

GLOBAL O SUMMIT

July 3 - 4, 2024 | Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi

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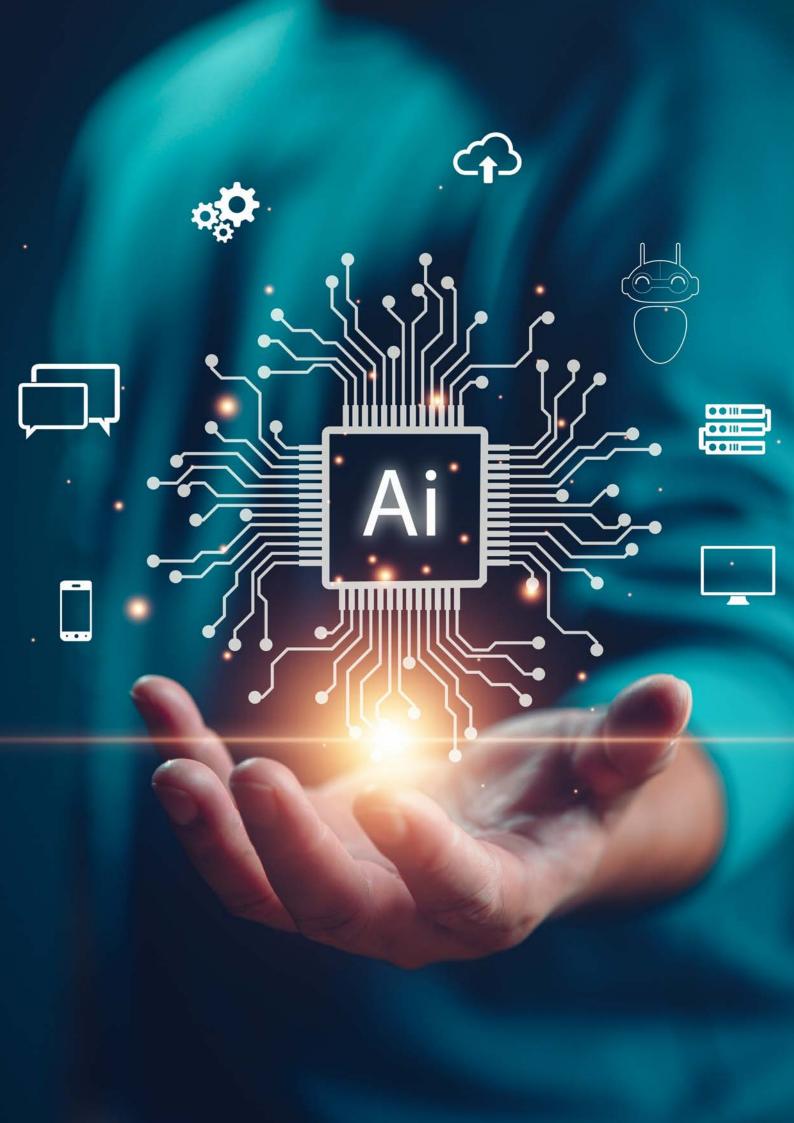
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Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw

Union Minister of Railways, Information and Broadcasting, and Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India

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Over the last one year, there has been a huge enthusiasm about how artificial intelligence (AI) would change the way we live, the way we conduct business, and the way our society is structured. We believe that the mechanism for responsible use of AI should evolve through a global thought process and multi-stakeholder approach. It cannot be done in isolation by any country. In this endeavor, the summit has been instrumental in bringing both national and global AI stakeholders to a common platform to deliberate and build a kind of consensus on what should be the way forward for global good.

Last year has been momentous in the journey of AI, with the potential of AI visible both in the general world in terms of consumption of the content world, the industrial world, and many of the social sectors. AI can be a big tool for solving many problems simultaneously. We need to contain the risks, which are AI bricks. We also believe the solution must come through a global thought process. It cannot be done in isolation by any country.

At the Summit, all participants came to a consensus about the future vision of Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) through an integrated partnership with the OECD. This new integrated partnership initially brings together OECD Members and GPAI countries – 44 in total, across six continents. It aims to welcome new members, including developing and emerging economies, committed to the OECD Recommendation on Artificial Intelligence. The 2024 GPAI New Delhi meeting and the consensus reached on the future of GPAI underscores India's leadership in the global AI discourse, cementing its pivotal role in steering the ethical and inclusive development of AI. This will pave the way for the renewed integrated partnership to achieve its objectives of harnessing the potential of AI for Good and AI for AII.



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India completed six months as the Council Chair of the global partnership on AI, and it marks the beginning of India's comprehensive national AI mission. India stands ready at the forefront of global AI innovation.

Government of India is committed to promote an inclusive and robust AI ecosystem. It is evident from highest AI skill penetration attained by India globally and substantial investments made in nurturing AI startups in the country. The guiding vision of INDIAai mission is to make AI in India and AI work for India. There is a need to work collaboratively to develop solutions for AI to solve problems and challenges in key sectors like health care, agriculture, education. India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) is sought after by the other nations for replications. India's AI solutions are envisaged to have the same future.

This summit represented a significant milestone in our journey towards harnessing the transformative power of AI as it provided a common platform to Global AI ecosystem players to come, deliberate and contribute to shaping the AI landscape in democratic manner.

I sincerely hope that the readers will find the report very useful in getting to know about GPAI, IndiaAi Mission and the insights shared by the global AI leaders.

Government of India



Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India

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A mid-year AI summit in India is not a usual occurrence, but things in AI are changing so rapidly that we need to catch up and figure out what needs to be done. The most critical element is a multi-stakeholder approach to AI. We need to ensure that AI does benefit the world at large, the community at large, and at the same time, we work together to prevent whatever user harms that it can create.

Al regulation is still developing worldwide. Design thinking in terms of context, realized as a collective global south that is not yet lost. It is an area where we can still participate and move forward. And it is in that context that India acknowledges the need for the global south's voices to be empowered in the international aid discourse. Notably, India ranked first in the Stanford Index 2024 regarding Al penetration. One of the main pillars for achieving Viksit Bharat by 2047 will be Al.

The consensus reached on the future vision of Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) through an integrated partnership with the OECD, marking it as the GPAI's significant achievement.

Deliberations held during the summit and the best practices adopted globally can be dovetailed into the IndiaAi Mission with contextual customisation. I also hope that the readers will find this summit's report inspiring to learn and adopt AI in their respective fields.

Shri Abhishek Singh

Additional Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India

Al technology has the potential to revolutionize the access to information and services for millions of people, especially in rural and underserved areas. The seven-pillar India Al mission strategy focuses on Al compute, foundation models, datasets, platforms, Al applications, scaling up deep-tech startups, and framework for safe and trusted Al. The summit brought together stakeholders at common platform to address key issues relating to all these pillars and help develop the best strategies for implementation of the mission.

The sessions spanning two days covered the subject matter directly linked with Global Partnership on AI and IndiaAi Mission. The objective was to deliberate on the challenges and come up with pragmatic solutions from multiple dimensions. India, as the organization's chair, is collaborating closely with the OECD, the global south, and GPAI member states to develop the organization's future vision.

The best of the minds from the government, industry, startup, academia and research institutions met to deliberate on the way forward that is contextual and best fit for the global community in general and the Indian community in particular.

The summit and its report are really encouraging to get the wealth of information on the AI landscape in India and in the globe. The specific challenges and the approaches discussed during the summit will be pivotal to move forward in the AI journey to realise social, economic, digital, and sustainable development for everybody. AI policy makers, AI practitioners, and AI enthusiasts will find the report ready reckoner guide on AI.





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July 3 - 4, 2024 | Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi







The Global INDIAai summit was successfully organised by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology on 3-4 July 2024 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. Over the two days, 12 side sessions were organized, which were graced by 2,000 global AI experts, Policy makers, AI practitioners, Industry / Startups, and Academia. Over 10,000 AI enthusiasts joined the sessions virtually. Some additional sessions were held in closed door meetings having delegates and experts of GPAI. The side sessions held during the summit focused on thematic areas for advancing Al development in areas like Compute Capacity, Foundational Models, Datasets, Application Development, Future Skills, Startup Financing, and Safe AI, which are the seven key pillars of IndiaAi Mission. IndiaAi Mission has been approved by the Government of India in March 2024 with the outlay of USD 1.25 Billion.

The key highlights and outcomes of the summit are as follows:

- 1. The summit's registration got oversubscribed. 2,000 AI experts and practitioners attended the sessions physically and the virtual participation crossed 10,000.
- 2. All the sessions were house-full, and despite more sitting arrangements made than originally planned, many attended the session standing.
- session З. Each saw in-depth and insightful discussion on several aspects, challenges that included key in implementation, the available western model, India's unique need in shaping its AI discourse for meeting its domestic demand and for attaining the global AI leadership.
- 4. India set the global discourse by emphasizing the intent of the Government to democratize the AI and make it accessible to all.

- 5. Sessions on the key pillars of INDIAai Mission demonstrated India's planned action and commitment to build an inclusive and robust AI ecosystem in the country and lead the global AI innovation.
- 6. Sixteen Deep-tech startups showcased their AI applications and products in the Global AI Expo
- 7. The Global South countries acknowledged and appreciated the role of India to give voice to them at the global AI forum and bridge the gap with Global North.
- 8. The convening of Collaborative AI on Global Partnership (CAIGP) brought together GPAI members, AI experts and industry representatives to identify mechanisms to overcome the global AI divide.
- 9. The OECD OCDE and GPAI announced a new integrated partnership on AI at New Delhi.
- 10. The GPAI members came to a consensus about the future vision of Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence. Some of the key points included in the future vision are as follows:

(1) Recognise the transformative potential of AI in shaping the future of our societies and economies

- (2) Acknowledge the emerging risks and challenges posed by AI systems
- (3) Share a commitment to fostering trustworthy and human-centric AI

(4) Reaffirm the collective commitment to the OECD Recommendation on AI and the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI

(5) Recall that the GPAI has been a unique initiative for global multi stakeholder cooperation on AI

(6) Recognise the New Delhi 2023 GPAI Ministerial Declaration, where GPAI's unique and independent identity is emphasized as a nodal initiative that plays a key role in global cooperation on Al innovation and governance.

11. Overall, the summit saw the confluence of Global Partnership on AI and INDIAai Mission. It led to insightful and in-depth deliberations and resulted in deep insights on several implementation aspects of INDIAai Mission, that inter-alia include (a) Multi-LLM models to meet the diverse need of India, (b) Platformization and standardization of AI ready data (c) Partner ecosystem and multi-stakeholder approach to implement INDIAai Mission from technology, policy, framework, competency, research, industrial, startup, ethical, youth, business, and academic perspectives, and (d) weaving together the strength of India viz. its skilled & talent ecosystem, demand ecosystem, researcher, startup and industrial ecosystems.





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The opening ceremony was graced by the Union Minister of Electronics and IT, Railways, and Information & Broadcasting, Government of India, Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw, the Vice Minister, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan, Mr. Hiroshi Yoshida, Union MoS for Electronics and IT, and Commerce & Industry, Gol, Shri Jitin Prasada, Secretary, MeitY, Shri S Krishnan, President, NASSCOM, Ms. Debjani Ghosh, Vice President, OpenAl, Mr. Srinivas Narayanan and Additional Secretary, Meity, Shri Abhishek Singh. The event saw the participation of GPAI experts, delegates, industry and startup veterans, AI practitioners, academicians, students, and officials from Central and State Governments.

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Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw

Union Minister of Electronics and IT, Railways, and Information & Broadcasting, Gol

The intent and approach of Government of India to democratize the technology and Artificial Intelligence and make it accessible to all, leaving no one behind. The government intends to invest in AI focused common use public platforms, which can be used by one and all to innovate, develop and deliver the products and services in competitive and collaborative manner. India is cognizant of the development in AI space by Japan, European Union, USA, and UN. There is also risks posed by AI, which can be threat to democratic communities, and so, the responsible & human centered AI are important.



44 Mr. Hiroshi Yoshida

Vice Minister, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan

I compliment the Government of India. The hosting of the summit shows India's strong commitment for responsible AI. Japan supports the India as the Chair of GPAI on the global south. Japan has established Tokyo Centre of GPAI. The Horishma AI process Friends Group has increased to 53 countries and India was one of the first nations to join it.



44 Shri Jitin Prasada

Union MoS for Electronics and IT, and Commerce & Industry, Gol

India stands ready at the forefront of global AI innovation. Our commitment is to promote inclusive and robust AI ecosystem. It is evident from highest AI skill penetration attained by India globally and substantial investments made in nurturing AI startups in the country. The vision of INDIAai mission that is to make AI in India and AI work for India. There is

the need to work collaboratively to develop solutions for AI to solve problems and challenges in key sectors like health care, agriculture, education. India's DPI are sought after by the other nations for replications. India's AI solutions are envisaged to have same future.





