tech solutions; responsible AI governance; and affordable supercomputer infrastructure accessible to startups. The TASK model itself — short, industry-co-designed modules that produce graduates ready for deployment on day one — was cited by several participants as India's most replicable institutional innovation in workforce development.

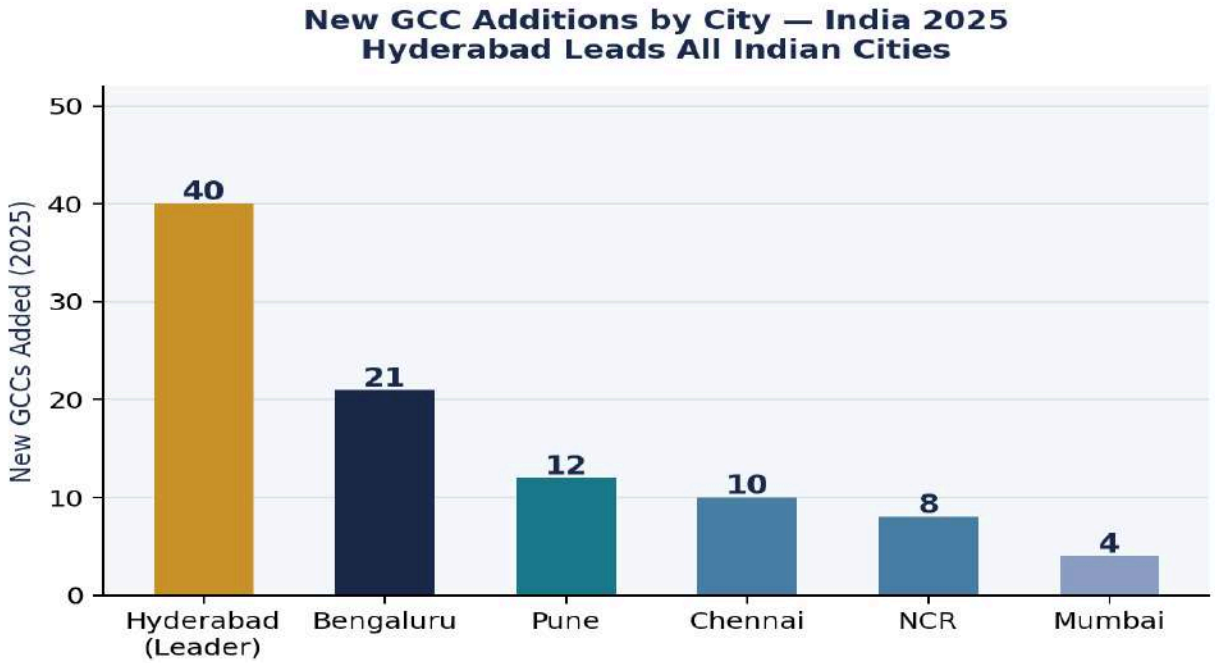
The GCC Paradox: Capability Without Sovereignty

Chari TVT offered the forum's most pointed articulation of the paradox at Hyderabad's heart. His opening was deliberately disarming: Indians run Google, Microsoft, Adobe, IBM, and Twitter. UPI processes 16.7 billion monthly transactions — more than Visa and Mastercard combined. India supplies 20% of global generic medicines and 40% of US prescriptions. Chandrayaan-3 landed on the moon. The talent is unquestionable. Yet India has not produced a single global product brand comparable to Salesforce or Adobe. The aspiration, he argued, should be to move from "polishing diamonds" — performing outsourced excellence — to creating them.

"We are world-class at polishing diamonds. We take raw capability and make it shine for others. The question India has refused to answer for two decades is why we have not yet built our own. The talent exists. The capital exists. The missing element is ambition of a different kind."

