

SPEAKIN ASIA DIALOGUES FORUM '26
INDIA REPORT | BENGALURU & HYDERABAD

CAPABILITY BUILDING IN INDIA'S DEEPTech ERA

A Multi-City Dialogue on AI, Semiconductors, Space, Defence & the Future of India's Innovation and National Competitiveness.

BENGALURU

IP Creation • Talent • Ecosystem Capital

HYDERABAD

GCC Sovereignty • Defence • Quantum Risk

Knowledge Partner

Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology

Foreword

India's DeepTech ambition is not a single conversation happening in a single place. It is a distributed, multi-layered reckoning playing out differently in every city, every boardroom, and every engineering institution across the country. The Asia Dialogues Forum 2026 captured two of those conversations — in Bengaluru and Hyderabad — and this combined report brings them together not because they are the same, but because of how instructively they differ.

Bengaluru's leaders spoke about the transition from a services mindset to a product mindset: the capital gaps, the cultural shifts, the educational reforms, and the patient investment required to build India's own intellectual property. Hyderabad's leaders spoke about sovereignty in the most direct terms: what it means for a city that hosts more global technology than almost anywhere else on earth to still not own the IP it builds, and what the quantum computing threat, the machine warfare reality, and the GCC paradox mean for India's national security and economic future.

Read together, these conversations form something more than the sum of their parts: a clear-eyed national reckoning with the gap between India's ambition and its current trajectory — and a set of concrete, actionable pathways to close it.

Deepshikha Kumar Anand

Founder, SpeakIn

Executive Summary

The SpeakIn Asia Dialogues Forum 2026 convened forty-eight senior leaders across two cities — Bengaluru and Hyderabad — under a shared theme: Capability Building in India's DeepTech Era. The conversations were structured around the same agenda but produced distinctly different emphases, reflecting each city's unique position in India's technology ecosystem.

48 Senior Leaders Across Bengaluru & Hyderabad	2 Cities BLR: Services→IP HYD: GCC→Sovereignty	180+ Minutes of Dialogue Closed-door, unscripted	12 Strategic Imperatives Combined cross-city recommendations
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BENGALURU — KEY FINDINGS - India's DeepTech funding reached USD 2.3B in 2025, up 37% YoY - Private sector contributes only 36% of India's R&D vs 75–79% globally - USD 20–40M funding gap identified as most binding DeepTech constraint - US DeepTech raised USD 147B in 2025 — over 80x India's deployment	HYDERABAD — KEY FINDINGS - Hyderabad added 40 new GCCs in 2025 — most of any Indian city - Quantum computing has already broken RSA 2048 encryption 53% of India's IT services sold to US; IP owned almost entirely offshore - Telangana Rising: ₹3 trillion economy vision by 2047
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Both forums identified a common structural challenge: India is extraordinarily good at building capability for others. The shared imperative, expressed with different urgency and from different vantage points in each city, is to redirect that capability toward Indian ownership — of IP, of products, of sovereign technology, and of its own economic future.

PART I

Bengaluru Forum Report

Capability Building in India's DeepTech Era

20 Senior Leaders • Bengaluru • 90-Minute Closed-Door Dialogue

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

The Bengaluru forum opened with a candid reckoning: India has concentrated its technological talent on executing for others rather than building for itself, and the window to change that trajectory is narrowing. Pramod Agrawal of Seismic delivered the forum's most provocative assessment — that India has "completely missed the boat" on the initial AI wave and remains "lazy as a nation" in recognising the global technology shift. Saurabh Jha of Tech Mahindra quantified the scale: 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.



"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

Vinod Shankar of Java Capital pushed back with evidence of genuine policy momentum: the 2020 In-Space Policy enabled companies like Agnikul; the PLI scheme, semiconductor policy, and National Deep Tech Policy under ANRF are creating conditions that simply did not exist five years ago. India's space tech sector has grown from a handful of companies in 2017 to 300 today. Ankush Tiwari of pi-labs.ai made the strategic case for defence-first innovation: the internet, GPS, and digital mapping all began as defence projects. Building for defence — where high reliability is essential because lives depend on it — forces the quality discipline that produces globally competitive deep tech.