Shri S Krishnan

Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India

Multi-stakeholder approach is essential for Al adoption at population scale. The benefit of Al needs to be taken to community at large. It is critical to prevent user harm in all scenarios. Al will be one of the corner stone for attaining Viksit Bharat by 2047.

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Kr. Srinivas Narayanan

Vice President, OpenAI

I thank Government of India in organizing the global summit on AI. The OpenAI would like to partner with INDIAai and contribute with value addition. There are various use-cases of AI solutions especially Digital Green (in Agriculture), Bhashini (in Indian Langauge), physics wallah (in Education), etc, which are already operational. The future of AI in India is immense.





Ms. Debjani Ghosh

President, NASSCOM

There are several truths about AI. The first truth is AI is having transformational impact, the second is about reconciliation of the investment with the return on investment, the third one is human driven aspect of AI and not treating it as magic bullet to solve problem. INDIAai will set a gold standard for AI by being truly inclusive and by keeping AI in human loop rather than keeping human in AI loop.





Mr. Abhishek Singh

Additional Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India

I welcome the dignitaries, GPAI experts, and delegates from research & academia, industry, startups and government in the opening ceremony. The INDIAai Mission has been approved by the Union Cabinet with an outlay of USD 1.25 Billion. There are seven pillars of INDIAai Mission, which focuses on advancing AI development in areas like Compute Capacity, Foundational Models, Datasets, Application Development, Future Skills, Startup Financing, and Safe AI. Intent of the summit is to deliberate the contemporary Al issues and discuss the way forward from multidimension perspectives. India, as the chair of GPAI is working closely with GPAI member States, OECD and the global south for coming up with the future vision of GPAI.



Session on Contract Contract

Session:

IndiaAI: Large Language Models

The session began with keynote by Mr. Srinivas Narayanan, Vice President, Open AI. The session included distinguished panelists, namely Ms. Shalini Kapoor, Chief Technologist, AWS, Dr. Kalika Bali, Principal Researcher, Microsoft, Dr. Mohit Sewak, AI Researcher, NVIDIA, Dr. Pratyush Kumar, Co-founder, Sarvam AI, Prof. Ganesh Ramakrishnan, IIT Bombay and Mr. Amitabh Nag, CEO, Bhashini (Moderator). The discussion covered the complexity and requirement of trillion tokens to deliver high quality LLM to suit Indian requirement and the suggestions included to have multi-models, need to upgrade from conversational AI to actionable AI, need to have synthetic data, miniaturization, and deep understanding that revolution is unfolding, and adoption is the only way forward.

Mr. Srinivas Narayanan

Vice President, Open AI, Keynote speaker

This is an incredible time to be working in AI domain. There is the need for technology to be naturally engaging and accessible to all, which necessitates making AI more affordable. LLMs are the most natural ways to interact with technology. The GPT has significantly improved the focus on Indic languages. This shift has been largely driven by feedback from the Indian community. The inclusivity, affordability, and practical applications of AI are crucial.

Mr. Amitabh Nag

CEO, Bhashini, Moderator

Al's potential to revolutionize industries is akin to the Industrial Revolution. IndiaAl Innovation center, a part of IndiaAl will undertake the development of Indigenous LLMs and foundation models.

Dr. Pratyush Kumar

Co-founder, Sarvam Al

Panelist

Al is a new technology. India as a country should be more optimistic. Government of India's Digital India Bhashini has really made a crucial impact on language localization efforts towards information and service delivery. There is need for open sourcing not only data and models but also the tools and knowledge required to build these models. Al ecosystem needs open-source resources. Decreasing costs is the trend due to advancements in computing efficiency and data accessibility.

Ms. Shalini Kapoor

Chief Technologist APJ, AWS

Panelist

The usage factor is the main metric for large language models. No single large language model will dominate the world, and instead, there should be a multitude of models tailored to address the specific needs of different regions. This approach ensures that the unique needs of different areas are met, promoting inclusivity and relevance in Al applications. Making APIs easily accessible to the public is the key for innovation. Simplifying access to these tools enables broader participation and innovation in Al development.

Prof. Ganesh Ramakrishnan

IIT Bombay

Panelist

The keyword behind BharatGPT is "public-private partnership". Collaboration between industry and academia is necessary for the development of massive models. An open-source culture should be supported by appropriate permissive licenses.

Developers should provide sufficient focus to the algorithm. Focus should not only be on data but also on innovation in the algorithmic front as innovation in the algorithmic front is complementary to dealing with resource constraint settings like sparse data. decile.org has important components and documentation that enable people to identify subsets of data, thus helping in minimizing chances of bias and bringing in targeted scenarios and the ability to do data programming.

Dr. Kalika Bali

Principal Researcher, Microsoft

Panelist

LLMs now have an outsider view of the Indian culture and shared how GenAI models create stereotypical images at times. It is important to have LLMs that have an insider view. There are no definitions that agree upon what bias is. Therefore, we can never build a bias-free system and it becomes complicated when we have a plethora of languages. Hence, developers must be sensitive about that during data collection.

Dr. Mohit Sewak

Al Researcher and Developer Relations, South Asia, NVIDIA

Panelist

India has 22 constitutionally recognized languages, but the Bharat represents and speaks around 10,500 dialects across 123 unique languages. India's language diversity demands many LLMs as one LLM is not enough to meet the need of Bharat. Any model required to deal with these many languages should have a vast tokenizer vocabulary limit.





Roundtable Session:

GPAI Convening on Global Health and AI

The session began with keynote by Dr. Kartik Adapa, Regional Advisor, Digital Health, WHO. The session included distinguished panelists, namely Mr. Sameer Kanwar, Director – Digital Health, India and South Asia, PATH (Moderator), Ms. Megha Chawdhry, Advisor, BrainSight Al, Mr. Ankit Modi, Founding member and Head of Products, Qure.ai, Dr. Sanjay Sarin, VP – Access & Country Programmes, FIND, Mr. Mihir Kulkarni, ML Scientist II, Wadhwani Al, Dr. Mona Duggal, Assistant Professor, PGIMER, Dr. Anurag Agrawal, Head – Koita Center for Digital Health, Ashoka University, Sh. Madhukar Kumar Bhagat, Joint Secretary (E-Health), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dr. Basant Garg, Additional Secretary, National Health Authority, Ms. Jo Aggarwal, Chief Executive Officer, Wysa and Ms. Geethanjali Radhakrishnan, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, Adiuvo Diagnostics. The key points discussed were regulatory and policy issues, healthcare datasets, data protection and privacy, use of Al for community health, mental health and societal issues in the global south. India's DPI in healthcare and use of Al therein were also discussed. It was acknowledged that the Indian AI ecosystem needs availability, affordability, and accessibility of data, when it comes to healthcare, setting healthcare goals and integrating AI.

Dr. Kartik Adapa

Regional Adviser, Digital Health, WHO-SEAR

Keynote speaker

Governments in the Global South must understand how to make progress toward enacting robust AI regulation and building thriving AI ecosystems. A part of this progress will involve the equitable inclusion of countries from the Global South in roundtable convenings, working groups on AI, and high-level advisory bodies such as those initiated by the U.K. government, OECD, and the United Nations. There are challenges that Global South has in using AI, which can be dealt with by using a generalized AI life cycle and then embedding that with some core principles for trustworthy AI and then developing a

framework for identifying the challenges in using AI in priority domains. The eventual goal is to create an AI playbook with the help of stakeholders.

Mr. Sameer Kanwar

Director - Digital Health, India and South Asia, PATH

Moderator

Availability, reliability and privacy concerns surrounding health data are important considerations. Accessing Public data is a huge cry that always comes from the private sector. There is significant potential of south-south collaboration happening in the AI-enabled diagnostic space. Stronger collaboration among AI researchers, healthcare professionals and academic institutions across the Global South can be an enabler to accelerate AI health innovation.

Dr. Basant Garg

Additional CEO, NHA

Panelist

We as thinkers and stakeholders around AI need to create a regulatory framework of policies which is equally applicable to both private and Govt sectors. 50% of health records get created in govt. sector and roughly 50% in the private sector. So, there has to be a larger discourse that the responsibility of sharing data should not just lie with the government sector but private as well. The digital mission is pushing the health ecosystem to create more electronic health records. Our whole approach is citizen-centric and consent is central to architecture.

Ms. Megha Chawdhry

Advisor – Brainsight Al

Panelist

All current Al methods are based on the same core architecture, and are defined by the incredible use of computers and data. BrainSightAl is redesigning how machines learn about the brain, ground up. Creating google maps for the brain which improves the adaptability including requirement of data and solutions. The biggest challenge is to align the data set better so that the data set is used for better utilization

Mr. Madhukar Bhagat

Joint Secretary (E-Health), MoHFW

Panelist

It is most important to define data standards when discussing data quality and accessibility. Data Quality, interoperability, institutional coordination, common data repositories, and support systems are the key elements of data quality and accessibility. Salient Pillars for Global Health and AI are Defining data standards, Data Quality, Interoperability, Institutional Coordination for data access, Common data repositories / data as public good research and design and Support System.

Mr. Mihir Kulkarni

ML Scientist II, Wadhwani AI

Panelist

It is essential to partner with government bodies and global nonprofits to ensure that the innovations improve the lives of those who need them the most. It is important to design a very good model with high quality data and create a right data set and problem statement. Language is to be considered very important to maintain the continuity and scaling. "If an AI model goes wrong and it breaks, we need to evaluate 'why did it go wrong'? To understand the problem deeply we need domain experts, public health experts and doctors."

Dr. Mona Duggal

Assistant Professor, PGIMER, Chandigarh

Panelist

healthcare In the segment, regulatory frameworks need to be adaptable to specific cities and not follow other geographies. Ethical committees at medical colleges need to have interoperability and must have data scientists with a high level of sensitivity. A significant push towards implementation is underway, but public awareness about data use and security is crucial. We need awareness even in rural areas around consent and data. Establishing a data security and validation center, along with specific departments and validation mechanisms, is essential for progress.

Prof. Anurag Agarwal

Head of Koita Centre for Digital Health, Ashoka University

Panelist

Until you have electronic health records, you are not going to really move forward. But the real question is how will you extract data if you have electronic health records. It is very difficult to get the required data with the help of any survey. Meaningful extraction of data, models and its applicability to enhance the electronic capability. It would be useful if young and experienced people come together and define a model which can be useful for all stakeholders. Huge efforts are required to extract the required data for enhancing the electronics capabilities which could create the ecosystem for the best possible utilization of Al.

Dr. Sanjay Sarin

VP - Access & Country Programmes, FIND

Panelist

The rapid advancement of AI has the capacity to transform screening and diagnostics, both in the public and private sectors. AI powered solutions aid individuals to take informed decisions. The perfect use cases became evident during the pandemic. AI-enabled applications can address challenges in reading tests and facilitate community health screening at homes and primary health levels. It is essential for policymakers to maintain gold standard datasets for informed decisionmaking, product development, and monitoring. Strengthening data governance and streamlining data sets are critical areas needing improvement.

Ms. Geethanjali Radhakrishnan

CEO and MD, Adiuvo Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.

Panelist

The focus is on wound care and similar diseases such as UTIs, using photonic AI technology. Challenges are being faced at policy and licensing levels, particularly in the Global South, where it is more complicated compared to the US due to insurance policies. In India, there is a lack of funding for this work. Despite these challenges, solutions have been developed regarding the early detection of wounds and the data collection process. Success has been achieved at various proprietary levels, but support is needed at different milestones. For India to develop similar AI capabilities, adopting successful models could be beneficial.

Ms. Jo Aggarwal

Founder & CEO, Wysa

Panelist

The world can solve the global mental health issue with AI. The world's largest mental health chatbot has been built by Wysa. Wysa's clinically validated AI gives immediate support as the first step of care, and human coaching for those who need it utmost. Wysa has held over half a billion AI chat conversations with more than five million people about their mental health across 95 countries. The worrying trend observed in employee mental health led Wysa to conduct in-depth studies of employees in the USA and UK, as well as Wysa's user base, to understand why current models aren't working. People find it convenient to converse and share their feelings with technology than to a therapist.