Chari TVT, Board Member & Chairman, Board Audit Committee, PT Link Net Tbk

Sriram Karri, Director of Media and Communications for the Telangana Government, offered the forum's most provocative contribution: a critique of what he called "civilizational mediocrity." India expects excellence in cricket but normalises mediocrity in teaching, medical research, and innovation. He cited the Reva electric car — which existed 25 years ago but was never scaled into a national export movement — as emblematic of India's pattern of allowing individual excellence to dissipate without institutional support. His challenge to the room: Why is India building data centres for OpenAI and Nvidia rather than building its own chips and models?



Source: Telangana Socio Economic Outlook 2026; Zinnov Tier-I City Analysis Report 2025

Section 2: AI, Quantum & The New Capability Frontier

Hyderabad's forum produced the series' most technically specific discussions of AI architecture and the quantum computing threat. Two contributions in particular — on the limitations of GPU-centric AI development and the imminent obsolescence of current encryption standards — set a distinctly Hyderabad register for the discussion.

The Quantum Time Bomb

Rohit Ponnapalli, CISO of Cloud4C Services, made the forum's most urgent technical argument: quantum computing has already broken RSA 2048 encryption — previously the gold standard. Within two years, all current security protocols are expected to be breakable at scale. This is not a theoretical future risk; it is a present-tense vulnerability for every financial system, government database, and enterprise security architecture in India. Yet India has almost no indigenous cybersecurity product industry — the tools the country uses to defend itself come overwhelmingly from Israel, the US, and Europe.

"India has a strong cybersecurity services industry. But we have almost no indigenous cybersecurity product industry. When quantum computing breaks our current encryption — and it will — we will be entirely dependent on foreign vendors for our own national security. That is not a technology problem. That is a sovereignty problem."

Rohit Ponnapalli, Chief Information Security Officer, Cloud4C Services

He identified a structural barrier compounding the problem: procurement criteria that require vendors to sit in the top tiers of Gartner's Magic Quadrant, systematically excluding Indian cybersecurity startups regardless of technical merit. Organisations must find ways to integrate startup solutions into their existing security frameworks — providing the early-scale revenue that allows Indian products to develop genuine roadmaps. PachaiMuthu Muthusamy of General Datum reinforced the defence corollary: India's most sensitive financial and governmental infrastructure relies on encryption architectures designed and owned by foreign entities. The transition to post-quantum cryptography is a national imperative, not a technology upgrade.

Beyond the GPU Race: Morphing Machines' Architecture Argument

Vijayavardhan B of Morphing Machines made the forum's most architecturally specific contribution: India should not attempt to compete in GPU manufacturing. The reasoning was precise — India's power grid cannot sustain GPU-scale energy consumption; the assumption that AI workloads are primarily matrix multiplications (which GPUs optimise for) is increasingly wrong as architectures evolve; and the competitive window has already closed. The real problem in AI compute, he argued, is not computation but data movement: power dissipation in chips comes primarily from moving data from external memory, not from arithmetic operations themselves.

"India should not be trying to build Nvidia. India should be building what comes after Nvidia — reconfigurable architectures that can handle any compute pattern without the power penalty of moving data from external memory. That is a problem where India's software engineering depth is genuinely competitive."