"Companies like Agnikul could only have launched because of the 2020 In-Space Policy. The capital ecosystem has not kept pace with policy — but the policy foundation is now real."

Vinod Shankar, Co-Founder & Partner, Java Capital

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

Kiran Kumar of Taggd reframed the AI conversation with precision: AI is not an opportunity risk — the opportunity is clearly there. It is an execution risk. India must focus on building the foundational layer — data sovereignty, indigenous LLMs, and owned outcomes — rather than competing on applications built atop others' infrastructure. Raman Srinivasan of InMobi offered the forum's most concrete proof point: serving 50

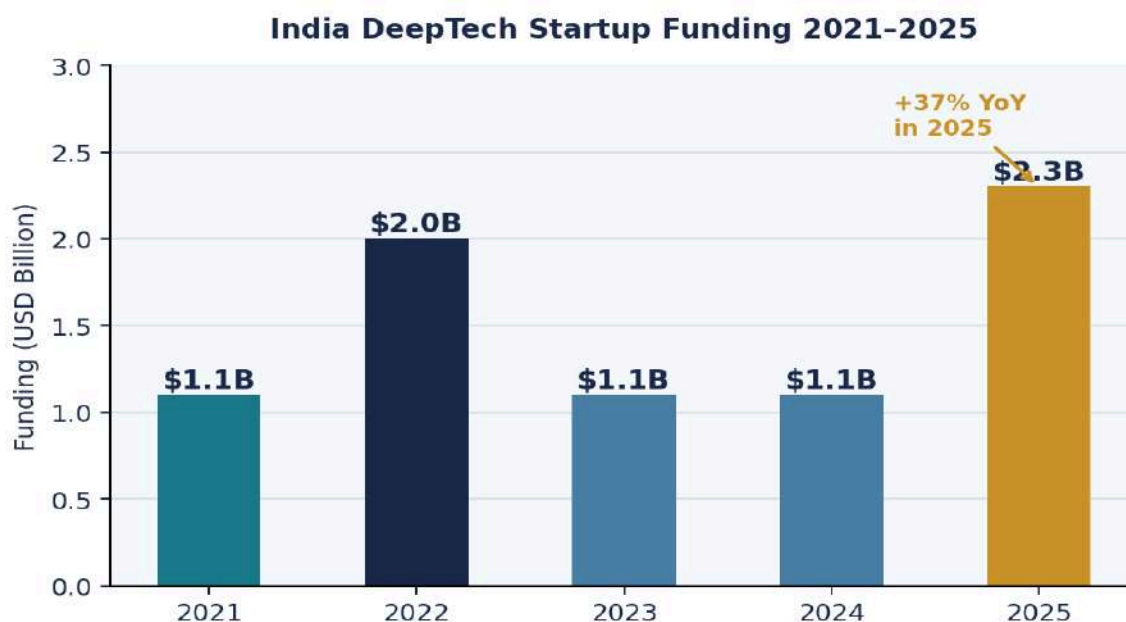
billion ads daily to two billion devices globally, with Glance AI achieving unicorn status — built on a decade of uncompromising IP creation.



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

Kiran Kumar, President – Platforms and AI, Taggd

Anshuman Tiwari of GSK identified the most underserved segment in India's reskilling agenda: middle managers with 5 to 40 years of experience. Younger employees adapt because it is a survival issue for them; senior leaders are close enough to retirement to avoid it. The middle is stuck — and most current reskilling programmes focus on generative AI when the real capability need is in agentic AI: systems that act, plan, and execute autonomously within enterprise workflows. Sandeep Menon of Workato identified the structural opportunity: the enterprise middleware layer — the complex integration of new AI with legacy systems — is where India's 20 years of process knowledge becomes a genuine competitive moat.



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

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

Vinod Shankar identified the most binding capital constraint: the USD 20–40 million funding gap — the scale required to move a proven deep tech concept from prototype to production-grade product. At this stage, Indian capital retreats into safety. Sivakumar Selva Ganapathy of Johnson Controls proposed the most actionable remedy: government and large enterprises should use procurement as a deliberate policy instrument, mandating preference for indigenous deep tech solutions to de-risk private capital deployment. Roopa Jayaraman of Odessa introduced the Triple Helix framework — academia, industry, and government with genuine shared outcomes, not cordial parallel activity — citing IIT Madras's AI for Bharat programme as India's clearest current proof of concept.