Dr. Ankit Modi

Head of Products and Founding Member, Qure.ai

Panelist

Qure.ai has been able to deploy their AI models in about 100 countries, in 2000 sites. The technology can become biased due to society, but the same technology can be used to tackle the challenges. There is the need for regulatory bodies for evaluating the quality of models. Technology can play a crucial role in addressing societal challenges. In the Global South, AI models may face confusion, but experience from over 100 countries provides valuable insights. From a regulatory perspective, a key question is whether regulatory bodies are sufficiently involved. Surveillance models have proven highly successful and could be scaled across India, but achieving scalability requires the support of regulatory bodies.



Session:

IndiaAI: Real World AI Solutions

The keynote was delivered jointly by Mr. Jayesh Ranjan, Special Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana and Sh. Sanket S Bhondve, Joint Secretary, MeitY. The session included distinguished panelists, namely Surabhi Agarwal, Editor, Technology, Economic Times (Moderator), Dr. Alpan Raval, Chief ML Scientist, Wadhwani Al, Mr. Vishal Sunil, CTO, Rocket, Amrita Mahale, Head of Product, ARMMAN, Ms. Priya Nagpurkar, Vice President, Hybrid Cloud and Al Platform, IBM Research, Mr. Manu Chopra, CEO, Karya, Ms. Srujana Merugu, Principal Scientist, Amazon, Aditi Namdeo, Director – Strategic Initiatives, J-PAL and Dr. Vivek Raghavan, Co-Founder, Sarvam Al.. The session covered case studies in education and healthcare, quick adoption of Al, the Al divide, scaling Al solutions, and security concerns.

Mr. Jayesh Ranjan

Special Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana

Keynote speaker

Lack of accountability or responsibility is the sole reason for the huge gap between the intent and action in AI deployment into various sectors. To bridge this gap, Telangana had set up an independent institution to implement an AI framework called T-AIM". Telangana government unveiled their AI framework in 2020, which was designated as the year of AI in Telangana. Telangana in partnership with Industry has deployed 52 AI use cases. Over 150 startups have been launched, with satisfactory valuation and funding, contributing to the state's economic growth and technological advancement. The Government of Telangana is poised to give the award work to startups willing to work on AI in Telangana with the process streamlined and not constrained by tender or public procurement limitations.

Mr. Sanket S Bhondve

Joint Secretary, MeitY

Keynote speaker

Al plays a crucial role in digital governance across all ministries. E-Sanjeevani - a virtual medical assistance platform provides healthcare services. Al is used to investigate frequent bridge accidents, leading to measures that prevent recurrent losses of life and property. The rise of Al brings concerns about job displacement. There is a need to balance Al advancements with employment opportunities, especially in a country like India with a significant number of unemployed individuals.

Ms. Surabhi Agarwal

Editor Technology, Economic Times

Moderator

Al, as a technology, allows for decisions to be automated and human capability to be augmented and amplified. For a country like India, what are the opportunities to leverage Al to bring efficiencies of scale? Will Al applications be the ones that will be leading the next generation or next phase of development in the world? Though Al is currently elite, the next phase of its development will touch all lives equally.

Dr. Alpan Raval

Chief ML Scientist, Wadhwani AI

Panelist

People are still dying due to TB because of certain gaps in the TB care cascade. Wadhwani Al is working to bridge these gaps". We are working on vulnerability mapping where we identify locations across the country that are likely to find a large yield of TB patients who are missed by the current programs. Streaming access to data in order to continually iterate on models is a challenge. Scaling AI solutions from pilot phases to widespread field deployment can pose significant logistical and operational challenges, until platform integration. The uptake of public health actions in an intensified manner for high-risk patients flagged by the AI model can be slow. Until these interventions become regular guidelines under the health program, this challenge will persist.

Ms. Amrita Mahale

Head of Product, ARMAAN

Panelist

The Kilkari initiative of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare makes use of mobile-based audio-video service. Its operational model is same as "mMitra", which has been deployed by ARMAAN for maternal and child health with a focus on preventive care. mMitra sends prenatal and postnatal messages to women throughout pregnancy and infancy. Free voice-call service provides critical preventive care information. As part of Machine Learning process, three groups control groups were created. Control group received the same baseline standard of care. AI group received intervention selected by the model. Finally, a sequential round-robin approach was selected for calling women after a certain time of their enrolment. The intervention focuses on evidence based messaging and care reminders to women.

Mr. Vishal Sunil

CTO of Rocket Learning

Panelist

Rocket Learning leverages AI to create better realtime engagement, more personalised learning, high-quality learning feedback, and the ability to scale it to millions of children, and build a world with better early childhood education. Rocket Learning has been awarded by Google, as part of their AI for Global Goals prize, a 1.5 million dollar grant for 3 years, and is using it to build their AI and Machine learning models to drive behaviour change. Rocket Learning is working to bridge the learning gap for underserved preschool and primary children across India. Empowering teachers and parents is an important goal to impart children with quality early childhood education.

Dr. Vivek Raghavan

Co-Founder, Sarvam Al

Panelist

The key point that needs to be understood is that several projects need to be done across the country. All AI use cases are unique, and everyone is different. It is important to identify commonalities across various AI projects nationwide. There is a need to avoid viewing projects as independent cases; instead, focus should be on extracting more solutions by finding similarities. In the beginning focus was on development of small and less expensive frameworks, and then shifting to common frameworks that supported development of multiple use cases. Core components of digitalization should be accessible and usable for everyone.

Ms. Aditi Namdeo

Director, Strategic Initiatives, J-PAL

Panelist

The summit has met the genuine need for Al collaborations, bringing developers, tech giants, policymakers, donors, and evaluators under a single roof. As we have gone through the limitation of the potential the technology can reach, only by bringing each category of Al collaborators under one roof can harness the potential of Al for social good. Mutli-stakeholder partnerships are necessary for understanding the effectiveness of Al programs.

Mr. Manu Chopra

CEO, Karya

Panelist

Low-income communities are excellent builders and beneficiaries of Al. India is both the Al use case capital as well as the Al building capital for the world. People should be employed to take all the precautions regarding privacy. It enables further economic opportunities. Al can bring dignified digital work opportunities to low-income communities. People are required to collect, label and make available high-quality text, image, and audio data sets.

Ms. Priya Nagpurkar

Vice President, Hybrid Cloud and Al Platform, IBM Research

Panelist

Enabling seamless computers across hybrid environments, be it hybrid clouds, mobile phones, and other devices, will be a key element for successfully scaling AI deployment. Data privacy and regulations are a few of the requirements that result in a hybrid environment, along with the availability of resources. Platform plays an important role by bridging diverse infrastructure and hardware that might be in different places and make it available in easy to use and performant manner. Everyone is so focused in training these LLMs but it is the inference that will drive the volume. For this, we need to deploy and infuse applications with Al. Also, driving down the cost will lead to value creation and return on investment.

Ms. Srujana Merugu

Principal Scientist, Amazon

Panelist

Bringing together users of different types has revolutionized the ecosystem. Platforms draw data from various sectors, and AI uses this data to enhance efficiency and transparency. The corporate world leverages AI to make platforms more efficient. Models and algorithms developed in the corporate sector often find applications in the social sector and vice versa. Platform, Process and Purpose of AI models are important drivers and considerations for the cross over from corporate to social sector.





Session:

IndiaAI: India's Infrastructure Readiness for AI

The keynote was given by Mr. Thomas Zacharia, SVP, AMD. The session included distinguished panelists, namely Col. A.K Nath (Retd.), ED, C-DAC, Mr. Vishal Dhupar, MD, NVIDIA, Ms. Rohini Srivathsa, CTO, Microsoft, Mr. Sambit Sahu, SVP, Krutrim-Ola, Mr. Anil Nanduri, VP, Intel, Mr. Ranganath Sadasiv, CTO, HPE, Mr. Gaurav Aggarwal, VP-AI, Reliance Jio, Mr. Sunil Gupta, MD & CEO-Yotta Data Services, Mr. Tanuj Bhojwani, Head, People+AI, Mr. Hirdey Vikram, SVP, Netweb Technologies and Mr. Amlan Mohanty, Research Fellow, Carnegie India (Moderator). The sessions covered sovereignty, compliance, digital autonomy, more computational resources, cost-effective GPU services, investment, PARAM series supercomputers, skilled resources, and access to computing. Skilling and talent development are significantly important. A public policy framework is really crucial and will have a huge impact on the ecosystem available to entrepreneurs to incubate new companies.

Mr. Thomas Zacharia

SVP, Strategic Technology Partnerships and Public Policy, AMD

Keynote speaker

India should use this opportunity to open the aperture and innovate in India for the rest of the world. Technological advancements have propelled modern mobile phones to rival the most advanced supercomputers in the world. India, with its high mobile penetration and edge data, stands at a unique position. India's potential in AI applications can be utilized for public good, economic development, and national security. The focus should be on low-power and low-latency AI at the edge for a connected ecosystem. Proactive approach in development and deployment of AI infrastructure calls for fostering an environment conducive to risk-taking and constructive learning from failures.

Talent development, regulatory alignment, and innovation encouragement are important to drive India's AI ecosystem forward while ensuring data sovereignty and global connectivity in AI advancements.

Mr Amlan Mohanty

Research Fellow, Carnegie India

Moderator

India is moving ahead on the AI landscape using the public policy framework and talent development plans of the government. The emphasis of the government as well as the private sector should be to channelise the investment for fostering innovation through young professionals, which constitute 20% of the global workforce. There is a greater need to diversify AI applications beyond GPUs into various form factors like smartphones. The role of a skilled workforce, from chip designers to orchestration engineers, are important in establishing robust AI infrastructure. It is important that the strategies are made and implemented to make advanced Al compute services affordable for startups and Al researchers nationwide, ensuring accessibility and for fostering innovation.

Mr. Vishal Dhupar

MD, Asia South, NVIDIA

Panelist

India should transform from being the world's back office to the Artificial intelligence capital of the world. India already possesses three critical ingredients required for setting up sovereign Al Compute infrastructure in the country: skill sets, massive manpower, and option to access computing. India has a vast population of 1.4 billion citizens, still only 1% currently use computers due to high financial and social barriers. Technological advancements have now allowed communicating with computers in natural language, democratizing access to computing for all citizens, potentially through mobile phones. Integrating these elements into infrastructure discussions will prepare India for sovereignty in the technological domain. Primary focus should be on building intelligence by Indian companies in India for the world.

Col. A.K Nath (Retd.)

Executive Director, Corporate Strategy, C-DAC

Panelist

Investments in AI infrastructure resources are straightforward steps which can be implemented in the long run, but it will require continuous monitoring to ensure efficient use of investements. India has already developed its largest discrete machine, Pram Siddhi Al, with 82 nodes, which is being utilized by AI researchers and innovators from around the country. To promote the effective utilization of AI compute resources in the country, CDAC also offers postgraduate courses in HPC and AI. The consistency in policy for designing and building indigenous servers in India is necessary for scaling AI infrastructure in the country. Cheap access to HPC will also provide efficient ways to address AI problems, which can also promote AI among MSMEs and small businesses.

Ms. Rohini Srivathsa

Chief Technology Officer, Microsoft India & South Asia

Panelist

Sovereignty in AI infrastructure can be encompassed around two essential axes: "Axis of control" & "Axis of innovation". Countries around the globe are quickly realizing that the pace at which AI innovation is happening, the value of the AI systems is not the only critical factor but reaching those milestones faster is also essential. Holistic nature of AI infrastructure would mean that it extends beyond computational resources like compute, power, memory, network, and would also involve algorithm models, software package, orchestration layer etc for effective utilization of the GPU. It is important to accelerate innovation among India's startups to enhance their global competitiveness for which two thrust areas can be explored - one is fast innovation and second is the effective use case. The focus should be to work on bringing economic value in this period of AI when the country is having demographic dividend and keeping a check on the sectors where high human capital is invested.

Mr. Sambit Sahu

Senior Vice President, Krutrim-Ola

Panelist

OpenAl's GPT4.0 has managed to hire 25,000+ GPUs in less than three months for a trillionparameter model. The Government of India is planning to deploy 10,000+ GPUs but the compute requirements for building large language models in India would be very high. It is important to acquire additional compute resources to support endeavours such as IndiaAI Mission and reduce GPU costs by leveraging India's significant semiconductor talent base.

Mr. Anil Nanduri

Vice President, Head of AI Acceleration Office, Intel

Panelist

Generative AI has the potential to further democratize human interaction, but for this to be realized, robust computational access is essential. There is need for a dual focus: building value and fostering a culture of innovation while simultaneously working to reduce costs within India. By developing an efficient and costeffective AI ecosystem, India could create a model that is not only self-sustaining but also exportable to other countries. He emphasized that this approach is more than just about technology; it is about creating an application model that drives new innovations. Targeted investment is required to support the algorithmic work necessary for Al advancements. This includes funding for research and development, infrastructure for computational resources, and initiatives to train and support the next generation of AI talent in India. By focusing on these areas, the government can enable significant breakthroughs in AI and ensure that the benefits of these technologies are widely accessible.