Vijayavardhan B, Director, Morphing Machines

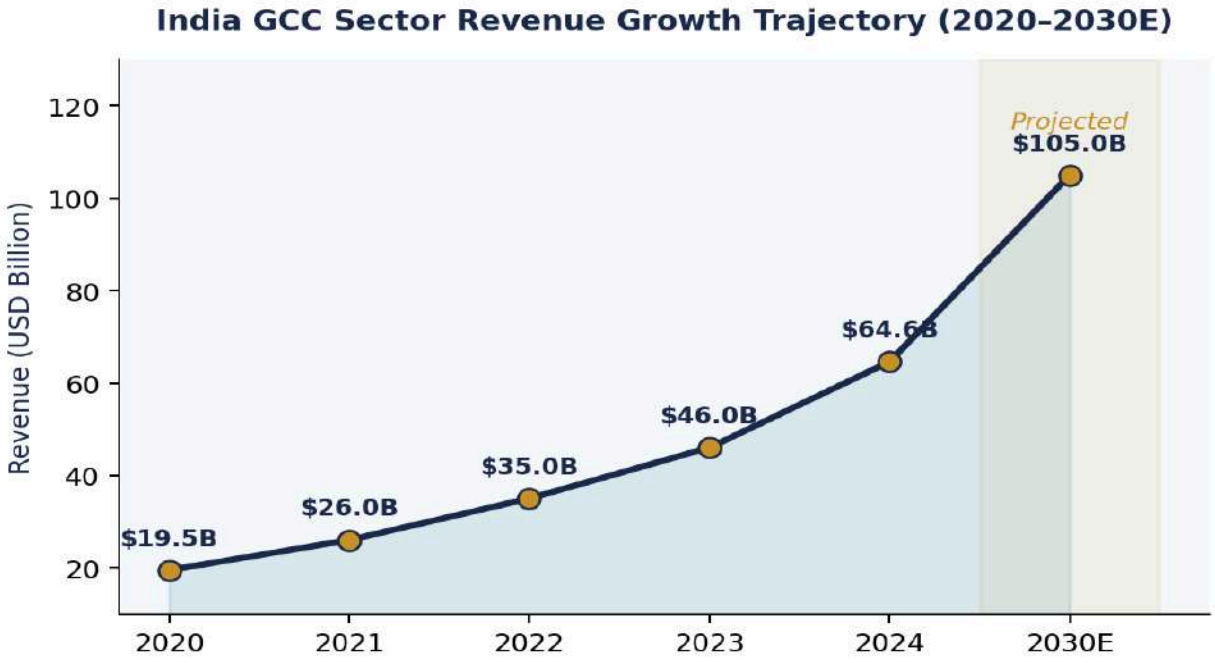
His proposed focus areas — software optimisation to reduce power consumption, reconfigurable hardware architectures, and algorithms designed to minimise data movement — represent a distinctly Indian path to AI hardware differentiation that plays to the country's software engineering depth. Shashank Sahni of Google India grounded this in what India is already building: a large part of the engineering behind Google's core

advertising infrastructure is developed in Hyderabad, and a significant portion of Gemini was built in Bengaluru. India is not at the periphery of global AI development. The question is whether that centrality is building Indian capability or enabling others' competitive advantage.

"AI has democratised learning and intelligence. Your college or organisation matters far less than your individual hunger and ability to learn. India has both in abundance. The opportunity is to direct that intelligence toward India's own ambitions, not just the world's."

Shashank Sahni, Managing Director, Google India

Rashi Srivastava of Qentelli noted that the transition from generative AI to agentic AI — systems that act, plan, and execute autonomously rather than merely responding — represents both the next capability frontier and the next risk boundary. India's reskilling programmes are not yet calibrated to this transition, focusing on GenAI when the competitive leverage point is already moving to agentic systems.



Source: Zinnov GCC Report 2025; Nasscom; Telangana Socio Economic Outlook 2026

Section 3: Defence, Aerospace & The Technology Sovereignty Imperative

No other city in the Asia Dialogues Forum 2026 series generated as sustained or urgent a discussion of defence and aerospace technology as Hyderabad. Three participants from aerospace engineering, defence AI, and strategic technology made arguments that went beyond advocacy for innovation and engaged directly with India's national security exposure.

Machine Warfare and the Indian Gap

P Hani, CEO and Founder of Edgeforce Solutions, opened the defence discussion with the most direct framing: modern warfare is no longer "man fighting man" but "machine fighting machine." India's northern adversary is highly advanced in AI and deep tech for defence applications. The country has almost no indigenous defence equipment deployed in ongoing global conflicts — not because India lacks engineers, but because it lacks the institutional commitment to build and certify sovereign defence technology at scale.