"Skill building is a long game. 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

Section 4: Reimagining Education & Talent for the DeepTech Era

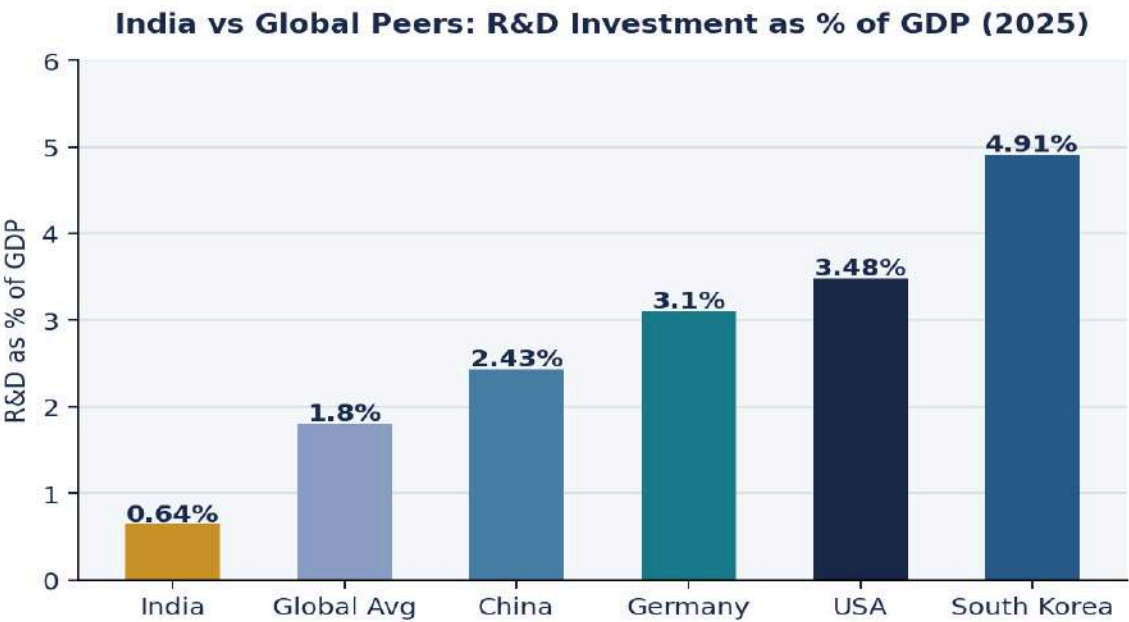
Prof. Maninder Singh of Thapar Institute described India's first AI university in concrete terms: USD 10 million in on-premises Nvidia-partnered compute, centres of excellence staffed by full-time research PhDs, and first-year students disassembling Honda engines before studying theory. Venkataramana Mantha of Expleo made the foundational argument: in the rush to integrate AI and data science into curricula, India must not sacrifice the physics, mathematics, and systems engineering understanding that makes advanced application possible. AI augments deep knowledge; it does not replace it.



"True innovation begins with deviation. 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

Multiple participants converged on a new approach to talent assessment: Kumaran Venkatesh of Astrome and Gokul N A of CynLr both described moving away from resumes toward performance-based evaluation, providing candidates with AI tools and requiring them to build solutions then explain the underlying logic. Gokul made the curriculum reform argument direct: the shortening of engineering degrees from five years to nearly three places an enormous burden on companies to provide unlearning and retraining.



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

PART II

Hyderabad Forum Report

Capability Building in India's DeepTech Era

28 Senior Leaders • Hyderabad • 90-Minute Closed-Door Dialogue

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

The Hyderabad forum opened with the most city-specific framing of the series: a recognition that Hyderabad's extraordinary accumulation of global technology infrastructure must now be consciously redirected from capability-for-others to capability-for-India. Jayesh Ranjan, Special Chief Secretary of the Telangana Government, set the context: Hyderabad hosts the largest global campuses of Apple, Microsoft, Google, Facebook, and Amazon outside their US headquarters. Google's Hyderabad headcount exceeds Mountain View. The state's "Telangana Rising" vision targets a three-trillion-dollar economy by 2047 — 10% of India's projected thirty-trillion-dollar GDP — and achieving the required six-fold expansion demands a strategic pivot toward deep tech creation.