Mr. Ranganath Sadasiv

Chief Technology Officer, HPE Panelist

Sovereignty in the context of AI is having control over organizational and country-relevant data. Al is a journey, and building sovereignty involves creating the necessary infrastructure, such as servers. The focus should be on outcomes and the

ability to effectively utilize that infrastructure. It is important to be able to develop and implement a tech stack tailored to specific business needs and bringing it to market efficiently. This capability is a crucial criterion for success. It is equally important to have a comprehensive outlook that integrates Al technology across all sectors, ensuring that all constituents are included in the journey towards Al adoption.

Mr. Gaurav Aggarwal

Vice President, AI, Reliance Jio

Panelist

While 60% of the cost of deploying GPUs is attributed to the hardware and related infrastructure, 40% is for data centers, power, internet, cybersecurity, and other operational costs, which are more affordable in India. Domestic production, traceable components and complete transformation of the Al chips supply chain are critical. By building selfsufficiency and leveraging AI, India can enhance its ability to innovate and compete globally. The Make in India initiative should also incorporate strategic investments in AI infrastructure, foster talent development, and promote the creation of robust, scalable AI solutions that serve both domestic and international markets.

Mr. Sunil Gupta

Co-Founder, MD & CEO Yotta Data Services Panelist

Availability of GPUs in India is currently limited and costly, which is hindering the development of the AI ecosystem. Either the AI ecosystem must develop first to create a market for GPUs, or GPUs must become more accessible to foster AI development. Someone must break this cycle and invest in GPU technology. In India, operating expenses can be significantly reduced, making GPU services more cost-effective. India can offer world-class GPU services at competitive rates compared to the rest of the world, while still achieving a good return on investment. Competitive pricing is not merely a marketing gimmick but it also reflects India's capability to provide high-quality products and services efficiently. Providing GPUs on a pay-peruse model is straightforward and profitable. While compute resources at \$2.5 per hour is affordable for most funded startups, there might be a need for subsidies for early-stage startups, students,

and researchers. Government subsidies should go directly to end users, ensuring competitive rates and broader accessibility to bolster the AI ecosystem.

Mr. Tanuj Bhojwani

Head, People+AI

Panelist

India's policy on producing AI GPU chips locally is crucial. The computational approaches in fields like drug discovery and biology are important and the government may prioritize these areas to drive innovation and development. Enabling people to use AI is important and the self-sufficient software remains a vague and incomplete goal. Despite not having perfect software, the confidence is to achieve it eventually.

Mr. Hirdey Vikram

SVP, Netweb Technologies
Panelist

The sovereignty of AI stack, IndiaAI & Make in India are interconnected. Data sovereignty, Compliance, and Digital autonomy are the primary concerns which are required to be addressed in order to build the IndiaAI. The responsible access to AI stack is important. Multiple foundational steps need to be taken up by the Government of India to strengthen its AI infrastructure through locally produced hardware. This is the time that India can harness the power of "Make in India" and achieve the sovereignty of highest degree.





Session:

Ensuring Safety, Trust, and Governance in the AI age

The keynote was given by Shri. S. Krishnan, Secretary, MeitY. The session included distinguished panelists: Dr. Balaraman Ravindran, Professor, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras; Mr. Arjun Goswami, Director, Public Policy, Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas; Shri. Mahaveer Singhvi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA); Mr. Jibu Elias, Country Lead for India, Mozilla (Moderator); Mr Tim Curtis, Director, UNESCO Office at New Delhi; Mr Sharad Sharma, Co-founder, iSPIRT; Shri Deepak Goel, Group Coordinator, CyberLaws Division, MeitY, and Dr. Urvashi Aneja, Founding Director, Digital Futures Lab. The sessions covered issues at the intersection of AI and sovereignty, compliance, digital autonomy, computational resources, cost-effective GPU services, investment, PARAM series supercomputers, and skilled resources. The session also covered the legal and security issues, global response to responsible use of AI, open-source technologies, publicly available datasets, etc. The need for balanced regulation was discussed, aiming to foster innovation while protecting democratic values and ensuring strategic autonomy.

Mr. S. Krishnan

Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

Keynote speaker

Al holds tremendous potential for economic growth and societal benefit. However, this necessitates balancing Al's benefits and mitigating its risks, with a techno-legal framework essential for protection. Technology risks can be managed through vigilance, and we can draw lessons from nuclear disarmament and space exploration, emphasizing responsible use. There is a possibility of job losses due to increased productivity and automation, especially in the Western world. However, India could experience a trade-off with new opportunities in Al-related work. Opportunities such as adaptation, and application building which can be economically viable in India, creating better-paying jobs and opportunities for Indian youth.

Mr. Jibu Elias

Country Lead for India, Responsible Computing Challenge, Mozilla

Moderator

Al has the potential to transform various sectors but also presents challenges requiring robust governance frameworks to ensure safety, trust, and ethical use. India's Safe and Trusted AI pillar under the India AI Mission, is leading efforts to develop comprehensive governance structures that balance innovation with citizen safeguards. India's active role in global forums like the United Nations (UN), G20 and the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI) emphasizes its commitment to responsible AI practices.

Dr. Balaraman Ravindran

Head, Centre for Responsible AI, IIT Madras Panelist

AI fairness involves aligning decisions with social, ethical, and legal standards. India faces challenges in defining and characterising bias, particularly in diverse languages and cultural contexts. People trust systems that provide understandable decision-making processes. The challenge is to make AI systems transparent, particularly for a diverse population with varying levels of education and understanding. AI explanations must be accessible to individuals from various educational backgrounds and languages, including those in rural areas. Even systems with high accuracy (e.g., 80%) may perform differently based on the nature of the examples they handle. Critical cases, such as healthcare, require higher safety guarantees. There's a need to better understand and ensure the safety of AI systems, especially when applied to high-stakes areas such as nuclear technology and life-critical decisions. AI regulations need to be sector-specific, enforcing strict rules in some sectors while allowing deviations in others.

Mr. Timothy Curtis

Director, UNESCO office, New Delhi Panelist

What happens in India is important for the world. India's progress and approach to AI will influence global trends due to its large population, economic growth, and innovation. In 2021, UNESCO developed the first universal recommendation ethics of Al. concerning the Readiness Assessment Methodology is a methodology with 300 questions used to help governments and stakeholders assess their AI implementation. The core issue is not the technology itself but how it amplifies social, political, and cultural relations. The global community needs to decide on desired outcomes and how to leverage AI effectively. Global discussions are crucial for establishing common standards like those in human rights. AI has the potential to advance Sustainable Development Goals if leveraged properly. International frameworks for AI are still in their infancy. The governance of AI is crucial but is not fully developed.

Shri Sharad Sharma

Co-founder, iSPIRT Foundation

Panelist

While the digital public infrastructure (DPI) model is appreciated and has also found a mention in the UN General Assembly, it has its limitations. For instance, it isn't possible to get strategic autonomy in AI just by using this model. We have to leverage our domestic market. We have to do nuanced ring-fencing, and most importantly, we have to focus on pre-commercial industrial R&D. Without strategic autonomy in AI, India risks becoming a digital colony, undermining previous progress with initiatives like India Stack. Strategic autonomy in AI is critical to protecting democratic values and avoiding threats similar to those faced by European countries. Technology needs to be combined with legal frameworks to enforce regulations effectively. It needs to be ensured that rules are practically applied and followed.

Shri Deepak Goel

Scientist and Group Coordinator for Cyber Laws Division and Data Governance, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

Panelist

Entities should be held accountable for the outcomes of their actions. Legal frameworks should focus on outcomes rather than punishing technology itself. Ease of Use and Information Management needs to be focussed on. Al can amplify both positive and negative information. The positive aspects need appreciation, while the negative impacts need accountability. Currently, the Information Technology Act addresses misinformation and disinformation. The government issues advisories and rules to manage these issues. Intermediaries are made accountable, with a federal committee established for unresolved concerns. Once enforced, the Digital Personal Data Protection Act will replace current rules like the 43A FDI rules. There is a need for highly advanced technology, but it must be done with a safe and ethical responsibility.

Dr Urvashi Aneja

Director, Digital Future Labs

Panelist

Some process-related steps are important to institutionalise if India wants to advance transparency and accountability of AI systems. Some of these things can be mandated using data cards that are akin to nutrition labels for food. In this case, end users have all the information that allows them to make decisions about the products they want to use and how. There needs to be sector-specific certifications, transparency in company governance and data sharing, and diverse gender representation in AI development and policy making. A shift from startups defining healthcare use cases independently to aligning with public institution-defined goals is needed. A consensus needs to be built through consultation with civil society and affected communities. Regulation and innovation should not be viewed as binary; regulation can drive good innovation by creating markets for beneficial advancements, as seen with electric vehicles.





Session:

Collaborative AI on Global Partnership (CAIGP)

The keynote was given by Shri Rohit Rathish, JS (DPA – III), MEA. The session included distinguished panelists, namely Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi, DG, RIS(Moderator), Shri Sushil Pal, JS-ICD, MeitY, Mr. Vishal Dhupar, MD, NVIDIA, Ms. Annabel Lee, Director, AWS, Mr. Jeery Sheehan, Director, OECD, Dr. Kalika Bali, Pr. Researcher, Microsoft, Rudra Chaudhuri, Director, Carnegie India, Ms. Debjani Ghosh, President, NASSCOM, Ms. Jaya Jagdish, Country Head, AMD India, Anirudh Suri, Managing Partner, India Internet Fund, Mr. Mathieu Marcotte, Director, CEIMIA, and Dr. Subi Chaturvedi, Global SVP, Inmobi. The sessions covered sovereignty, compliance, digital autonomy, more computational resources, cost–effective GPU services, investment, PARAM series supercomputers, skilled resources, and access to computing, The session covered the disparities between the Global North and South, global governance mechanisms, democratizing AI through DPI, AI standards, among others. Amidst the diverse landscape of the Global South in terms of technological development, economic capacity and governance readiness for AI integration, it is important to find the common ground of ethics and trustworthiness as crucial for AI adoption across varied contexts.

Shri Rohith Rathish

Joint Secretary, MEA

Keynote speaker

There is a need to deliberate on the necessity for different actors in our country, government consortium of industry representatives and civil society to align, collaborate and present to the world the idea of collaborative AI as generative AI applications rapidly advance over the years. There are the disparities between Global North and Global South and this calls for urgend consideration for balanced AI

revolution inclusive of the Global South. The safe, secure and trustworthy AI are needed to ensure better education, health and prosperity.

Shri Sushil Pal

Joint Secretary, ICD, MeitY

Keynote speaker

From the global perspective, AI is certainly the most transformative technology of the century, and it is like the discovery and adoption of printing press or the electricity and holds extraordinary potential. India's national strategy for AI aims to leverage AI for social good, ensuring ethical standards, transparency, accountability, privacy and security. India is leading the global towards democratizing efforts emerging technologies through initiatives like the Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and scale of national investments in building DPI, such as Aadhaar, UPI and DigiLocker. There is the need for a similar push towards democratizing AI. Globally, India leads collaborative AI efforts through forums like GPAI and G20, advocating for equitable access to AI benefits. The challenges differ between the Global North and South, with the South facing resource limitations, data ownership issues and biases in existing AI models. Developing countries need to engage in development of AI standards timely to avoid the delay made in engagement with internet standards formation. Multi-stakeholder collaboration is important to bridge the AI digital divide and promote inclusive development.

Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi

RIS

Moderator

E-payment transactions have grown 3.5 times more in the Global South. Recent paper by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) throws light on the gravitas in terms of digitalisation of trade in few countries. However, far greater challenges lie in terms of the science policy perspective, and there is a scope for contestation in lieu of polarisation. A global governance mechanism is important to safeguard the rapid advancements in technology such as the digital currencies and enhance cross-border payment systems. Balancing innovation with regulatory frameworks is important and the global agreement is needed on minimum principles to navigate the rapidly expanding technological landscape.

Ms. Debjani Ghosh

President, NASSCOM

Panelist

There is coexistence of two truths in the AI landscape: Al's transformative potential and the challenge of scaling its impact. Identifying and solving large-scale problems with AI, especially in healthcare and drug discovery are necessary. The primary requirements to achieve this need equitable access to benefits across countries and access to capital to support infrastructure and deep tech investments. Increasing talent density in the region is important and there is growing need for retaining and upskilling local talent. Unlocking and utilizing domain-specific data to build effective AI solutions are critical. The ecosystem requires an innovation-friendly environment with ethical considerations, rather than focusing only on regulation. Considering the human-centric approach in AI development, the Global South need to lead in integrating human accountability and responsibility into AI narratives.

Mr. Jerry Sheehan

Director, STI, OECD

Panelist

India's is playing a significant role in the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI) and its efforts to be a gateway to the global south, focusing on inclusivity. The new integrated GPAI - OECD partnership comprises of 44 countries now, including 38 OECD and 6 non-OECD members. This partnership aims to advance AI in a safe, secure and trustworthy manner. It is important to bring policymakers and expert groups together. Around 250 experts under GPAI and about 400-500 experts at OECD have been working on AI projects. The AI Policy Observatory offers information on AI trends, job trends, venture capital investments and policy initiatives from over 70 jurisdictions. The OECD's initiative on Data Free Flows with Trust (DFFT) aims to promote data accessibility while ensuring privacy and security, crucial for AI development and application.

Mr. Vishal Dhupar

Managing Director, Nvidia

Panelist

There are two key goals for India to pursue: becoming a gateway for the Global South and learning from the advancements of the Global North. AI transformation is not just desirable but inevitable. AI highlights the emergence of a new category in human history, where technology can augment human capabilities significantly, particularly in areas like understanding complex data and addressing global challenges like climate change. India's unique cultural nuances and historical knowledge as crucial assets in AI journey. A grand vision is required with focus on human safety, health and economic growth, akin to how Aadhaar transformed India's economy. It is important to provide researchers with the tools and support needed to solve India's unique challenges, which can then contribute globally. India is playing a pivotal role in global discussions, leveraging its distinct strengths to foster human-driven AI and inclusive technological advancements worldwide.

Ms. Jaya Jagdish

Country Head and SVP, AMD India Panelist

Partnerships and collaborations are essential for global progress. Compute power was identified as a fundamental requirement for Al development, often accessible primarily to larger industries due to its cost. Extending such resources to smaller and mid-level industries through governmental support and infrastructure investments is important. Open and collaborative platforms are significant in fostering innovation and skill development among developers. Country has abundant engineering graduates but there is the need to bridge the gap between academic knowledge and industryrequired skills. Partnerships between academia, government and industry are important to harness India's potential as a global supplier of skilled AI talent. The role of startups is pivotal in driving technological innovation and this calls for multinational corporations to support them through joint initiatives. A globally agreed-upon framework ensuring responsible and ethical AI use is important.

Ms. Annabelle Lee

Director, Digital Policy (APJ), AWS Panelist

The transformative potential of AI for the Global South countries is similar to past opportunities with mobile connectivity. The potential of increased accessibility of cloud computing and AI technologies are crucial for startups and SMEs across diverse regions like Mongolia, Uzbekistan and India, with improved status of internet connectivity. Skill development, training and development of efficient policy frameworks are important to capitalize on technological advancements swiftly. Collaborative efforts with institutions like ASEAN to develop large language models, illustrating the example of 'Sea Lion' - a ASEAN specific LLM incorporating regional languages of ASEAN, shows how partnerships can expedite innovation in the region. The question of inclusivity in the global south is complicated. The need of the hour is to make transmission smooth through a workable roadmap. Concerted efforts are required to leverage existing resources and infrastructure for rapid technological adoption in the Global South.

Dr. Kalika Bali

Principal Researcher, Microsoft

Panelist

Al poses an opportunity to make lives easier in the Global South, with applications in industry, startups and providing skilled labour. There is the need for a multilingual, multicultural approach and framework for the technology since "it cannot be in a single language. Just like Aadhaar, the successful implementations doesn't always require global competitiveness but can lead to global recognition. Al can be leveraged to reduce inequities in the Global South. Regulations have to play dual role, first to promote innovation and second to ensure ethical AI practices. Economic concerns need to be addressed, there is the necessity of articulating commercial returns beyond social good. The countries need to do proactive planning for job displacements in the AI era, and it calls for foresight and imagination in preparing for future societal impacts.

Mr. Rudra Chaudhuri

Director, Carnegie India

Panelist

Two main points are important, first one is the clarity of purpose and the issue of agendasetting in AI discussions. The learnings drawn from the visit to the OpenAI ecosystem in Silicon Valley, attention is required on the need of assigning specific problems to targeted groups for effective solutions, which can then evolve to address other challenges. The interaction and queries of Nigerian diplomat show they are looking for the practical benefits of AI and space programs for their needs, highlighting the need for tangible outcomes. The notion that the AI agenda has already been identified is not correct. The diverse conversations and agendas around Al are required. There is potential to further shape the agenda collaboratively, using processes like the Safety Institute as a model. There exist complexities of consensus in collaborative affairs, particularly around issues like data localisation, which have seen significant shifts in perception over the past two years.

Mr. Anirudh Suri

Managing Partner, India Internet Fund Panelist

Global South needs to build competitiveness in AI to secure a place at the governance table. The continuous evolution in AI technology makes regulation challenging. Fair and inclusive AI use is crucial but it would be ineffective without competitiveness. Parallels can be drawn with the internet era, where lack of early competitiveness left many countries out of key governance discussions. There are five building blocks for Al competitiveness: compute power, research and development (R&D), talent retention, data ownership and entrepreneurial support. Companies with computing resources need to make them accessible to researchers and startups in the Global South. Focused R&D centers and efforts are required to bring back talent to solve region-specific problems. Regulating data usage and ownership are important. Achieving these elements would ensure the Global South's active participation in Al governance.

Mr. Mathieu Marcotte

Director, CEIMIA

Panelist

There is the disconnect between agreed-upon solutions and their actual implementation, and this can be attributed to political unwillingness and insufficient support for developing countries in the Global South. To realise the impact of AI on productivity and job automation, it is important to create local ecosystems through education, upskilling and capacity building. Collaborative efforts with local stakeholders are required to address real challenges with AI that focuses on micro-AI projects as a starting point for scalable solutions. Serious thought is required to balance current regulatory approaches for prioritizing market regulation over societal benefits, and a thought shift is required to view AI regulation as a global social issue rather than merely an economic one. The call to action needs a smooth and inclusive transition to ensure AI's positive impact is shared globally.

Dr. Subi Chaturvedi

Global SVP, InMobi

Panelist

The efforts of the OECD and the Government of India in fostering multi-stakeholders discussion on AI are commendable. The journey with InMobi, India's first unicorn, has shown that the need for frugal innovation and opportunities are vital for developing countries. The role of internet governance and cybersecurity, and organizations like IGF, IETF, ICANN and ITU are critical. Democratizing AI will unlock the economic and social benefits. An actionable roadmap to support AI resources, regulatory sandboxes and digital services innovation may be prepared. Collaboration between global governments, businesses and startups is essential for unlocking AI's potential.



Session:

IndiaAI- Empowering Talent Through AI Education and Skilling

The session began with keynote by Prof. T G Sitharam, Chairman, AICTE. The session included distinguished panelists, namely Ms. Shweta Khurana, Sr. Director, Intel (Moderator), Mr. Amit Singhee, CTO, IBM, Ms. Joyce Poan, Chief of Education, UNESCO, Mr. Raghav Gupta, Managing Director, India & Asia-Pacific, Coursera, Mr. Prakash Kumar, CEO, Wadhwani Government Digital Transformation, and Mr. Anil Sahasrabudhe, Chairman, NETF. The discussion covered India's unique needs and collaboration among industry, public sector and society to build an AI-ready generation in India, emphasizing human intelligence to thrive in an AI-driven world. The need for mutual recognition of certifications was also discussed to ensure the effectiveness of training and skill development initiatives across different regions and countries. The importance of curated and age-appropriate AI learning environments was also covered.

Prof. T G Sitharam Chairman

AICTE

Keynote speaker

Al is the main driver of the emerging tech. Future of Indian education with focus on Al presents exciting opportunities for innovation, personalized learning and improved educational outcomes. Al also poses challenges related to equity, ethics and workforce readiness. The continuous learning, upskilling and reskilling have become essential. National Education Policy 2020 strengthens technical education in Al, IoT, cybersecurity, robotics and blockchain, promoting a multidisciplinary approach. Al and remote learning aim to equip students with 21st-century skills. Partnership of AICTE with Jio Institute and international companies are driving faculty development and introduced minor degree courses in

emerging technologies. AICTE's collaboration with Apna.co led to the development of an AI-based career portal, enhancing job opportunities for aspiring seekers.

Ms. Shweta Khurana

Sr. Director APJ – Government Partnerships & Initiatives, Global Government Affairs Group, Intel Moderator

India's AI challenges are different from other nations. Therefore, "how to really build an AI generation" is important. Three focus areas could be the evolving future of work, adapting the education system for AI readiness and keeping pace with rapidly advancing technologies. It is important to integrate AI education from a young age. 2,50,000 students who got exposed to AI, also excelled in their class 10th board exams. Collaboration among industry, public sector and society is critical to build an AI-ready generation in India, emphasising human intelligence to thrive in an AI-driven world.

Prof. Anil Sahasrabudhe

Chairman – NETF, Chairman – NAAC and Chairman NBA

Panelist

India can be the future AI capital of the world. India is a nation that has the power of 'natural talent'. More than providing education, we need more opportunities for students to showcase their talent. National Educational Alliance for Technologies (NEAT) supports startups with Alintegrated products. Personalised learning can allow tailored educational paths for students. Teachers should guide students to use AI tools like ChatGPT effectively, fostering critical thinking and understanding beyond mere memorisation.

Ms. Joyce Poan

Chief of Education, UNESCO

Panelist

The ethical and sustainable AI in all sectors need advocacy. By emphasizing ethics, we can use AI for better good. Ethics in AI is the cornerstone of talent development and skilling. AI technologies carry risks such as misinformation, discrimination and potential misuse. Therefore, ethical oversight and responsible governance are crucial. UNESCO advocates for transparency, inclusivity and accountability in AI governance, emphasising the need for AI to be contextualised to Indian culture and diverse data. Humanistic approach supporting ethical oversight and responsible governance in AI is the way forward.

Dr. Madan Mohan Tripathi

Director General, NIELIT

Panelist

A collaborative effort can bring innovation to the grass root level. Three-stage structure can be considered for creating the right mindset and skillset to make the future generation Al-ready. The first stage comprises creating degree and diploma programs for skilling, Al literacy programs, sector-specific programs, and teacher training programs. The second stage focuses on creating an equally distributed infrastructure, and the final stage is about creating a data repository. AI will reshape job markets, making some jobs obsolete while creating new ones, necessitating reskilling and upskilling for current and future workers. To address this, a multifaceted approach involving degree and diploma programs, skill-specific training by industry bodies and literacy programs is required for various societal segments. There is essential need for mutual recognition of certifications to ensure the effectiveness of training and skill development initiatives across different regions and countries.

Mr. Amit Singhee

CTO, IBM

Panelist

Every child in India should have the access what they need. An IBM study about global AI adoption found that in India, 59% of enterprises have already deployed AI, and 27% are experimenting with the technology. This number is the highest among other countries and shows India's hunger and opportunity for AI development. Demand stems from both i.e. from domestic needs as well as from the global delivery from India. Building AI solutions tailored to India's unique needs require leveraging industry partnerships to steer education and projects towards local requirements.

Mr. Raghav Gupta

Managing Director - India & Asia-Pacific at Coursera

Panelist

Al learning should start with self. There is need to provide all people with access to Al education. For instance, IIT Guwahati started an Al course through Coursera—initiatives such as this have enhanced the accessibility of high-quality education, which is otherwise confined to reputed educational institutions. This is a step towards democratising Al education in India. Coursera with over 300 industry-driven Al courses aim to bridge the gap and meet diverse learning needs from technical users to general education.

Mr. Prakash Kumar

CEO, Wadhwani Government Digital Transformation

Panelist

The government officials should be aware and they should adopt AI. AI adoption has become stronger in India's tech space, academia, and government sector. Out of 3.6 million government officials, 10% of them have completed their course on introduction to emerging technology on iGot. iGot teaches the government employees application of AI in various sectors. Going forward, aim should to enhance AI adoption through skill development and practical problem-solving sessions. Accessible education and improved infrastructure in government schools and vocational institutes would play an important role.

Mr. Amit Kumar Pandey

CTO, Space Robotics & AI

Panelist

People should be encouraged to bring out the multidisciplinary nature of technology. We need expertise within the industry for creating customized use cases. Al should be used as a tool to find solutions to societal concerns. Industry should create means to tackle the issues that originate when Al behaves like humans. Al can be leveraged in space and emerging technologies to generate new job opportunities and foster global collaboration, including initiatives like the Global Institute for Robotics and Al.





Roundtable Session:

Al for Global Good: Empowering the Global South

The opening remarks were made by Shri Mahaveer Singhvi, Joint Secretary (NEST Division), Ministry of External Affairs. The keynote was given by Shri S. Krishnan, Secretary, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology. Shri Sushil Pal, Joint Secretary (International Cooperation Division), MeitY moderated the session. The delegates at the level of Minister, Charge d'Affaires, High Commissioner and Secretary to the respective Government of Brazil, Cuba, Malaysia, South Africa, Namibia, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Morocco, and Senegal graced the session. The importance of multi-stakeholder dialogue, priority use-cases, compute capacity, open-source tech, AI divide, etc were discussed. The global south countries appreciated the efforts of India to mainstream the global south and represent its interest in the global AI forums.

Shri S. Krishnan

Secretary, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Government of India

Keynote speaker

Economic potential of AI is yet to be fully realized and there is growing need to empower the voices of the Global South in AI and to engage more countries from this region in the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI). Sectors such as manufacturing, health, and education can greatly benefit from AI. AI is both capital-intensive and knowledge-intensive, and technology should be accessible to everyone, with India's central goal being "AI for all." Indian government is committed to social development and inclusive growth through the principle of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Prayas" (Together with all, Development for all, Effort from all). As the chair of GPAI, India seeks to enhance the trajectory of AI and foster multistakeholder collaboration and participation for the responsible use of AI.

Shri Mahaveer Singhvi

Joint Secretary (NEST Division), MEA

Keynote speaker

Increasing participation and the presentation of local contextualisation, discussions and dialogue on AI is important for developing global AI governance framework. AI has the potential to revolutionize society and daily life. There are more than 119 countries which have not even participated in any of the global discussion on AI. The challenges faced by these countries involve shortage of skilled professionals, and data quality that often leads to biases in AI systems. Scaling up the AI ecosystem and the lack of a common framework are also the issues. India is amplifying the voices of the Global South.

Mr. Ciro Ferreira

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brazil

Keynote speaker

Digital literacy and education are the key challenges. There is critical need for international collaboration to address the asymmetries in AI usage. Pragmatic research and the stimulation of a network of researchers are required to exchange expertise. By creating a global framework, countries can share best practices and technological advancements, ultimately leading to more robust and universally beneficial Al development. Education can empower individuals to participate more effectively in the digital economy and leverage AI for personal and societal growth. Collaborative international approach to AI is necessary to foster an inclusive and supportive environment for innovation and progress.

Shri Sushil Pal

Joint Secretary, MeitY

Moderator

The current AI challenges and opportunities are predominantly framed with a Global Northcentric perspective, overlooking the unique issues faced by the Global South. These include a lack of resources, bias and discrimination in AI models, and the widening income gap. Skilling and reskilling the workforce are important to address these disparities. India is providing a platform to raise and address the challenges facing the global south, particularly in the deployment and use of AI.

Mr. Abel Aballe Despaigne

Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of Republic of Cuba in India

Speaker

Cuba places a high priority on the use of Al. International collaboration is required to reduce technological and digital gaps between countries. Pooling of resources and expertise can maximize the benefits of Al. Cuba advocates for inclusive and respectful policies that ensure equitable access to Al technologies and their benefits. The country is keen on working with international partners to foster a more inclusive world, leveraging Al to drive social and economic development. Cuba is committed to Al extends to promoting knowledge sharing and capacity building, ensuring that all nations, particularly those in the Global South, can participate in and benefit from Al advancements.

Dr. Mohamed Hairul bin Othman

PAS, Ministry of Digital Malaysia

Speaker

As the chair of ASEAN, Malaysia emphasized the use of the ASEAN forum to convene member nations and drive meaningful discussions on Al. Several mechanisms within ASEAN are currently underutilized and this calls for concerted efforts to strengthen the ASEAN grouping and fully utilize these existing frameworks. By leveraging ASEAN's collective strengths, Malaysia aims to enhance regional capabilities and ensure that Al development and implementation are inclusive and beneficial to all member nations.

Charge d'Affairs Cedrick C. Crowley

South African High Commission

Speaker

2.6 billion people lack access to data and it underscores the urgent need for collaboration and multistakeholder forums to drive discussions that are pivotal in achieving sustainable development goals. Rather than fostering competition in AI, cooperation and collaboration are essential. Proliferation of AI forums predominantly in the Global North, underscores the necessity for the Global South to unite and actively participate to influence the use and deployment of AI globally. South Africa asserted that AI benefits should reach everyone, particularly underserved regions in the Global South. AI development must prioritize human-centric principles and ensure that advancements contribute to societal development at large.

H.E. Gabriel Sinimbo

High Commissioner of Namibia

Speaker

Even as Namibia is not a tech hub, it is focusing on AI for sustainable development, healthcare, agriculture and investing in education to prepare young people for jobs of the future. Al holds significant potential for sustainable development and economic growth. Applications of AI, such as combating desertification in agriculture and enhancing diagnostic capabilities in healthcare through AI technologies have great potential. There is need for ethical AI practices that are transparent, fair, and accountable. Namibia underscored the necessity of creating a new organization dedicated to AI in the Global South, one that focuses on addressing regional challenges opportunities and effectively. Aspiration for Namibia is to represent the interests of the Global South in global AI forums, envisioning it as a beacon of hope and a catalyst for change in the AI landscape.

Mr. Emile MWEPESI

Second Counsellor, Rwanda

Speaker

Rwanda has articulated the vision to leverage AI as a catalyst for economic growth and improved quality of life, positioning the country as a responsible AI innovator. AI serves as both an enabler and accelerator across various sectors of life, stressing its fundamental role in unlocking the potential of African nations. Collaboration is essential to establish secure AI infrastructure and address challenges such as data protection and regulatory frameworks brought about by these technologies. It is important to tailor AI frameworks to meet the specific requirements of the Global South, advocating for the effective implementation of these frameworks to ensure inclusive and sustainable development.

Ms. Priyanga Wickramasinghe

Deputy High Commissioner, Sri Lanka

Speaker

There is growing significance of AI in everyday life and its profound impact on society. Existing digital divide, notably, unequal access to technology between the Global North and South, is the challenge. It is important to align policies with regional requirements, particularly in the upgrading, delivery, applicability, and impact of technology. AI has critical role of e-governance in sectors like agriculture, health, and education, highlighting its potential to drive transformative change and enhance public service delivery. Sri Lanka calls for concerted efforts to bridge the digital divide, improve digital literacy, and ensure that AI technologies are effectively leveraged to benefit all sectors of society, particularly in the Global South.

Delegates from Morocco and Senegal also joined the session.

Morocco underscored the imperative of uniting voices to promote ethical and responsible AI usage, emphasizing its role in protecting human rights and fostering sustainable development. They stressed the importance of trustworthy AI that benefits all. They advocated for the establishment of a global AI organization that addresses issues related to AI deployment comprehensively, rather than solely focusing on the Global South. This approach, they argued, would elevate discussions and initiatives aimed at leveraging AI for inclusive and equitable global development.

Senegal emphasized the necessity for equitable access to AI, highlighting the importance of participation from the Global South and the responsible use of AI technologies. They underscored the critical need to ensure that all nations, particularly those in the Global South, are included in the AI development and deployment processes.



Session:

IndiaAI: From Seed to Scale—Empowering India's Startup Ecosystem

The keynote was given by Shri. Amitabh Kant, G20 Sherpa, Government of India. The session included distinguished panelists, namely Ms. Chandra R. Srikanth, Deputy Executive Editor, Moneycontrol (Moderator), Mr. Abhishek Singh, Additional Secretary, MeitY, Mr. Rajan Anandan, Managing Director, Peak XV Partners and Surge, Mr. Raman Ramanathan, Former Mission Director, Atal Innovation Mission, Mr. Mayuresh Raut, Co-Founder and Managing Partner, SeaFund, Mr. Abhishek Upperwal, Founder & CEO, SoketLabs, Mr. Abhinav Aggarwal, Co-founder & CEO, Fluid AI, and Mr. Jayesh Ranjan, Special Chief Secretary, Information Technology Electronics and Communication and Industries and Commerce Department, Government of Telangana. The discussion highlighted the fact that INDIAai Mission has been approved with an outlay of Rs 10,372 crore and out of this, Rs 2,000 crore would be utilized towards supporting Indian startup ecosystem to develop indigenous AI based solutions. The support would also include resolution of issues such as compute, dataset and skills and access to GPU Infrastructure would be made available at subsidized rate. Insights revealed that India has competitive advantage in AI owing to skills, market and demand. For entrepreneurs, the value creation and return on investment over and above the cost of investment will be the key catalyst. INDIAai Mission can lower the cost of innovation and indigenous development.

Mr. Amitabh Kant

G20 Sherpa, Government of India

Keynote speaker

The Government of India has committed a substantial five-year budget of ₹ 10,372 crore for the IndiaAI mission. Out of this, ₹ 2,000 crore is earmarked for deep technology startups to boost R&D. This

visionary initiative is designed to fuel AI innovation, which strengthens public-private partnership. It is important to build core capabilities to avoid disruption. 74% of Indian enterprises that have embraced AI are increasing their investments. India must lead in AI, not just participate. Indian startups should aim to become global leaders in AI.

Ms. Chandra R. Srikanth

Deputy Executive Editor, Moneycontrol

Moderator

There is prevailing sense that investors or VCs in India don't invest in risky bids, so they don't give the kind of capital they are giving in the US for Al. For startup ecosystem, it is important that venture capitalists in India navigate the potential of Language Model (LLM) startups amid challenges such as high R&D costs, talent retention, and infrastructure access. Collaborative strategies between academia and industry could enhance skill development and provide subsidized compute resources. Tailored funding mechanisms and global partnerships are needed to improve funding access for deep-tech Al startups and foster the development of LLMs from India with competitive edge in global markets.

Mr. Abhishek Singh

Additional Secretary, MeitY

Panelist

We have almost ₹ 5,000 crores earmarked for offering more than 10,000 GPUs that are needed to back the creation of compute capacity under the mission. More investments are expected from the investors, which will be added to the income pool for the AI startups. India's core strengths are its talent, workforce, and humongous datasets.

Shri. Jayesh Ranjan

Special Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana

Panelist

While high performance compute capacities are available in a small extent in India, we have taken some advanced step. Telangana is the first state to strike a deal with C-DAC to ensure the startups who are part of our AI program called Revv-Up, get the compute on subsidised rate to innovate and deploy. 20 Petaflop will come up in Al City. Telangana's Innovation and Startup policy supports homegrown startups. For any innovative product or service for citizen, Government of Telangana is ready to facilitate and give work order to startup.

Shri. R Ramanathan

Ex-Mission Director, AIM, NITI Aayog

Panelist

The ultimate aim of the mission is to create a nation of job creators, not job seekers. Without industry partnership, we don't understand the demand. Back in 2020, Atal Innovation Mission rolled out AI Setup Module and AI Basic Module. India has unique advantages. It has all three – demand, need and data. India will be use-case capital of the world. AI can teach teachers and solve the difficult challenge of finding good teacher. Five pillars of national growth are Education, Infrastructure, Demand, Social and Societal Good and Technology.

Mr. Ranjan Anandan

MD, Peak XV Partners and Surge

Panelist

Within Peak XV, they had over 25 AI investments in the last year. Startup opportunity in India is different than USA. In USA, it is about AI and in India, it is about AI and Indian AI solutions, more users, more schools, more semiconductor, more EVs. India is more diverse and more vibrant. Keep in mind, India may not be the 1st, 2nd or 3rd to start but once it catch up, India is the best, case for example - UPI. More than 100 counties had digital payment and India was not there and by 2019, India is leading digital payments in the world with 45% share. Game is not for short duration but 10-15 years' game and India has core strength i.e. its talent. Three things sought while funding startup - founders should be strong, are they solving real problem, whether work done is useful. The lesson for startup is to focus on 'what make them 10X better and is useful' rather than 10X better but not useful.

Mr. Mayuresh Raut

Co-Founder and Managing Partner, Seafund

Panelist

The window of opportunity is not that great, though AI has been in the industry for so long. The

window of opportunity that we once had is decreasing. India has a lot of tailwinds that we need to grab with both hands. Earlier intent was lacking and now, there is demonstrated and strong intent of the Government. It is easy job to give money and hardware. Hard job is to create value and money, keeping the cost affordable in win-win manner.

Mr. Abhinav Aggarwal

Founder, Fluid Al

Panelist

Every startup struggle with the compute cost and the key lies in overcoming the challenge. Magic is happening in LLM. Indian local model has inherent challenge. Indic model takes 6 steps more to response versus English model. Anything that can be replicated is issue for startup as it hits their business model. Hybridization approach can work wonder, wherein, application layer plus finetuned layer on language can be really a powerful solution and it is hard to disrupt. It is important to solve the use-case very deeply. End-to-end use of AI is the key.

Mr. Abhishek Upperwal

Founder, Soket Al

Panelist

No country will solve India's problem. USA has only one language. India has 22 constitutionally recognised No country will solve India's problem. USA has only one language. India has 22 constitutionally recognised languages. Regarding training LLMs, there has been tremendous support from the government for startups. It is good hear people discussing research aspects when building foundation models, which is of utmost importance. If we have to be at the frontier, we have to essentially invest in research and break the barrier. To solve the architectural nuisance, one architecture can work on language and second one on context.





Session: IndiaAl: Data Ecosystem

The keynote was given by Dr. Saurabh Garg IAS, Secretary, MoSPI, Gol. The session included distinguished panelists, namely Mr. Manu Chopra, CEO, Karya (Moderator), Mr. Gaurav Godhwani, Co-Founder CivicData labs, Prof. Avik Sarkar, Indian School of Business, Mr. Rahul Kulkarni, Chief Technologist, Samagra, Mr. Sharavan Goli, Strategic Advisor, Coursera and Ms. Kavita Bhatia, COO, IndiaAI. The discussion highlighted the existing legal frameworks in India, and existing dataset platforms maintained by various Ministries of Gol and the regulators. Insight was emphasized to focus on who is creating data, who is collecting data and who is driving notional and economical value of data.

Dr. Saurabh Garg

Secretary, MoSPI, Government of India, Keynote speaker

India's data landscape is governed by a robust legal framework, including the Collection of Statistics Act of 2008, the IT Act of 2000, and the DPP Act of 2023. These laws ensure data confidentiality and support statistical analysis while promoting data usage for research purposes. The collected data is categorized into core, administrative, and alternative statistics. Several platforms, such as the India Datasets Platform, the National Data Analytics Platform, and the Open Data Government Platform, provide access to vast datasets. The key challenges include improving data quality, reducing bias, ensuring data confidentiality amidst AI advancements, and enhancing data storage and access. It is crucial to reflect on the ownership and utilization of generated data to safeguard national interests.

Ms. Kavita Bhatia

GC & COO, IndiaAl, Keynote speaker

The Government of India, as the policy maker, is also putting up a framework, which is called the national data management office NDMO, an important institutional framework, where they will be augmenting the data capacity in the government departments. IndiaAI Dataset Platform will prioritize national

interest, granting initial access to researchers and academia for training indigenous models. The platform will support the development of indigenous LLMs and domain-specific models. It will offer services for data annotation, labelling, and curation, along with integrating Bhashini models to enable multilingual applications.

Mr. Manu Chopra

CEO, Karya

Moderator

Al-enabled opportunities for low-income communities in India is important. The focus should be on empowering rural Indians through Al development and utilization. India's potential in data need harnessing for sustainable development and inclusive growth. It is critical to address challenges in the Indian data ecosystem including infrastructure, governance, bias-free dataset creation, and fostering data sharing and collaborations.

Mr. Gaurav Godhwani

Co-Founder, CivicDataLab

Panelist

CivicData Lab works to strengthen data for the public good by unlocking existing datasets that are currently inaccessible or not AI-ready. The challenges in India's data ecosystem include lack of discoverability, standardization, timely updates, and expert guidance for researchers. To address these issues, it is required to prioritize highvalue open datasets, foster multi-stakeholder partnerships, and create a unified data exchange. An example from Assam demonstrates how diverse datasets can be harnessed to develop AI models for flood preparedness, showcasing the potential for solving local issues and replicating solutions in other regions. It is important to prepare a national open data action plan and the create a secure, trusted data exchange platform to consolidate datasets from various sources, enabling broader access and utilization of valuable information. Transparency in AI metadata consumption require a reporting framework called Parakh. This system would allow users to report perceived bias in AI algorithms, similar to reporting errors in e-commerce.

Mr. Shravan Goli

Strategic Advisor, Coursera

Panelist

Coursera, a global learning platform with over 140 million learners worldwide, is leveraging AI to

transform education. Coursera Coach provides personalized learning experiences using LLM capabilities for summaries, conversations, and pre-quiz practice. To support educators, Coursera assists in content creation and assessment development, introducing conversational AI interfaces for dynamic testing. Coach Item is being developed, which would embed faculty expertise into courses. Model-to-model comparisons are done to reduce bias and ensure quality. The platform has expanded its reach through AIpowered translations, converting 4000 courses into 21 languages at a fraction of the previous cost.

Dr. Avik Sarkar

Panelist

ISB

The creation of large datasets for AI applications in India requires a multifaceted approach. While English language datasets have benefited from decades of global research, Indian languages are now catching up. Research and development efforts need to be differentiated, where, foundational datasets can drive research while companies developing proprietary data can go for monetization. Government initiatives are crucial, but collaboration with academic institutions and private companies is necessary to scale efforts. Existing resources like regional newspaper archives and All India Radio data can be leveraged. The goal should be to move from datasets in millions to billions, covering various Indian languages and sectors, ultimately enhancing the AI ecosystem in India. It is important to align data and models with the specific population they will serve.

Mr. Rahul Kulkarni

Samagra

Panelist

The speaker emphasized on the importance of privacy-by-design principles in data handling, using examples like one-way hashing for deduplication. He highlighted the challenges of working with diverse Indian languages and dialects, noting the limitations of existing AI models in understanding local terms. The speaker praised initiatives like Bhashini and ULCA for enabling data contribution from multiple universities, addressing the need for domain-specific and conversational datasets. He stressed on the importance of data ownership, consent, and licensing when using these resources



Session:

Al Competency Framework for Public Sector

The keynote was given by Shri S.N. Tripathi, Director General, Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA). The session included distinguished panellists: Mr. Rakesh Verma, Chief Operating Officer, Karmayogi Bharat (Moderator); Ms. Kirti Seth, CEO-Sector Skills Council, NASSCOM; Mr. Hezekiel Dlamini, Advisor for Communication and Information for South Asia, UNESCO; and Shri Prakash Kumar, CEO, Wadhwani Centre for Government Digital Transformation; and Dr Shreevyas H.M, Project Director, Centre for e-Governance, Government of Karnataka. The discussion highlighted the existing skilling programmes and initiatives for government officials in India. The discussion covered different approaches to AI skilling such as deep skilling are imparted to some researchers, application skills for many such as developers and basic skills for everyone. National Education Policy and Global Skill Comparison Framework were also discussed. UNESCO's report on – AI and Digital Transformation Competencies for Civil Servants was covered. The aspects of functional competency, domain competency and application competency were also discussed.

Mr. Surendra Nath Tripathi

Director General ,Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)

Keynote speaker

India has 16 officers per 1000 people, while countries like the USA have 36, China has 39, and the Netherlands 137 per 1000 population. This is a great opportunity for us where we can deliver comparable services by not recruiting more; rather, we can use AI for the same. It is safe to say that India is the software capital of India, a favoured destination for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), the back office of the world, the biggest market of social media companies, and a global research hub. While AI is often

met with apprehension, it holds the potential to address many challenges. It is essential to consider how AI can solve people's problems and what the Government of India is doing to build the capacity of its bureaucracy to effectively implement AI solutions.

Mr. Rakesh Verma

Chief Operating Officer, Karmayogi Bharat Moderator

It is important to scale up the AI competencies of the public employees. Karamyogi Bharat has made available various courses on emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence. These courses are delivered in a multi-media and user-friendly manner. The assessment built into the courses helps government officials crosscheck their understanding of the subjects.

Ms. Kirti Seth

Chief Executive Officer, SSC, NASSCOM

Panelist

The National Education Policy (NEP) and National Credit Framework are transformative policies from India, and they are opening up new opportunities for our education system. The NEP now allows us to embed skill development courses within the curriculum and colleges, which will result in graduates with higher quality skills and better preparedness for the workforce through AI. We aim to make India a global hub of digital talent, training a million people in emerging technologies over the next three years.

Dr. Shreevyas H. M

Project Director, Centre for e-Governance (CeG), Government of Karnataka

Panelist

Al is essential in improving service delivery, leading to the creation of an Al cell with three core pillars, ie. advisory, solution development, and upskilling. Lack of skill is a problem that most emerging technologies encounter. To deal with this, the govt. of Karnataka has established basic cells to foster Al literacy, Al for decision-making, and strengthening Al knowledge in the in-house staff. Collaboration is the key to the project, and hence the government has started working with private players.

Mr. Hezekiel Dlamini

Advisor for Communication and Information for South Asia, UNESCO

Panelist

All the initiatives that UNESCO has taken have been in line with the ethical policies around AI. UNESCO has created a working group for AI competencies to lead the development of a public policy framework. The working group has identified three major challenges, namely cultural and innovational challenges, data and infrastructural challenges and human resource capacity gap in AI skills and competencies. Attitude is the major competency required by the people who will manage AI in the public sector. Trust is important for the people sitting on top, as AI will give them a lot of power. They need to exhibit creativity, show interest in experimentation, and be ethical and adaptable.

Mr. Prakash Kumar

CEO, Wadhwani Centre for Government Digital Transformation

Panelist

Government policies should be evidence-based. Data generated by the government can be utilised to inform decision-making and improve service delivery in interactions between businesses and citizens. Training programs have been initiated for senior and mid-level leadership at both the central and state government levels, with a key performance indicator being the number of projects started by those who received training. Many issues can be resolved with simple IT solutions; there is no need to apply AI universally. Functional competency, which includes data collection and analysis skills, is more important than domain knowledge. Domain competency is also important. There is a tendency to fill data without ensuring its quality; mechanisms are needed to check data quality and maintain data integrity.



Session:

Sustainable Agriculture

In this session of the summit, the keynote was given jointly by Mr. Rajeev Chawla, Chief Knowledge Officer, MoAFW, Gol and Ms. Inma Martinez, GPAI, MEG Chair. The session included distinguished panelists, namely Mr. Sanjay Uppal, CEO, Finbots.ai, Mr. Praveen Pankajkashan, VP, Cropin, Mr. Mohammed Salman, Sr. Product Manager, Wadhwani Al, Mr. Nipun Marhotra, CEO, The Agri Collaboratory (Moderator), Mr. Sudeep Marwa, Head, ICAR-IASRI, Ms. Sai Gole, Co-Founder, Bharat Agri, Ms. Aviarasi Sundaram, Samunnati and Dr. Trilochan Mohapatra, Former Secretary, DARE and DG, ICAR, Gol. The discussion covered India's AgriStack, use of Al in various countries, data driven credit disbursement to farmers and lending of micro-credit up-to USD 10 (roughly Rs 800), the timeliness of Agri information collection and timely action w.r.t. pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest activities.

Mr. Rajeev Chawla

Chief Knowledge Officer and Advisor, Ministry of Agriculture

Keynote speaker

Agristack is a 2.5-year-old project creating an ecosystem for digital services to farmers by government, agri-tech companies, FPOs, and others. It includes databases, data standards, APIs, policies, IT systems, and a regulatory framework. Agristack will compile personal, land, plot, crop, and soil health details into a "golden record," made accessible via Unique Farmer ID (UFI) with secure, consent-based data sharing. The database will link farmer IDs, land holdings, GPS coordinates, crop details, and government benefits. The Agri Data Exchange will facilitate non-personal data sharing among government, business, and other entities. Farmers will benefit from quick Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans, fast MSP/PMFBY registration, prompt crop insurance claims, NDRF/SDRF benefits, PM Kisan inclusions, and tailored advisory services.

Contactless processing of Kisan Credit Cards will allow digital applications and approvals. Use of AI and machine learning and data from Agristack can improve accuracy of crop identification, and necessary intervention during pre-, during and post harvesting period.

Ms. Inma Martinez

Digital Pioneer & Al Scientist and GPAI, MEG Chair

Keynote speaker

Agricultural data is fundamentally real-world evidence that must be governed within the regulatory framework that all nations can cooperate in sustaining agriculture within the UN sustainability principles. Agricultural data governance has become essential for food exporters and buyers and stressed the importance of regulatory frameworks to ensure global cooperation in sustainable agriculture. Al is creating job opportunities in agricultural regions, reversing rural migration trends and boosting local GDP. Al has enabled small farming communities to transition to higher-quality crops and animal produce, which are more appealing to consumers.

Mr. Nipun Mehrotra

Co-founder and CEO of Agri Collaboratory

Moderator

Agriculture is the largest use case for AI and holds significant potential for advancing sustainability. It both contributes to and suffers from climate change, highlighting the need for AI to enhance food security and income. Despite its potential, much work remains to be done, particularly in developing domain-specific and multidisciplinary skills, and managing data effectively. Agriculture is one of the least digitized sectors, especially in India, where it remains uncalibrated and lacks reliability. To address this, agri-tech solutions should be registered and provided with government datasets to prevent duplicate efforts. A technology-led approach, balanced with data science and digital technology integration, is essential. It is crucial to incorporate data science and digital technology into agricultural university curricula. A collaborative ecosystem and robust digital public infrastructure are vital to minimize duplication and ensure effective advancements in agriculture.

Mr. Sanjay Uppal

Founder and CEO of Finbots.ai

Panelist

As the global population continues to grow, expected to reach 10 billion by 2050, the demand for agricultural production needs to increase by approximately 70%. Agriculture is a crucial sector, making up around 4% of the global GDP. However, in developing countries, the agricultural sector's contribution can be as high as 25% of the GDP. Despite the vital role of agriculture, there is a significant financing gap in the agricultural value chain. Only about one-third of the required financing is being met, whether it's farmer credit, supply chain financing, or consumer financing. This gap has persisted for many years, and it poses a significant challenge. There are examples of innovative solutions, such as the work done by Samunnati, a company that has been able to assess new loan applications faster and reduce the cost of transactions. Governments can play a crucial role in addressing the financing gap in the agricultural sector, through policy interventions, regulatory frameworks, and targeted support programs.

Mr. Praveen Pankajakshan

Vice President for Data Science and AI

Panelist

Cropin, a decade-old startup, has evolved through four phases: Digital Transformation, Geospatial Insights, New Geographies and Applications, and Intelligent Agriculture Cloud. Each phase addresses agricultural challenges, focusing on leveraging intelligent cloud solutions. Various AI models, including masked/noised models, are used for feature learning. Cropin has mapped data from 114 countries, 15.41 million acres, and 2.28 million plots, covering over 1,000 crops and 17,000 varieties. Insights solutions are rolled out in 12 countries for 34 crops. In the Sub-Saharan region, Cropin monitors crops from sowing to harvesting, assessing crop conditions at different stages. Climate change impacts, such as those in Mandera, are analyzed for crop yield effects. In India, data analysis across five seasons revealed a correlation between temperature increases and yield drops. Cropin also released an open-source language model, Akshara, for crop advisory services.

Mr. Mohammad Salman

Senior Product Manager, Wadhwani Al

Panelist

The pest management system, CottonAce, helps cotton farmers protect their crops by determining the right time to spray pesticides through immediate and localized advice. It also assists extension program officers and administrators in monitoring the solution. CottonAce caters to stakeholders at three levels. To use the CottonAce application, farmers need a smartphone and a trap. The application notifies the extension officer if something is detected, and they then extend the advisory to other farmers in the area.

The CottonAce solution has reached approximately 116,000 farmers, with the help of NGOs implementing the application across different areas. The project has also received an enthusiastic response from students, as the Al models have been open-sourced.

Ms. Sai Gole

Co-founder of Bharat Agri

Panelist

Access to resources is crucial, but ensuring data accuracy and standardization is equally important, especially for data-centric startups. Farmers often face challenges with AI solutions due to their complexity and a lack of technological understanding. Effective AI solutions should offer accurate, real-time, and practical advisory services. Clear processes are needed for data sharing, including obtaining user consent and managing confidentiality through data masking. This allows for more efficient data use and sharing. However, developing accurate models is costly. For my startup, creating a model with 20 scientists over four years costs between \$2 to \$3 million for just four data sets. Additionally, time is a critical factor due to seasonal variations.

Dr. Trilochan Mohapatra

Former Secretary, DARE and DG, ICAR, Gol Panelist

Building trust and fostering partnerships are crucial for advancing agricultural technology. Effective implementation at the ground level requires coordinated efforts, potentially led by bodies such as NITI Aayog or the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). It is essential to focus on data quality, earmark specific investments, and ensure data security. Establishing partnership platforms for data sharing can support startups and improve the quality and usability of data. Accelerating AIdriven research is vital, with advancements in remote sensing, algorithm development, and soil fertility assessment already underway. Al is also being applied in fishery and animal husbandry sectors. Collaborating with international institutions can enhance technological expertise, and large-scale industry partnerships, particularly with startups, are needed.

Ms. Aviarasi Sundaram

VP, Samunnati

Panelist

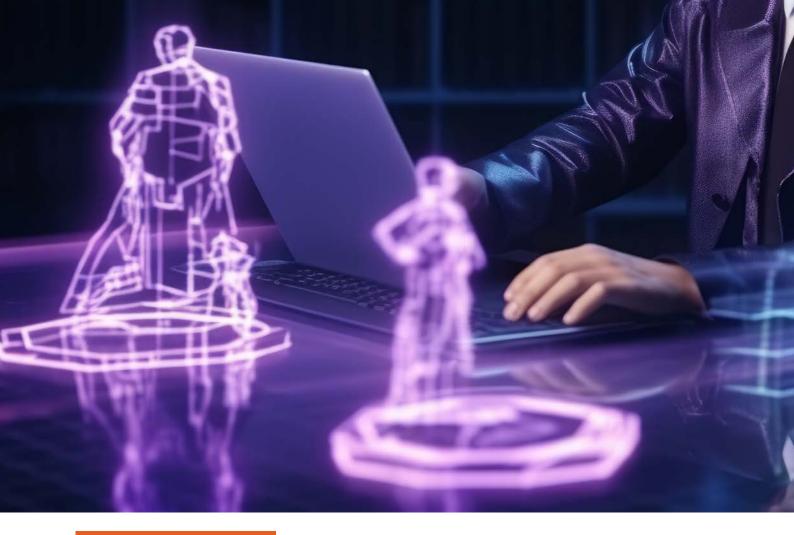
Everybody recognizes the importance of highquality data, but the reality is that data quality is often lacking. This is partly due to the inherent diversity of the agricultural sector - it is a complex, heterogeneous domain that resists easy standardization. It is crucial to establish some standard protocols and frameworks. The agricultural industry as a whole is in need of greater standardization to enable more effective data-driven insights and decisionmaking. Data providers need to be assured that their information will be protected and used responsibly. If the advantages of data sharing were better understood, it could help overcome this hesitation.

Dr. Sudeep Marwaha

Head of Computer Applications, ICAR

Panelist

While there are many agri startups that exist today, most founders helming these organisations are not from agricultural backgrounds and hence lack domain knowledge. Such startups may reach out to incubation centres, which have been set up at agricultural institutes to get access to all the information. By fostering stronger collaboration between educational institutions and startups in the agricultural sector, we can leverage the strengths of both to drive innovation, address pressing challenges, and ultimately, contribute to the growth and sustainability of the agricultural ecosystem.



GLOBAL INDIA AI SUMMIT

The Global India AI Summit gave an opportunity to 16 deep-tech startups to showcase as well as interact with key stakeholders visiting the summit to engage with. Lets have a brief look over the startups and there engagement models for the nurturing AI ecosystem.

1. Garudalytics



A Geospatial-AI start-up based out of Telangana, specialized in extracting insights from location data to solve real world problems with location intelligence and artificial intelligence. They offer exclusive solutions based on industryproven science and digital technologies such as geospatial science, artificial intelligence, IOT, and blockchain.

https://garudalytics.in/

2. Vitto



FinTech Startup using behavioral data for credit risk profiling and automating credit decisioning with Al assistance.

https://www.vitto.money/

3. Arcturus Business Solutions Pvt Ltd



Arcturus Business Solutions has developed and deployed the AI solutions for the real time safety and process monitoring in different sectors – Power, Manufacturing, Real Estate during the Construction & Operations

www.arcturusbusiness.in

4. Sugar Al



Sugar AI Solutions upgrades apps to the conversation based interactive apps, using Generative AI to create conversation and intentfirst experiences that eliminate the learning curve and enable seamless use in vernacular languages. Their solution features Siri like Intent to Action Engine for conversational interactions, dynamic UI/UX, and real-time intent analytics, helping businesses reduce churn, boost conversions, and significantly cut support costs.

https://sugarai.dev/

5. Dubverse



Dubverse is on the audio side of AI, having its own foundational models for Audio, producing multi lingual speakers. Their platform provides Video Dubbing, subtitling and text to speech solutions.

www.dubverse.ai

6. CoRover Al

CoRover.ai | SharatGPT

CoRover is Elevating Enterprises with a Generative Al Powered Human-Centric Conversational Al Platform, Impacting 1 Billion+ Lives. Its USPs is a Human-Centric Conversational Al Platform which has 10X Faster Implementation with Responsible, Grounded, and Accurate Generative Al (BharatGPT). Some of the popular innovations of CoRover are: BharatGPT (LLM), CoroAssist (a secure Gen Al based copilot for the enterprises), eSevak (conversational grievance management system), AskDISHA (Voice Commerce - Ticket Booking), AskMitra, AskSarkar, AskDoc, and many more.

https://corover.ai/

7. Bipolar Factory



An NVIDIA AI-enabled startup that uses computer vision technology to convert any CCTV camera footage both live or pre-recorded to a goldmine of Information for retail, industry and elections.

https://www.bipolarfactory.com/

8. Hacklab Solutions Pvt. Ltd.



At TRAKR, a brand by Hacklab Solutions Private Limited, they are redefining industrial excellence by intertwining the power of the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI). Their commitment is to revolutionize your operations by enhancing productivity while elevating workforce morale through safe, collaborative automation.

https://trakr.live/

9. Qure Al

qure.ai

Qure.ai is a health tech company that uses deep learning and artificial intelligence (AI) to make healthcare more accessible and equitable for patients worldwide. Our solutions power the efficient identification and management of tuberculosis (TB), lung cancer, and stroke to support clinicians and propel developments in the pharmaceutical and medical device industries. We empower healthcare by helping to identify conditions quickly, prioritize treatment planning, and ultimately improve the quality of patient life.

https://www.qure.ai/

10. Thrifty Al

Thrifty AI designs Artifcial Humans that are A.I powered life-like beings that look, talk and behave like real humans. They can talk in 15+ languages



and work 24/7. Today with 15+ brands and 480+ locations, their Artifcial humans are revolutionarizing customer experience from Restaurant industry to Education industry.

<u>https://www.thriftyai.com/</u>

11. Prospeer



Prospeer is an Al-driven recruitment automation platform that uses advanced Al to automat candidate sourcing, screening, interviews, and evaluation, while providing relevant opportunities to candidates quickly through Al-powered job matching.

https://prospeer.ai

12. Naam

Naam is an AI caller ID app which identifies unknown calls, spammers and scammers without syncing their contacts. It doesn't collect user data



such as the user's phone contact list or SMS for caller identification. Instead, it uses public data to identify caller IDs. It provides real-time identification of incoming calls, allowing users to quickly and accurately determine the identity of the caller before answering the phone.

https://naam.ai

13. Predulive Labs

Predulive Labs leverages Al-powered drone technology to provide real-time insights and optimize workflows across industries such as agriculture, security and



infrastructure. Its solutions enhance decisionmaking, reduce operational costs and ensure compliance, making them a leader in innovative drone applications.

https://predulivelabs.in/

14. iOncology Al

An AI platform which facilitates data collection, collation and analysis of clinical data. This platform is primarily dedicated to capturing oncology-



related clinical data which assist in cancer diagnostics and therapeutics. So far, the AI models in the iOncology.ai platform have been tested on more than 1500 breast and ovarian cancer patients from AIIMS and were found to be over 75 percent accurate when compared to the diagnosis provided by the clinicians. The platform has been developed by the dexterous efforts of teams of researchers and clinicians from All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune.

15. DronaMaps

DronaMaps provides a platform to track the construction progress and monitoring of highways. They are currently in the DRONAMAPS process of doing a national

rollout of drone and AI based tracking of highway infrastructure for NHAI, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, INVITs, and BRO with backing of KPMG and Google as exclusive partners.

<u>https://dronamaps.com/</u>

16. PractEase AI



An advanced AI technology to transform the legal profession. They provide innovative AI-driven tools designed to streamline and enhance legal workflows for lawyers and law firms. Their flagship products include the AI Contract Analyzer and Drafter, AI Petition Drafter, AI Researcher, and AI Law Expert. These tools drastically reduce the time spent on drafting, research, and legal analysis, allowing legal professionals to focus more on serving their clients and growing their practice.

https://getpractease.in











SLOBAL OLIVER SLUMMT New Dethi

IndiaAl FutureSkii

Setting up Data and Al lab Tier 2 & 3 cities across Ind promote Al courses and enco upskilling and Al learning