"India must build its own cutting-edge defence solutions. No country will share source code with you. No country will give you actual deep tech when it matters. The only sovereignty that counts in the next conflict is the sovereignty of your own technology stack — and India does not yet have it in defence."

P Hani, CEO & Founder, Edgeforce Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

He made a specific educational argument that received strong support: defence technology is entirely abstracted from the curricula of even India's best engineering institutions. Students graduate from IITs and NITs without exposure to the technology domains that will determine national security outcomes. He called for the democratisation of defence technology education — bringing national security topics into the academic mainstream to channel India's talent toward the defence innovation ecosystem.

The Strategic Chokepoint Warning

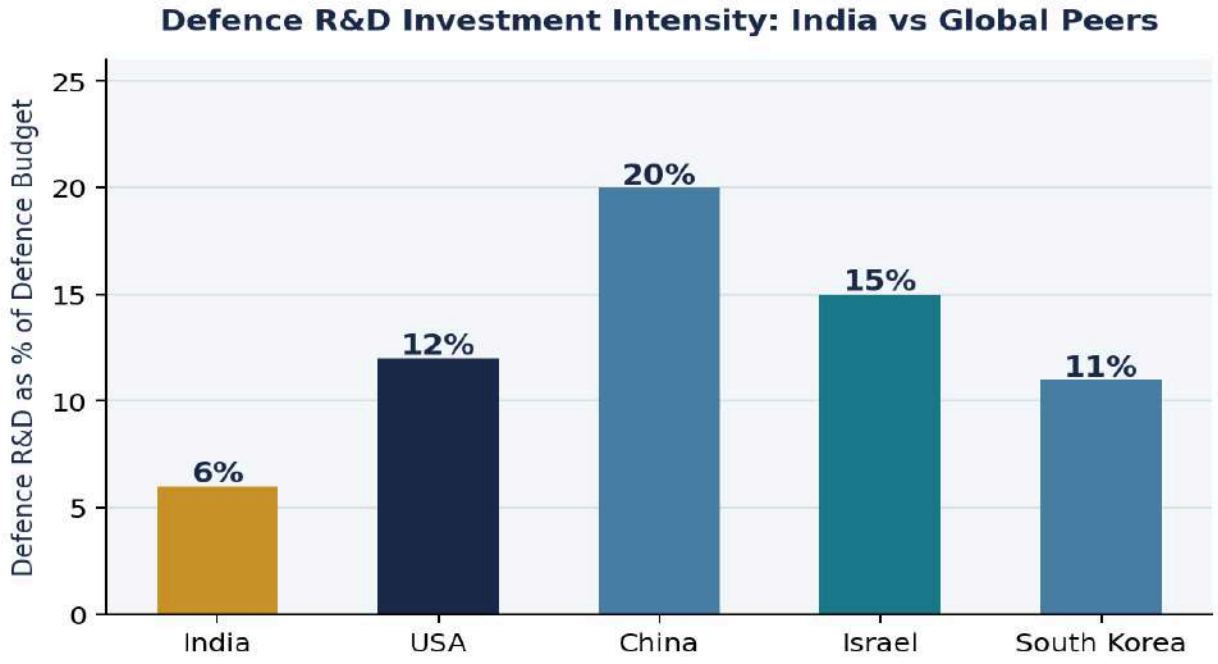
Kamalakar LVV, CEO of Power Dynamics, situated the defence argument in a longer strategic arc. Warfare has shifted from soldiers to systems — which means technological advancement and operational innovation are now the primary determinants of military power. He issued a specific warning: a potential shift in global conflict toward East Asia could trigger a semiconductor and technology chokepoint that would leave India critically exposed. The window to build sovereign capability in semiconductors, advanced materials, and defence AI is narrowing, and India has not yet planted the seeds required for the next 5 to 10 years.

"India must move from being a consumer of defence technology to becoming a producer. Having the money to buy advanced jets is not power — it is dependency. Real power is when you build what others want to buy from you. India is not there yet."