"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

Chari TVT made the paradox explicit: 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. Yet India has not produced a single global product brand comparable to Salesforce or Adobe. Sriram Karri, Director of Media and Communications for the Telangana Government, introduced the forum's most provocative framing — a "civilizational mediocrity" that expects excellence in cricket but normalises mediocrity in teaching, research, and innovation — and challenged participants to explain why India is building data centres for OpenAI and Nvidia rather than building its own chips and models.

Section 2: AI, Quantum & The New Capability Frontier

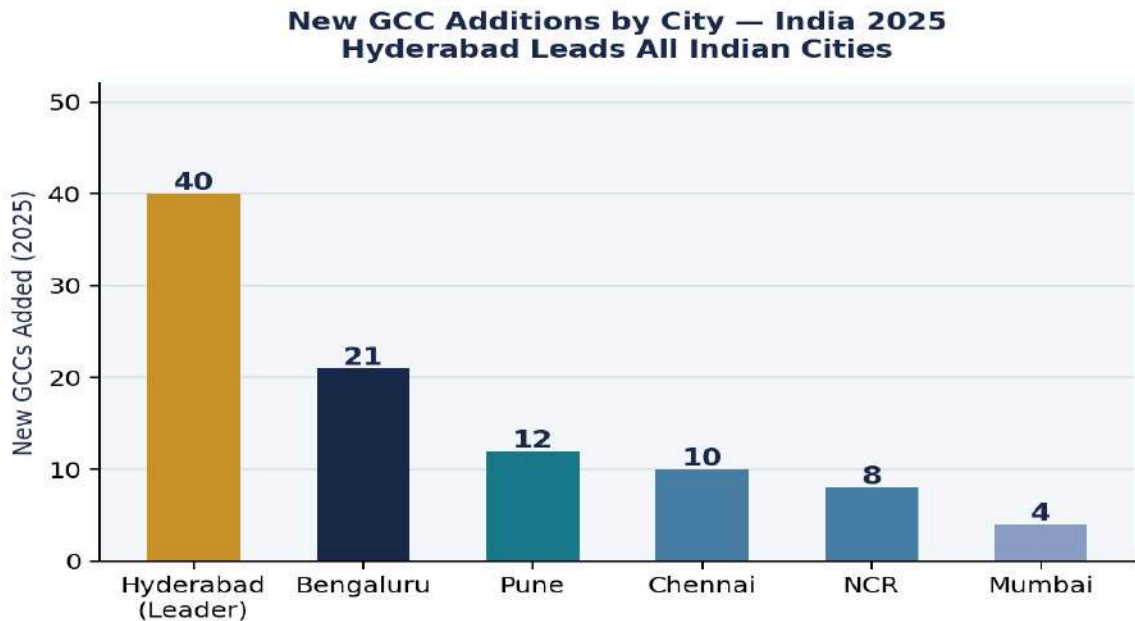
Rohit Ponnappalli, CISO of Cloud4C Services, made the forum's most urgent technical argument: quantum computing has already broken RSA 2048 encryption. Within two years, all current security protocols are expected to be breakable at scale. India has almost no indigenous cybersecurity product industry — the tools the country uses to defend itself come overwhelmingly from Israel, the US, and Europe. A structural barrier compounds this: procurement criteria requiring Gartner Magic Quadrant positioning systematically excludes Indian cybersecurity startups regardless of technical merit.



"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 Ponnappalli, Chief Information Security Officer, Cloud4C Services

Vijayavardhan B of Morphing Machines introduced the forum's most architecturally specific argument: India should not 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 is increasingly wrong; and the competitive window has closed. The real problem in AI compute is data movement, not computation. India should build reconfigurable architectures that handle any compute pattern — a problem domain where India's software engineering depth is genuinely competitive. Shashank Sahni of Google India grounded this in operational reality: 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 at the centre of global AI development. The question is who owns the outcomes.



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

Section 3: Defence, Aerospace & The Technology Sovereignty Imperative

No other city in the Forum series generated as sustained a discussion of defence and aerospace as Hyderabad. P Hani of Edgeforce Solutions framed it directly: 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. He called for defence technology to enter the mainstream of engineering education — not as an elective, but as a foundational discipline.



"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.

Kamalakar LVV of Power Dynamics issued a specific strategic warning: a potential shift in global conflict toward East Asia could trigger a semiconductor and technology chokepoint that would leave India critically exposed. Phani Pothula of Honeywell added the infrastructure dimension: the transition from test-dependent services location to sovereign engineering centre took Hyderabad decades of sustained investment. Today, the city houses multimillion-dollar avionics laboratories capable of end-to-end testing — infrastructure that took 20 years to build. Amrit Pati of Schiebel identified patient capital as the single most binding constraint: defence and aerospace deep tech requires 5–10 year development horizons incompatible with standard VC return cycles.

Section 4: Building the Ecosystem — IP, Capital & Talent for the Long Game

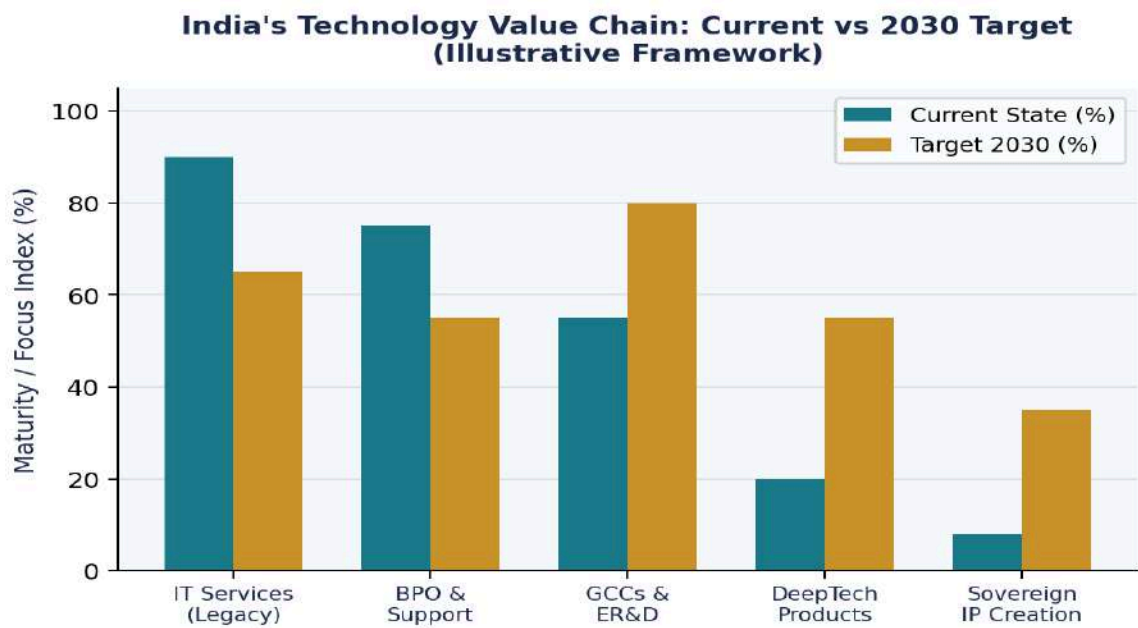
Veerender Bhimavarapu of Synoptek quantified India's IP paradox: approximately 53% of India's IT services are sold to the US, yet the IP for virtually all of it is owned offshore. Anay Pathak of VAST Data proposed a metric shift: measure research success not by patents filed but by commercial licences generated. A patent without a licence is a liability; a licence that generates revenue is a step toward sovereignty. Nagasai Pallapotu of Kore.ai crystallised the distinction the forum kept returning to: India has become rich through software exports. But it is 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.



"India has become rich through software exports. But we are not yet powerful. Hyderabad must move from making India rich to making India powerful."

Nagsai Pallapotu, Senior Director of Engineering, Kore.ai

Amit Varma of Shaiva Group offered the forum's most investment-specific contribution: a USD 50 million commitment to Indian technology over the preceding six months, with a trajectory toward USD 2.7 billion over the following 16 to 18 months. 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. Radhika Chennakeshavula of Silicon Labs identified a specific cultural barrier that compounds the IP challenge: Indian GCC teams tend toward reactive rather than proactive problem-solving, and jugaad — however celebrated — cannot scale within organisations that require systematic, explainable, reproducible processes.