Kamalakar LVV, CEO, Power Dynamics

Phani Pothula of Honeywell added a crucial infrastructure dimension: the transition from being a test-dependent services location to a sovereign engineering centre took Hyderabad decades of sustained investment. Twenty years ago, Indian teams had to travel to the US for aerospace testing. Today, Hyderabad houses multimillion-dollar avionics labs capable of full end-to-end testing. That infrastructure is what allows Honeywell to treat Hyderabad as a genuine engineering centre. The lesson for defence: sovereign capability requires sovereign infrastructure, and that infrastructure does not appear overnight.

Amrit Pati of Schiebel brought an aerospace practitioner perspective: patient capital is the most binding constraint on deep tech in defence and aerospace. India's investment ecosystem is structured for two to three year return cycles; defence and aerospace deep tech requires five to ten. His experience building a high-performance aerospace engineering team in India — a six-month search process — demonstrated that the talent exists but is not being systematically channelled toward the domains that matter most for national competitiveness.



Source: SIPRI Military Expenditure Database 2025; Ministry of Defence Annual Report; forum discussion synthesis

Section 4: IP, Ecosystem & The Long Game

The forum's final theme examined the structural conditions required to translate Hyderabad's technology concentration into product sovereignty. Participants engaged four interconnected challenges: intellectual property ownership, patient capital availability, talent development models, and the specific ecosystem mechanics that separate GCC-driven growth from product-led growth.

The IP Ownership Gap

Veerender Bhimavarapu of Synoptek quantified India's IP paradox directly: approximately 53% of India's IT services are sold to the US, yet the IP for these products is almost entirely owned offshore. Indian engineers are building the world's most sophisticated technology — and are not owners of the patents from that work. Anay Pathak of VAST Data proposed a metric shift to address this at the institutional level: measure research success not by publications or patents filed, but by commercial licences generated. A patent that produces no licence is a cost; a licence that generates revenue is a step toward sovereignty.

"We need to shift the metric from patents filed to commercial licences generated. A patent sitting in a university filing cabinet is not innovation — it is a liability. The measure of deep tech success is whether someone is willing to pay for it at scale."

Anay Pathak, Managing Director – GSI, VAST Data

Nagasai Pallapotu of Kore.ai observed that Hyderabad's two large incubators — which should theoretically create conditions for IP creation at scale — are constrained by the same capital structure problem as the broader ecosystem: investors seeking quick SaaS returns rather than multi-year patient capital for robotics, rocket technology, and agritech. His distinction crystallised a recurring forum theme: "India has become rich through software exports. But we are not yet powerful." Being rich means you can buy things; being powerful means you can build things others cannot, or choose not to sell to you.

Amit Varma's Five Pillars and Investment Commitment

Amit Varma, Chairman and CEO of Shaiva Group, offered the forum's most investment-specific contribution: his group has committed USD 50 million to Indian technology over the preceding six months, with a trajectory toward USD 2.7 billion over the following 16 to 18 months. He outlined five pillars he believes are necessary for India to succeed in the DeepTech era: policy and governance frameworks (specifically the Vikasit Bharat vision and the Indian Semiconductor Mission); technology focus on hardware including Quantum Processor Units; a private equity and venture capital ecosystem capable of providing financial depth; cross-sector ecosystem partnerships; and educational reform toward practical, immersive learning. He noted that India is already building domestic quantum computers and semiconductor facilities capable of producing six million chips per day — evidence that the transition from ambition to capability is underway.

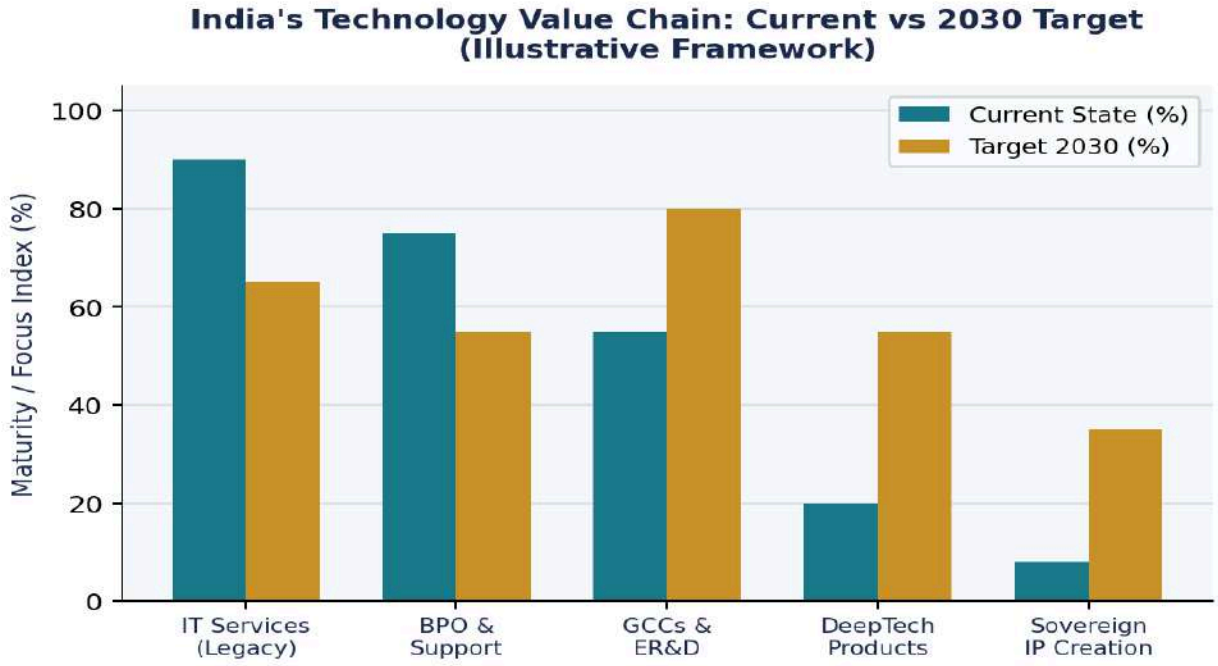
Rethinking Talent: From Volume to Depth

Radhika Chennakeshavula of Silicon Labs identified a specific cultural barrier: Indian GCC teams tend toward reactive rather than proactive problem-solving, creating missed market opportunities in fast-moving R&D environments. Her critique of jugaad — the frugal improvisation that Indian engineering culture celebrates — was precise: it cannot scale within global organisations that require systematic, explainable, reproducible processes. Excellence in workarounds is not the same as excellence in engineering.

"Indian engineers have phenomenal technical depth. But there is a consistent gap between that depth and the ability to translate it into industry-scalable solutions. The patience to iterate, to navigate bureaucracy, to build something that actually works at scale and is explainable — that is what separates researchers from product builders."

Radhika Chennakeshavula, Chief Information Officer, Silicon Labs

Sujeet Kumar of Cyient offered a counterpoint that balanced the discussion: India is successfully transitioning into a product nation. Zoho and a growing range of HRMS and security products are becoming genuinely competitive with global brands. The challenge is collective: every leader in the room must ask whether they are ready to buy Indian products rather than defaulting to established global providers. The mindset shift from "entitled consumer" to "nation builder" is not rhetorical — it has a direct economic consequence. Purva Bhandari of Deccan AI described a model that bridges Hyderabad's GCC concentration with India's talent supply concretely: connecting Indian domain experts directly with global AI labs for reinforcement learning through human feedback — ensuring Indian talent is training frontier models rather than merely using them.