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

Cross-City Synthesis: Where the Conversations Converge

Read together, the Bengaluru and Hyderabad forums reveal a multi-layered picture of India's DeepTech moment — one that is more complex, more urgent, and more differentiated than any single-city account could capture. The conversations shared a common diagnosis but expressed it through different lenses, reflecting each city's distinct position in India's technology ecosystem.

What Both Cities Agreed On

Four themes emerged with equal force in both forums, representing the clearest areas of cross-city consensus:

The Patient Capital Deficit

Both cities identified the absence of mid-scale, long-horizon risk capital as the single most binding constraint on India's DeepTech transition. The USD 20–40M funding gap (Bengaluru) and the 5–10 year capital requirement for defence and aerospace deep tech (Hyderabad) are expressions of the same structural problem: India's investment ecosystem is calibrated for consumer tech, not for the decade-long development cycles that genuine deep tech demands.

The IP Ownership Crisis

India's engineers are building the world's most sophisticated technology products. They own virtually none of it. Both forums surfaced this as the defining strategic failure — the gap between India's demonstrated engineering capability and its accumulation of sovereign intellectual property. Closing this gap requires cultural, institutional, and policy changes simultaneously.

The Reskilling Urgency

Both forums identified a workforce reskilling crisis that current programmes are not adequately addressing. Bengaluru focused on the mid-career middle management gap; Hyderabad focused on the foundational AI literacy gap. Both converged on the same conclusion: generative AI reskilling is already insufficient — the capability need is in agentic AI and domain-specific deep tech.

The Education Reform Imperative

Both forums argued, from different angles, that India's engineering education system is optimising for the wrong outcomes. Bengaluru participants emphasised the shortening of degrees and loss of foundational depth; Hyderabad participants emphasised the abstraction of defence and national security from curricula. Both called for a shift from credential production to capability development.

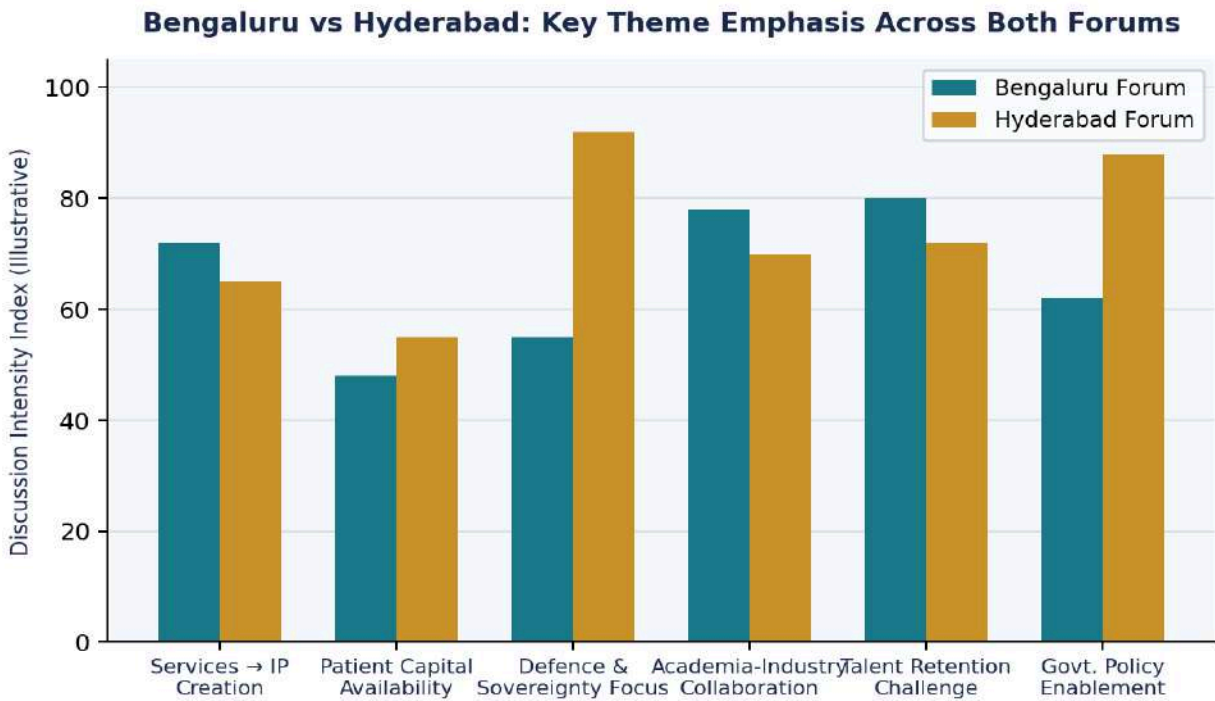
Where the Cities Diverged

The most instructive differences between the two forums reflect each city's distinct vantage point — and suggest that India's DeepTech strategy must be genuinely differentiated by geography, not applied uniformly.

Bengaluru spoke primarily about the transition from a services-to-IP mindset: the cultural shift, the capital gaps at Series A and beyond, the need for procurement as a demand signal, and the Triple Helix collaboration model. The city's deep startup ecosystem and long history of IP-adjacent GCC work means that the question of how to build Indian products is already being actively engaged, even if answers remain incomplete.

Hyderabad spoke primarily about sovereignty in more direct terms: defence capability, the quantum cryptography threat, the GCC paradox, and the specific government interventions required to channel Hyderabad's extraordinary global technology concentration toward Indian IP ownership. The city's newer but

faster-growing GCC ecosystem means the sovereignty question has a particular urgency — Hyderabad is accumulating global capability at a rate that could either anchor India's deep tech future or deepen its dependency, depending on the choices made in the next five years.



Source: Forum discussion synthesis. Discussion Intensity Index is illustrative, based on qualitative weighting of theme coverage depth across both forums.

Combined Strategic Imperatives

The two forums converged on eight cross-city imperatives and four city-specific ones. Taken together, they form a practical agenda for India's DeepTech decade:

CROSS-CITY IMPERATIVES

01

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

The most critical unmet need across both cities is mid-scale, long-horizon 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.

02

Use Government Procurement as a DeepTech Demand Signal

Mandatory preferences for domestic deep tech in defence, space, infrastructure, and public digital services would de-risk private capital deployment and accelerate commercialisation. Both Bengaluru and Hyderabad forums endorsed this as the most immediately actionable lever available to government.

03

Shift IP Metrics from Patents Filed to Commercial Licences Generated

Academic and research institutions must be evaluated on commercial value created. Government R&D funding should be progressively linked to commercialisation outcomes. India must close the gap between its patent filing volume and its IP royalty revenue, which remains a fraction of global peers.

04

Reskill the Middle with the Same Urgency as the Entry Level

India's mid-career workforce 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

Research clusters, diaspora return incentives, and international talent attraction policies are structural requirements for a serious DeepTech nation. India must create conditions — challenge, autonomy, compensation, and purpose — that make staying as compelling as leaving.

07

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 cultural shift, stronger IP protection, R&D tax incentives, and institutional celebration of product-led success stories.

08

Leverage the TASK Model as a National Template

Telangana's TASK (Telangana Academy for Skills and Knowledge) 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 deep tech and defence domains and championed nationally.

BENGALURU-SPECIFIC

B1

Adopt Secure-by-Design and Open Source-First as Product Development Standards

Bengaluru's startup ecosystem is best positioned to pioneer the IP creation mindset shift. Founders must build with global distribution in mind from day one — not scaling domestically first and attempting international expansion later.

B2

Create Dedicated Research Clusters to Anchor Deep Tech Talent

Specialised research clusters — similar to GIFT City for financial services — in deep tech domains including robotics, photonics, and biotech would reduce attrition and create concentrated ecosystems where talent compounds over time.

HYDERABAD-SPECIFIC

H1

Redirect GCC Momentum Toward Sovereign IP Creation

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

H2

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.

Forum Participants

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
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
Kumaran Venkatesh	President	Astrome Technologies
Vijay Gurumurthy	Director – Global IT Operations	Brillio
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

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 Ponnappalli	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
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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.

Knowledge Partner

Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology

India's first AI university. USD 10 million invested in Nvidia-partnered on-premises compute. Knowledge Partner for both the Bengaluru and Hyderabad forums.