Source: Nasscom; Zinnov; NASSCOM-Zinnov India Tech Startup Report 2025; forum discussion synthesis

Strategic Imperatives for Hyderabad's DeepTech Future

The forum converged on six imperatives specific to Hyderabad's position and opportunity:

01

Redirect GCC Momentum Toward Sovereign IP Creation

Hyderabad's GCC concentration must be leveraged to build Indian intellectual property, not merely execute foreign product roadmaps. IP-sharing frameworks between GCCs and local startups, joint R&D mandates, and first-customer commitments from large enterprises should be embedded in Telangana's GCC Policy 2025–30.

02

Build Quantum-Resilient Cybersecurity Infrastructure Now

With all current encryption protocols expected to be quantum-breakable by 2027, India cannot rely on foreign cybersecurity products for sensitive national systems. Hyderabad must incubate an indigenous cybersecurity product industry, with procurement reforms that give Indian startups a genuine path to enterprise adoption alongside established global vendors.

03

Create Patient Capital Vehicles for Defence & Aerospace Deep Tech

Defence and aerospace deep tech requires 5–10 year development horizons incompatible with standard VC return expectations. Telangana and the central government must jointly create blended finance vehicles — equity, grant, and long-tenor debt — specifically designed for long-cycle deep tech in strategic sectors.

04

Integrate National Security into Engineering Curricula

India cannot build sovereign defence capability if engineers graduate without exposure to the problem space. National security, aerospace systems, and defence technology should become mainstream subjects at Hyderabad's engineering institutions, with the TASK model extended to cover these domains.

05

Shift IP Metrics from Patents Filed to Commercial Licences Generated

Academic and research institutions should be evaluated on commercial value created, not publication or patent volume. Government R&D funding should be progressively linked to commercialisation outcomes, with licensing revenue and technology spinouts becoming primary success metrics.

06

Scale the TASK Model as a National Template for Industry-Ready Graduates

Telangana's TASK programme — short, industry-co-designed training modules aligned to the latest technology — is India's most replicable institutional innovation in workforce development. It should be expanded to cover deep tech, defence technology, and AI engineering, and championed as a national model for other states.

Additional Voices from the Forum

"India risks becoming exceptional at building on top of existing AI without ever owning its foundations. True deep tech leadership will only come when we start creating from first principles."

Sudharani Venna, Director – Automation & AI, Thomson Reuters India

"India's strength lies not just in talent, but in how quickly that talent learns and applies new technologies. The next leap is converting this speed into original product innovation."

Amol Gupta, Global Delivery Executive, TTEC Digital

"Technology is already moving from generative AI to agentic systems that act autonomously. Our challenge is that talent development is still aligned to the previous wave."

Rashi Srivastava, Chief Digital Officer (Global CDO), Qentelli

"While organisations focus heavily on technical skills, long-term success is driven by discipline, reliability, and intent — qualities that are far harder to build but far more valuable."

Sandeep Goel, Managing Director & COO, Moglix

"India has proven its ability to adopt and scale global technologies. The next phase of growth will come from designing original solutions that solve real problems at global scale."

Bharat Surana, Director of Engineering, Experian India

"If Indian enterprises do not actively support Indian startups and innovation, we will continue enabling global growth without building a strong domestic ecosystem of our own."

Sailaja Garimella, Director – Human Resources, Centific

"Deep tech innovation requires long development cycles and sustained investment. Without patient capital aligned to these realities, India will struggle to build meaningful capability in strategic sectors."

Amrit Pati, Head of Software Engineering, Schiebel

"India's biggest paradox is that we contribute significantly to global innovation, yet the ownership of intellectual property remains outside the country, limiting our long-term strategic advantage."

PachaiMuthu Muthusamy, Founder & CEO, General Datum

"India does not lack intelligence or talent; it lacks a systemic commitment to excellence. Until we stop normalising mediocrity, consistent global leadership in innovation will remain elusive."

Sriram Karri, Director (Media & Communications), Government of Telangana

"Indian engineers are building some of the most advanced systems globally, but the intellectual property behind that work is rarely owned in India — and that must fundamentally change."

Veerender Bhimavarapu, Director – Artificial Intelligence, Synoptek

"India has built wealth through software services, but true global power will come from deep tech capabilities that allow us to build what others cannot easily replicate."

Nagasai Pallapotu, Senior Director of Engineering, Kore.ai

"India's transition to a product nation will only accelerate when enterprises actively choose Indian solutions, not out of obligation, but because they genuinely trust their quality and capability."

Sujeet Kumar, Sr. VP, CIO – Technology & Digital, Cyient

"As AI evolves, human value will shift from execution to judgment. The ability to guide, interpret, and make decisions will define how effectively we leverage these systems."

Purva Bhandari, Co-Founder & Senior Strategy Leader, Deccan AI

"Sovereign capability cannot exist without sovereign infrastructure. Building world-class labs and testing ecosystems locally is essential if India wants to move from services to true engineering leadership."

Phani Pothula, Director of Software Engineering, Honeywell

"India's success in deep tech will depend on multiple forces working together — strong policy frameworks, access to capital, technological focus, ecosystem partnerships, and a reimagined approach to talent development."

Amit Varma, Chairman & CEO, Shaiva Group

"In India, innovation succeeds when it is accessible and scalable. The real challenge is not building cutting-edge technology, but ensuring it delivers value across a large and diverse population."

Mahesh Babu, Managing Director, Olectra Greentech

"We are moving from systems that record information to systems that drive decisions. This shift is happening rapidly, and organisations must evolve quickly to remain relevant."

Sanjiv Mahesh, Senior Director, Oracle

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 features two themes — Digital Trust at Scale and Capability Building in India's DeepTech Era — producing individual city white papers and a combined India report.

Knowledge Partner

Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology

Thapar Institute — India's first AI university, with USD 10 million invested in Nvidia-partnered on-premises compute — served as Knowledge Partner for the Asia Dialogues Forum 2026. Dr. Maninder Singh (CTO) participated directly in the forum discussion in Hyderabad.

Forum Participants — Hyderabad

Participant	Designation	Organisation
Sudharani Venna	Director – Automation and AI	Thomson Reuters India
Amol Gupta	Global Delivery Executive	TTEC Digital
Rashi Srivastava	Chief Digital Officer (Global CDO)	Qentelli
Rohit Ponnapalli	Chief Information Security Officer	Cloud4C Services
Chari TVT	Board Member & Chairman, Board Audit Cmte	PT Link Net Tbk
Sandeep Goel	Managing Director & COO	Moglix
Bharat Surana	Director of Engineering	Experian India
Radhika Chennakeshavula	Chief Information Officer	Silicon Labs
Sriram Karri	Director (Media and Communications)	Government of Telangana
Vijayavardhan B	Director	Morphing Machines

Sailaja Garimella	Director – Human Resources	Centific
Amrit Pati	Head of Software Engineering	Schiebel
PachaiMuthu Muthusamy	Founder & CEO	General Datum
Kamalakar LVV	CEO	Power Dynamics
Shashank Sahni	Managing Director	Google India
Anay Pathak	Managing Director – GSI	VAST Data
P Hani	CEO & Founder	Edgeforce Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
Veerender Bhimavarapu	Director – Artificial Intelligence	Synoptek
Phani Pothula	Director of Software Engineering	Honeywell
Purva Bhandari	Co-Founder & Senior Strategy Leader	Deccan AI
Sujeet Kumar	Sr. VP, CIO, Technology & Digital	Cyient
Nagasai Pallapotu	Senior Director of Engineering	Kore.ai
Krupali Raval	Director – Human Resources	Hexagon R&D India
Amit Varma	Chairman & CEO	Shaiva Group
Jayesh Ranjan	Special Chief Secretary	Telangana Government
Mahesh Babu	Managing Director	Olectra Greentech Limited
Sanjiv Mahesh	Senior Director	Oracle
Dr. Maninder Singh	Chief Technology Officer	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology