



AI for India Summit 2026

AI DIFFUSION AT WORK

From Use Cases to Real-World Value

Knowledge Partner



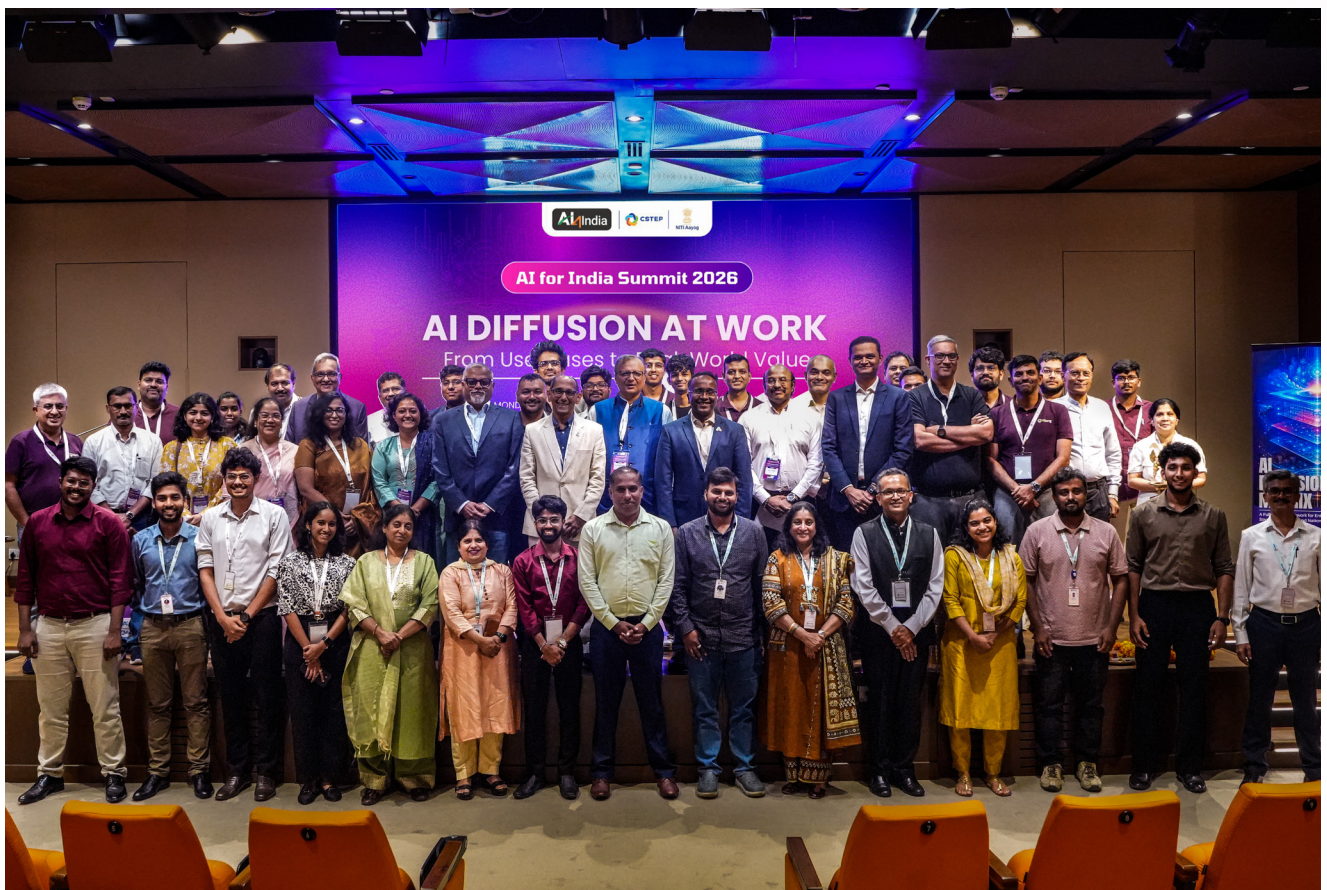
Cloud Partner



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Summit's clearest message was simple. Spreading AI is not mainly about finding a more powerful model. It is about changing the whole system around the technology. How work is done, how data is handled, who is responsible, what people need to learn, and how success is measured.

Speakers from government, banking, healthcare, education, cities, agriculture, semiconductor design and startups made the same distinction in different ways. A pilot proves that an idea can work. Real adoption begins when the idea becomes part of a dependable routine, is trusted by the people using it, makes financial sense, and has a clear owner when something goes wrong. India brings several advantages: strong technical talent, digital systems that already operate at an enormous scale, demand across many languages, and a public that is relatively open to using AI. A clear way to assess progress can help organisations, industries and the country build greater control over how AI is used.



AI DIFFUSION MATRIX REPORT LAUNCHED AT AI FOR INDIA SUMMIT 2026

At the AI for India Summit 2026, the **AI Diffusion Matrix Report** was launched, developed in consultation with NITI Aayog. The report looked beyond AI pilots and isolated use cases to examine a larger question: how deeply was AI actually diffusing across organisations?

The Matrix assessed AI diffusion across six key dimensions — strategy, people, processes, data, technology and governance. It helped organisations understand where AI adoption was progressing, where it was getting stuck, and what needed to change for AI to become more deeply embedded across the organisation.

Alongside the report, the AI Diffusion Assessment Tool was introduced to translate the Matrix into a practical framework. It enabled organisations to assess their current level of AI diffusion, identify gaps and define clear priorities for achieving deeper and more sustained AI adoption.

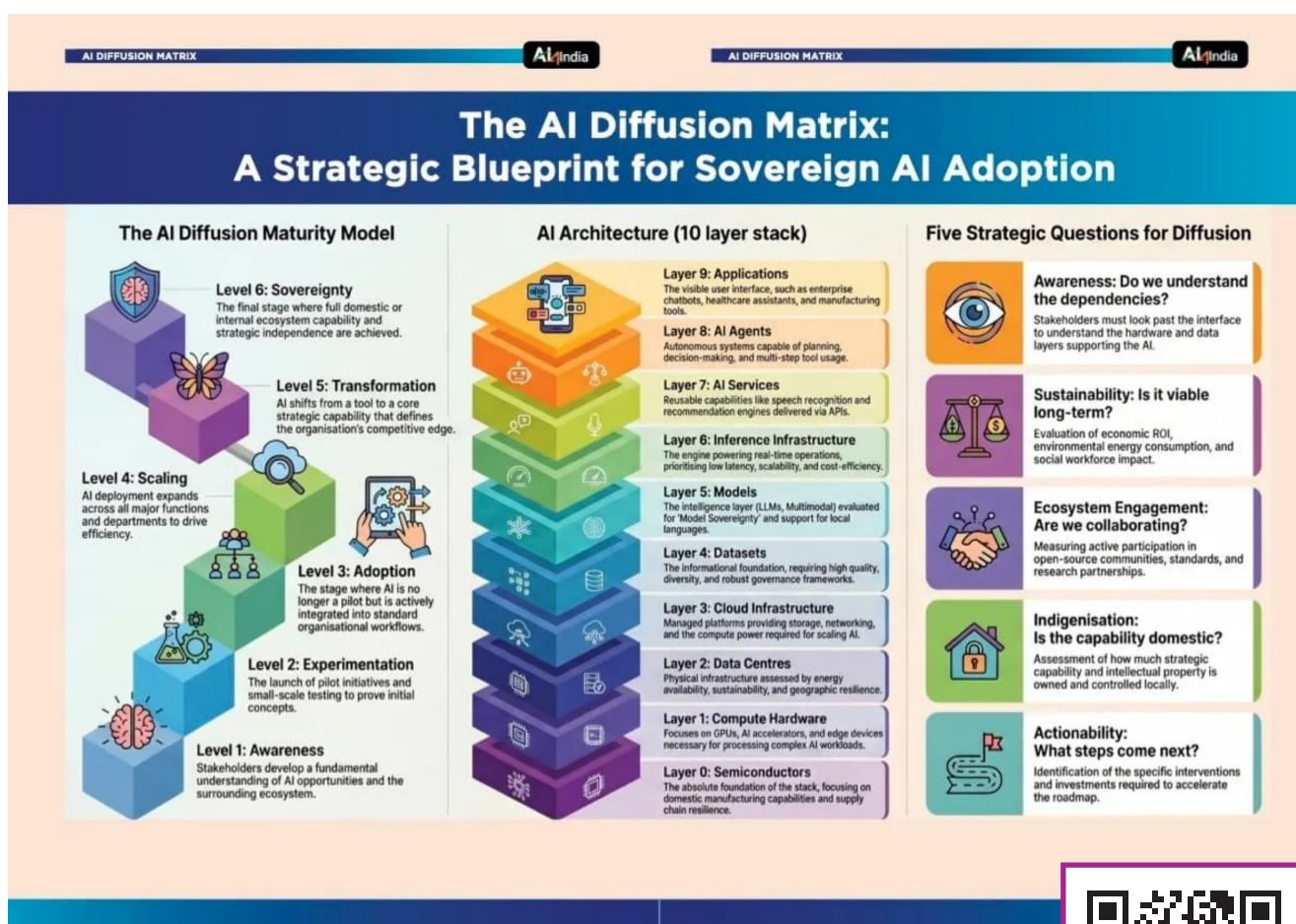


FROM AI CAPABILITY TO REAL-WORLD IMPACT

Most of India's AI conversation is about who can build the biggest AI model. This report takes that conversation to the next level — what happens once the model exists. Does anyone actually use it?

A country can have the models, the compute acumen and the headline breakthroughs and still have little to show for it if none of that reaches how people work day to day. The 'AI Diffusion Matrix Report' calls this a real measure of AI sovereignty, and concentrates on what it takes for enterprises, governments, startups and researchers to turn AI capability into a lasting advantage.

Therefore, the real measure of AI progress is not the ability to build or access advanced models, but the ability to diffuse that capability into everyday economic and societal activity. By connecting models, compute, data and infrastructure, India can create measurable outcomes across enterprises, public services, startups and research. After all, AI sovereignty actually becomes meaningful when national capability translates into productivity, innovation, resilience and broad-based access.



Download Full Report

ai4india.org/#ai-diffusion-matrix

Scan to access the Full Report



FROM AI EXPERIMENTATION TO ENTERPRISE-WIDE DIFFUSION

Many AI pilots get launched, but few truly transform how organisations operate. The real shift is from experimentation to enterprise-wide AI diffusion – understanding where AI is delivering value, what it depends on, and where strategic control is needed.

- **Measure AI diffusion:** Identify functions and workflows where AI is delivering measurable business impact.
- **Map AI dependencies:** Understand the models, data, cloud, compute and infrastructure behind critical use cases.
- **Identify strategic control:** Determine which capabilities require diversification, internal capability or indigenisation.
- **Turn insights into action:** Prioritise investments, partnerships, governance and capability-building.

The **AI Diffusion Matrix** looks beyond the visible application to assess the full AI stack, helping organisations understand how deeply AI has spread and where they stand on the journey from early adoption to genuine AI sovereignty.

AI Diffusion Matrix™ Assessment Tool

Evaluate and benchmark how artificial intelligence is diffusing across your organization. Assess physical and virtual technology layers, policy guidelines, shadow risks, and operational value-realization metrics.

EVALUATED ASSESSMENT DIMENSIONS

- 10-Layer Stack**
Deep alignment across computing hardware, dataset policies, model ops, and integration APIs.
- Strategic Compass**
Five-axis multi-dimensional scoring of alignment, workforce preparedness, and risk classifications.
- Shadow AI Risk Index**
Maps and benchmarks decentralized, unsanctioned tool usage across teams and structures.
- Function/Department level AI Mapping**
Dynamic evaluation of operational integration, strategy, and administrative transformation.

Enterprise Data Privacy Guarantee
To safeguard sensitive corporate profiles, this alignment tool runs entirely in your local web browser. We do not use any servers, remote databases, or tracking systems.

- ✓ **Browser Only:** Answers exist solely in computer memory (RAM) and are wiped instantly on tab close.
- ✓ **Full Data Ownership:** Save drafts as local .json files on your own disk to resume at any point.

START NEW ASSESSMENT → **RESUME ASSESSMENT (.JSON)** **Download the Report**

PREVIEW QUESTIONS

AI DIFFUSION MATRIX
A Full-Stack Framework for Enterprise AI Value, Sovereignty, AI DPI and National Ecosystem Development
ai4india.org | August 2028

Take an Assessment

aidm.ai4india.org

Scan to Take the Assessment



10 KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Improve the full journey, not just one task. The best examples redesigned a process from beginning to end and clarified what people would do differently.
- Treat good data as essential infrastructure. AI works better when information is accurate, well organised, clearly defined and traceable to its source.
- Plan human oversight from the beginning. In healthcare, finance, public services and hardware design, people need clear approval points, the right to overrule the system and a record of how decisions were made.
- Measure real results, not just activity. Time saved matters, but so do revenue, safety, service quality, patient health, citizen experience and learning.
- Think of sovereignty as practical control. Organisations need to know what their systems depend on, protect their data, adapt tools locally and have workable alternatives if a supplier or technology changes.
- Design for affordability. The size of the model, the amount of computing required, the ability to work on local devices and the reuse of existing systems – all affect whether an idea can reach millions of people.
- Build for India's real last mile. Many users will prefer voice and local languages, and some will have basic phones or unreliable internet. These are core design needs, not optional extras.
- Give public programmes clear rules and long – term owners. Government adoption needs lawful ways to share data, procurement that allows responsible experimentation, and partnerships that can operate for years, not a string of short pilots.
- Help education catch up with students' actual use. Young people are already using AI. Products and policy now need to address accuracy, syllabus fit, teacher support, mental health risks and the difference between a certificate and real ability.
- Build the organisation, not only the tool. Every serious AI effort needs someone who can measure today's performance, manage risk, connect systems, prepare people for new roles and show whether the change is worthwhile.

A PRACTICAL DIFFUSION TEST

Before expanding an AI project, ask six plain questions:

- Is one person or team clearly responsible, and do we know how the work performs today?
- Are we improving the whole process rather than adding an isolated chatbot or model?
- Is the information accurate, permitted for use, easy to trace and understood in the same way by every one involved?
- Have we built in human approvals, ways to escalate problems, clear explanations and a record of important decisions?
- Does the case for investment include better outcomes and lower risk, not only time or staff savings?
- Can the solution work at the required price, in the needed languages, with the connectivity and devices people actually have?



The poster for the AI for India Summit 2026 features a vibrant purple and blue background with a subtle city skyline. At the top, logos for AI4India, CSTEP, and NITI Aayog are displayed. The main title 'AI for India Summit 2026' is in a white rounded rectangle. Below it, the theme 'AI DIFFUSION AT WORK' is written in large white letters, followed by the subtitle 'From Use Cases to Real-World Value'. The date 'MONDAY, 24 AUGUST 2026' and location 'INFOSYS SCIENCE FOUNDATION, BENGALURU' are shown with calendar and location pin icons. At the bottom, logos for Knowledge Partner (CeRAI) and Cloud Partner (AppSquadz) are included.

AI4India | CSTEP | NITI Aayog

AI for India Summit 2026

AI DIFFUSION AT WORK
From Use Cases to Real-World Value

 MONDAY, 24 AUGUST 2026  INFOSYS SCIENCE FOUNDATION, BENGALURU

Knowledge Partner |  Cloud Partner | 

SESSIONS

01. Opening & Welcome Address
Dr. Jai Asundi (CSTEP)
02. Special Address
Prof. Abhay Karandikar (NITI Aayog)
03. Fireside Chat with Chief Guest
Introduction by: Krishnan Narayanan (itihaasa Research and Digital)
Shashi Shekhar Vempati (AI4India)
Prof. B Ravindran (IIT Madras)
04. Presentation - AI Diffusion Matrix and Assessment Tool
Alok Agrawal (AI4India)
05. Empowering Women to Build Technology Solutions for India
Jacintha Jayachandran (HopeWorks Foundation)
Witchhunt Finalist (Witchhunt Hackathon)
06. What Drives AI Diffusion
Moderator: Gopal Devanahalli (Wadhvani Foundation)
Kiran Gopinath (Sahamati Labs)
Pradeep Singh (NITI Aayog)
Anil Ananthaswamy (Author of "Why Machines Learn")
Rishi Bal (BharatGen Foundation)
Varsha Verma (Witchhunt Hackathon)
07. AI at Citi
Titir Pal (Citi India)
08. AI Deployment at State Level
Jagadish Babu (EkStep Foundation)
09. Healthcare Insights with AI
Harish Gudi (Optum Insight)
10. Startup Showcase (Part 1)
Moderator: Alok Agrawal (AI4India)
Omkar Patil (Pienomial)
Dhananjay Yadav (Neosapien)
Kalaiselvan Palani (PUVI Labs)
Chirag Tank (Datten and Wissen)
Dr. Sarbani Banerjee Belur (IIIT Dharwad)

11. AI in Government Applications
Munish Moudgil, IAS (Government of Karnataka)
12. The Voice of AI Ecosystem
Ankit Bose (NASSCOM)
13. AI Samarth
Gaurav Pratap Singh (Central Square Foundation)
14. AI for Sustainable Cities
Manish Srivastava (AIRAWAT, IIT Kanpur)
15. AI for Hardware
Harish Krishnan (Sampige Semiconductors)
16. Startup Showcase (Part 2)
Moderator: Alok Agrawal (AI4India)
Puranika Narayana Bhatta (Latlong)
Adithya R (Taan AI)
Arup Hazarika (Respyr)
Pranav Asthana (Visotonics)
17. Cloud Partner Presentation
Srinivas S Subramanian (AppSquadz)
18. Build with BharatGen
Rishi Bal (BharatGen Foundation)
19. AI at Adobe
Manoj Nagpal (Adobe Customer Solutions)
20. Policy Imperatives for Education in the Age of AI
Dr. Pranav Gupta (CPRG)
21. AI in Financial Advisory
Rajesh Puvvada (Northern Trust)
22. AI in Healthcare
Dr. Anusha C.P. (Apollo Hospitals)
23. Closing Remarks
Rajesh Shenoy (CSTEP)

FRAMING DIFFUSION, VALUE AND TRUST

PART

01

Opening Remarks:

MOVING FROM PILOTS TO USEFUL, EVERYDAY AI

Dr. Jai Asundi, Executive Director, CSTEP

Dr. Asundi said AI will truly spread only when it leaves the test environment, becomes part of day-to-day work and produces results that can be measured. That takes more than technology. People, processes, skills, data, infrastructure, policy, leadership and trust must move together. He also argued that adoption should protect human choice, safety and national interests, while considering the energy and water used by AI systems.

- India's experience with UPI and other digital public systems shows that new technology can spread quickly when the wider ecosystem works together.
- Measure change in work and better outcomes, not merely the number of AI ideas or trials.
- Consider environmental and social costs at the start, rather than after a system has already expanded.



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Special Address:

INDIA'S REAL TEST IS WHETHER AI SPREADS

Prof. Abhay Karandikar, Member, NITI Aayog

Prof. Karandikar said India already has many of the building blocks: talent, startups, new home-grown models, datasets and enormous demand. The real test is whether AI becomes useful across companies, sectors, states and public services. He introduced the AI Diffusion Model as a way to check readiness across the full technology chain. He also stressed data rights, security, understandable decisions, human oversight and environmental responsibility, and called for easier access to testing spaces, procurement and partnerships for startups.

- Judge success by useful adoption among people and institutions, not by the sophistication of a model or the number of pilots.
- The same assessment can help a department, a company, a sector or a country see where it is ready and where it is not.
- Government and large organisations can help promising startups by creating fair routes to testing, procurement, data sharing and partnership



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Fireside Chat:

AGENTS, ADOPTION AND GOVERNANCE

Prof. Balaraman Ravindran in conversation with Shashi Shekhar Vempati; introduced by Krishnan Narayanan

The conversation examined where AI agents and systems that can carry out several steps on a user's behalf can be trusted, which sectors are adopting fastest and why governance is falling behind practice. More capable agents are harder to keep within clear limits. Tightly limited agents are easier to control but can do less. Regulation, cost and public acceptance will also slow complete replacement of human work. India was described as relatively positive about AI, with students and finance moving faster than healthcare and small businesses.

- Rules are behind reality. Students and employees are already using AI informally, often outside official systems.
- Many sectors have broad principles, but still lack practical rules about responsibility when AI is used in real work.
- Online education can widen access, but English remains a serious barrier for many learners.
- Global AI rules will remain limited if the countries producing the most powerful systems do not support shared institutions.



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LAUNCH OF THE AI DIFFUSION MATRIX AND ASSESSMENT TOOL

Alok Agrawal, Co-Founder, AI4India

Alok Agrawal presented a step-by-step model for AI progress, awareness, experiments, adoption, scale, wider transformation and finally sovereignty. The assessment looks across 10 parts of the AI Stack and asks whether an organisation understands them, can sustain them, works with the right partners, can adapt them locally and can turn plans into action. Here, sovereignty does not mean making every component in India. It means knowing what the system depends on, keeping meaningful control and having usable alternatives.

- An application can fail because of a dependency buried deep in the system. Leaders therefore need visibility beyond the interface people see.
- Follow the chain from resources and activities to immediate results, longer-term outcomes and final business or public value.
- The value case should cover revenue, cost, risk and user experience, not just fewer staff hours.
- The online assessment produces a colour-coded picture of strengths and gaps, plus a report and recommendations for different kinds of organisations.

The session concluded with the official release of the Report “AI Diffusion Matrix” and “AI Diffusion Assessment Tool”.



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Witchhunt:

EMPOWERING WOMEN TO BUILD TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS FOR INDIA

Jacintha Jayachandran, Country Head, Calfus Technologies, and CEO & Founder, HopeWorks Foundation

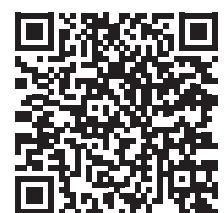
Jacintha Jayachandran described WitchHunt, a programme that helps girls from villages and underserved communities learn about AI by solving problems they know firsthand. Teams move from defining a problem to research, a working prototype, mentoring and review. The programme drew 6,000 participants in 1,900 teams from 668 locations, supported by 400 mentors and 70 jurors. It produced more than 300 ideas and 40 finalists.

- Inclusion becomes more meaningful when people choose the problem and build the answer, rather than only learning how to use a tool.
- The programme asked girls to see themselves as creators and problem-solvers, not only as users of AI.
- Confidence, mentoring and help after the event matter as much as technical lessons.

A finalist team presented ReServe, a service that would connect surplus food from restaurants, hotels and events with people who could buy it at low cost. The team planned to test the idea in Bengaluru before expanding, and openly discussed the hard parts: food safety, transport, partnerships and measuring social impact.



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Panel Discussion:

WHAT DRIVES AI DIFFUSION

Moderator : Gopal Devanahalli. Panelists: Pradeep Singh (Adviser, NITI Aayog), Anil Ananthaswamy (Author), Rishi Bal (CEO, BharatGen) and Varsha Verma (Co-Chair, WitchHunt Hackathon)

The panel linked national infrastructure, model design, public control, social-sector experience and individual choice. In high-stakes work, AI outputs must be checked and supported by evidence. Indian solutions must be affordable, multilingual and suited to local conditions. Social organisations need technology that listens to communities and offers choices, rather than systems imposed from above. The panel also asked whether AI is truly affordable today, what 'open' technology really means and how schools can recognise genuine learning when AI can produce polished assignments in seconds.

- The IndiaAI Mission covers computing, data, models, safety, applications, startups and skills. Its plans must keep changing as the technology and market change.
- Control matters at three levels: the country, the organisation and the individual. All three need access, security, choice and a system that fits their context.
- Affordability must be designed into the system. Having access to a model's downloadable parameters does not automatically make it understandable, dependable or independent.
- Schools should reward clear problem definition, curiosity, depth and the learning journey — not only a polished final answer.
- In social programmes, AI should give people more control and dignity, not move every decision to a central authority.



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AI at Citi:

REIMAGINING WORK AT ENTERPRISE SCALE

Titir Pal, Managing Director and Head of Analytics & Information Management, Citi India

Titir Pal described four levels of enterprise AI: redesigning processes, making AI part of everyday work, improving customer service, and eventually changing how the business itself operates. The strongest examples crossed departmental boundaries instead of speeding up one isolated step. Citi is building shared layers that help systems understand business terms, along with testing and safety checks. It is also retraining a large India team to build, supervise and review AI agents. Traditional analytical skills are being preserved as a safety net.

- Aim to redesign an entire process, not collect many disconnected experiments.
- People's roles will shift toward defining the business clearly, supervising AI, testing results, handling exceptions and managing risk.
- The benefits can include faster service, greater scale, deeper analysis and quicker response — not only fewer working hours.
- Keep strong non-AI analytical skills so teams can spot a failure and continue operating when a model is wrong or unavailable.



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**DEPLOYMENT
ACROSS PUBLIC SYSTEMS,
HEALTHCARE & STARTUPS**

PART

02

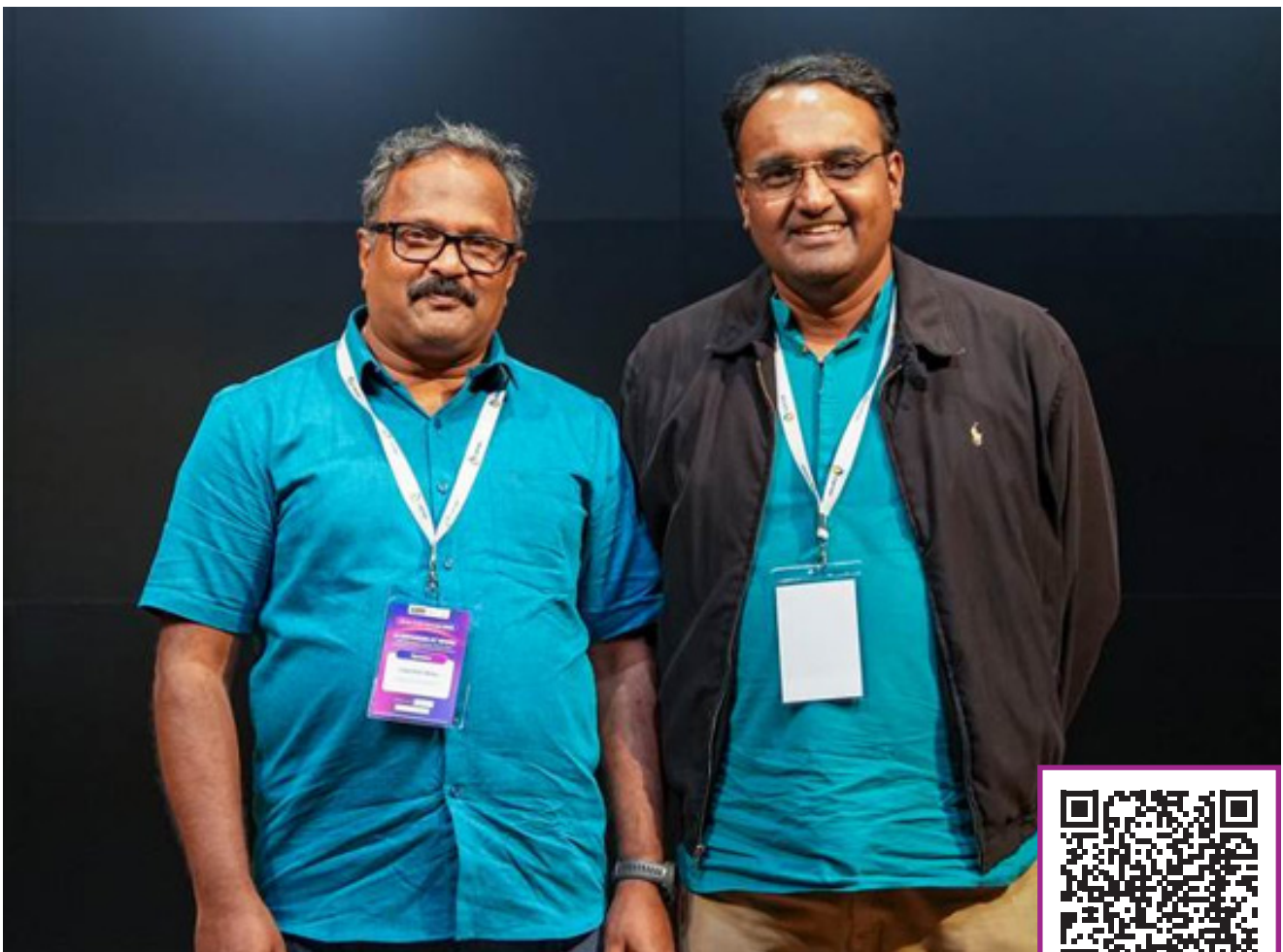
AI In State Services:

KEEP PUBLIC DATA CONTROLLED AND SERVICES CONNECTED

Jagadish Babu, COO, EkStep Foundation

Jagadish Babu argued that farmers should not have to understand and connect a maze of separate applications. EkStep's approach keeps a stable, publicly controlled data layer separate from the fast-changing AI tools built on top of it. Shared technical connections allow many services to work as one network. Agricultural and livestock examples across several states already use voice, basic phones and more than 20 Indian languages, including Bhili.

- Design one clear journey for the farmer instead of a separate app for every scheme, crop or organisation.
- Keep long-lived public data systems separate from rapidly changing AI tools so services can improve without losing control.
- Responsibility should be clear across the programme owner, data provider, shared technology service and local organisation delivering help.
- Voice, basic phone access and local languages must be part of the original design.



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Startup Showcase I:

SMALLER, PRACTICAL APPROACHES TO DIFFICULT PROBLEMS

Moderated by Alok Agrawal

Pienomial — Omkar Patil, CTO

Pienomial presented two specialised approaches, Satyaki and Shunyam. They separate stored knowledge from reasoning, can run predictably on ordinary processors and can support encrypted search. The company reported much lower data and computing needs in selected fields. Its larger point was easy to understand: not every problem needs the biggest possible AI model. Satyaki targets areas where accuracy is critical, such as life sciences, finance, defence and governance. Shunyam is designed to run locally on CPU — based devices with almost no cost for each use, which could matter in large government deployments.



PUVI Labs — Kalaiselvan P, Founder

PUVI Labs presented PUVINoise, a monitoring and governance layer for AI agents. It compares what an agent was supposed to do with what actually happened, finds skipped steps or repeated loops, and stores a replayable record for investigation. The key idea is that ordinary software logs may not fully explain an AI agent that makes its own choices along the way.



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Frugal Voice AI – *Dr. Sarbani Banerjee Belur, IIIT Dharwad*

Frugal Voice AI presented small, offline voice models for indigenous languages with limited digital resources. The tools can run on low-cost phones and help communities record, translate and organise local knowledge without giving up control over what is saved or shared. The project treats language preservation and data rights as the same challenge.



NeoSapien — *Dhananjay Yadav, Founder*

NeoSapien presented a wearable, voice-first system that can remember events over time without requiring users to write careful prompts. Paired with a smartphone, it could help doctors, field sales teams and other workers capture knowledge while they work. The company reported strong early growth. Because the device can listen and remember, consent, privacy and rules for deleting information are central — not side issues.



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Daten & Wissen — *Chirag Tank, CEO*

Daten & Wissen presented computer-vision tools that work with existing CCTV, thermal cameras and drones. They can support safety checks, quality control, fire and intrusion alerts, factory operations and search. Processing happens on the organisation's own premises, which helps keep data under local control. Reusing installed cameras also makes deployment easier and less expensive.



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**SCALING AI ACROSS
GOVERNMENT,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE**

PART

03

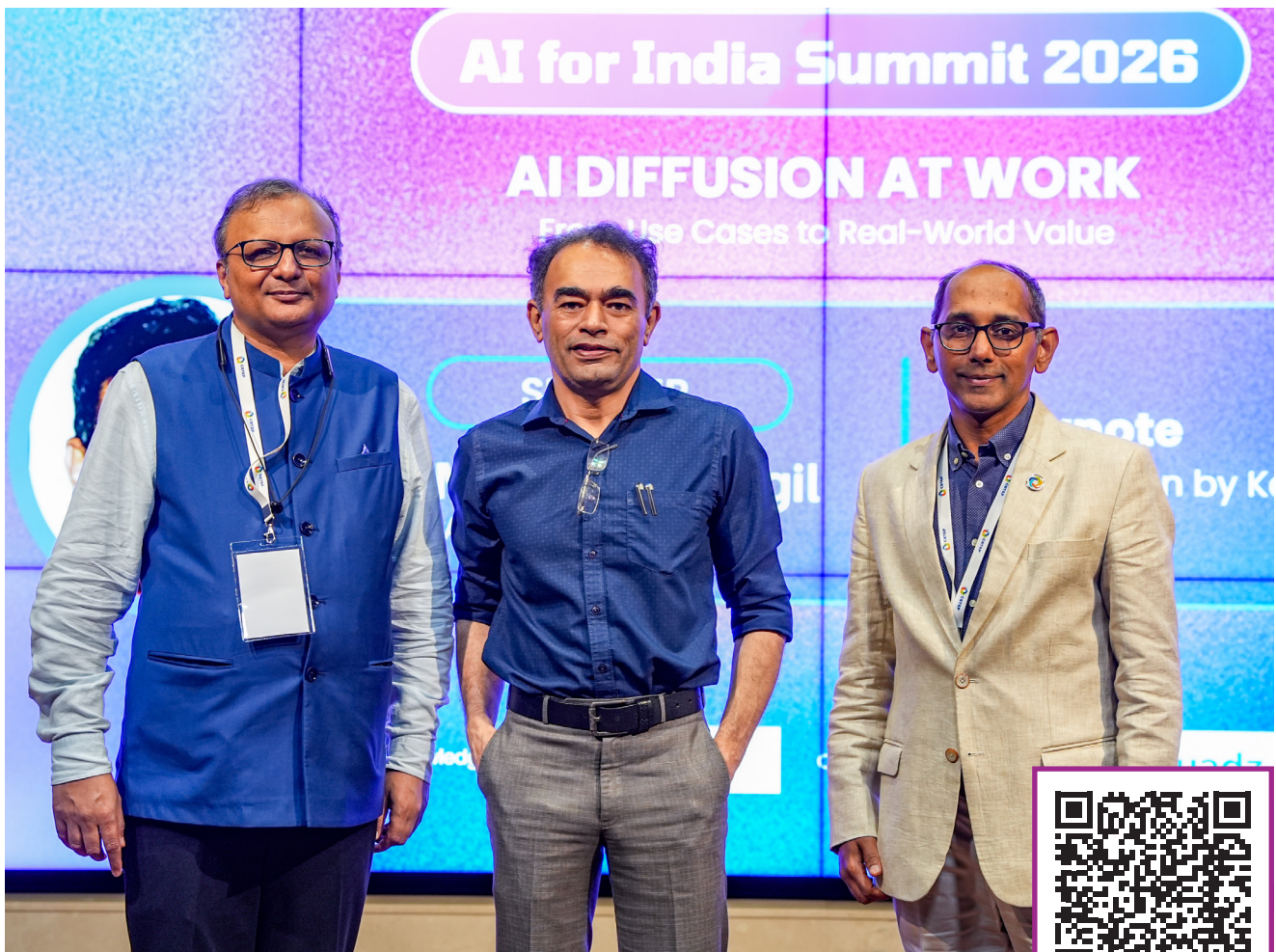
Keynote:

SAFER RULES AND LONG-TERM OWNERSHIP IN GOVERNMENT APPLICATIONS

Munish Moudgil, IAS, Government of Karnataka

Munish Moudgil gave a direct account of why government adoption often stalls. Concern about data misuse is reasonable, but departments also lack simple legal and technical rules that clearly allow authorised data sharing, even with one another. Procurement rules and personal career risk make officials cautious about choosing startups or trying new approaches. He argued for simple citizen-facing services that complete a task, supported by clear authority, common standards and partnerships able to operate for many years.

- When government data stays in separate silos, citizens must repeatedly supply the same information and cannot receive joined-up services.
- Officials need delegated authority and common rules for data sharing instead of sending every decision to the top.
- Purchasing rules must deal with official risk, startup capacity and reliable payment not only select the lowest bid.



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The Voice of The AI Ecosystem: **CROSSING THE PRODUCTION GAP**

Ankit Bose, Head of AI, NASSCOM

Ankit Bose shared research showing that many organisations are active in AI but few have turned that activity into dependable value. In NASSCOM's assessments, most companies were still exploring or adopting early, and putting use cases into operation was the weakest area. He described three changes that must happen together: turn technical ability into a better workflow, make that workflow repeatable, and then make the scaled system trusted and efficient. Each sector needs its own route; one national recipe will not fit everyone.

- Real adoption may involve assistants, agents, complete workflows, coordination software and monitoring. These pieces must work together and be visible to their operators.
- The important cost question is whether AI fits the process at an affordable cost each time it is used, not the advertised price of the model.
- NASSCOM works across startup sales, small-business change, skills, enterprise readiness, government pilots and responsible AI.



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AI Samarth:

TEACH RESPONSIBLE USE BEFORE SCALING

Gaurav Pratap Singh, Central Square Foundation

AI Samarth is an expert-reviewed introduction to AI created with partners including IIT Madras. In about five hours, students and teachers learn what AI can and cannot do, how to use it practically and how to think about ethics. The material includes teacher modules and versions in six languages. Gaurav Pratap Singh said the programme had reached about 2.5 million learners through government and affordable private schools, with an ambition to reach 5 million students, parents and teachers over three years.

- Students are already using AI. The urgent need is to help them use it thoughtfully and responsibly, not merely tell them it exists.
- Teachers gain confidence when lessons use familiar classroom examples and include time for practice and feedback.
- The programme looks for changes in knowledge and attitudes, rather than only counting who finished the course.



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USING AI TO HELP CITIES MAKE BETTER DECISIONS

Manish Srivastava, CEO, AI CoE for Sustainable Cities (Airawat), IIT Kanpur

Manish Srivastava said city life is shaped by millions of public decisions about roads, services and benefits. Those decisions depend on facts, rules and expert judgement, yet public information is often scattered, old or difficult to trust. Airawat is building shared tools for cities, including a city operating system, digital twins and a marketplace where a useful application can be reused across many urban bodies. The design keeps a record of where information came from and how confident the system is.

- Important public recommendations should come with a clear trail. The data used, its reliability and how the answer was produced.
- AI can help where expert judgement is scarce, but uncertain recommendations create new questions for courts and public oversight.
- Shared city systems can help startups serve many urban bodies without rebuilding and reselling the same connection in every city.



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AI for Hardware:

SPEED UP CHIP DESIGN WITHOUT GIVING UP CONTROL

Harish Krishnan, Co-Founder, Sampige Semiconductors

Harish Krishnan described using AI agents for chip specifications, design choices, reviews, code and testing. A mistake can be fixed quickly in ordinary software. In a chip, it may be built into silicon and restart an 18- to 24-month cycle. Sampige therefore does not give AI full control. Agents are kept separate, one system is encouraged to challenge another, and people approve critical stages. The company reported large time savings for selected design blocks, but the real value lies in a disciplined AI-assisted process, not in generated code by itself.

- Chip development needs stronger separation and approval gates than most software because errors are costly and slow to reverse.
- The useful pattern is AI helping people compress a process, with humans retaining control – not total autonomy.
- AI can be valuable as a demanding reviewer that finds hidden assumptions and missed test cases.
- The goal is to design more chips and strengthen Indian capacity, not simply employ fewer engineers.



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Startup Showcase II:

BUILDING FOR INDIA AND THE WORLD

Moderated by Alok Agrawal

Taan AI — *Adithya R, Co-Founder*

Taan AI presented a tool that creates music and sound design by using a video itself as the prompt. The system tries to match changes in sound to events and emotion on screen. The company had shifted from a traditional creator interface to a service used mainly by AI video-editing agents, and had been selected for an upcoming Y Combinator cohort.



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Latlong — *Puranika Narayana Bhatta, CEO*

Latlong presented **Aloka**, a model that answers geographic questions across India's overlapping administrative, postal and municipal boundaries. Generic AI can struggle when several official sources describe a place differently. Aloka aims to help production systems compare those sources and make the difference visible instead of pretending there is only one answer.



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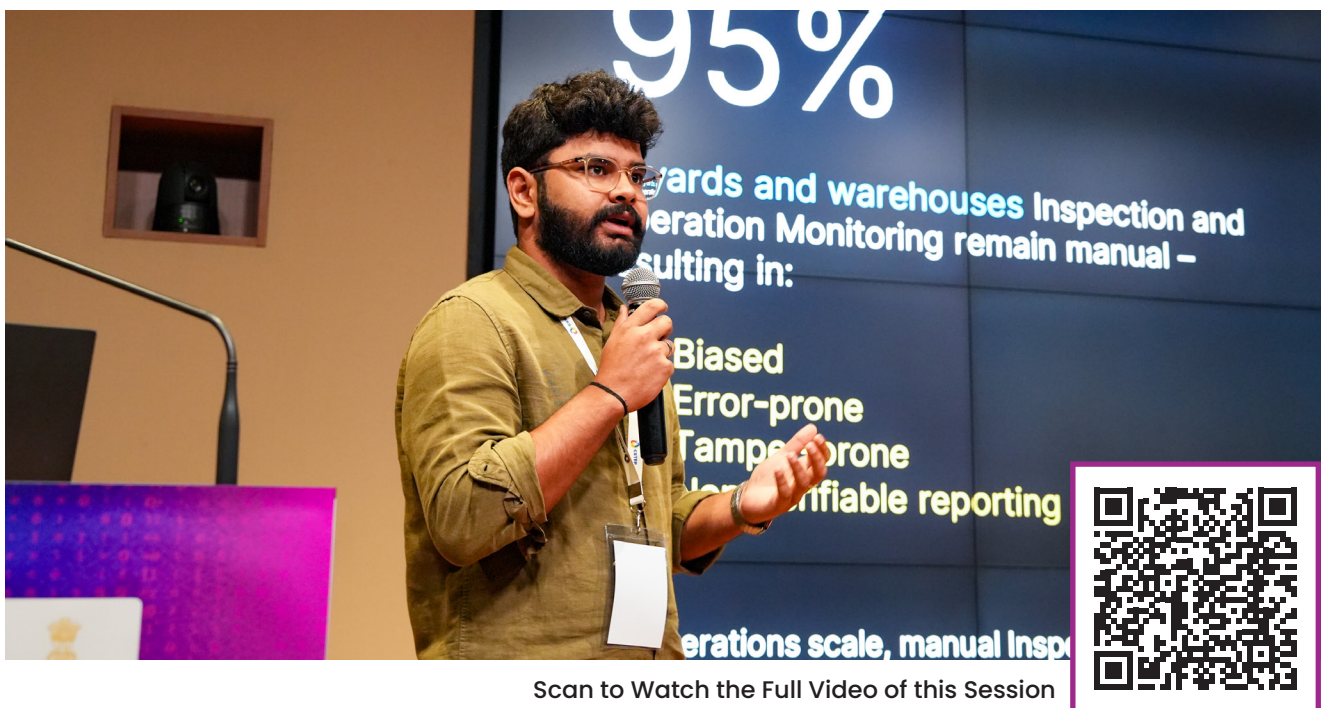
Respyr — Arup Hazarika, Head of Business Operations

Respyr presented a breath-analysis device and AI workflow for fast, non-invasive screening of lifestyle and respiratory indicators. The team described it as a preventive screening aid, not a diagnosis. It discussed local-language reports, medical-device classification, rural use, the lifetime of sensors and a business model based on each test.



Visotonics — Pranav Asthana, CEO

Visotonics presented computer vision for ports, inland container depots and warehouses using existing CCTV. It can identify containers and vehicles, detect damage, count cargo and read documents. The aim is to automate routine checkpoints without adding RFID or GPS hardware, while keeping a visual record of what happened.



APPSQUADZ: ASSESSMENT TO ENTERPRISE DEPLOYMENT

Srinivas S., AppSquadz

AppSquadz described a route from cloud setup and migration to security, managed operations and generative AI. In financial-services and employee-reward examples, the team first studied the process and the available data, prepared structured or synthetic information, and then created separate agents for separate business teams. The focus was on fitting AI into real operating systems. Cloud-partner programmes can help startups and smaller companies lower the cost of early experiments.

- Understand the process and prepare the data before choosing an agent or interface.
- Give different agents clear business responsibilities and connect them only to well-managed official records.
- Partner funding can lower the cost of starting, but every use case still needs a production owner and a plan for daily operation.



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Build with BharatGen:

SOVEREIGN AI MODELS MEET REAL APPLICATIONS

Rishi Bal, CEO, BharatGen Foundation

Rishi Bal presented BharatGen as an Indian AI ecosystem spanning data, talent, research, models and applications. Its model families support general reasoning, understanding documents, turning speech into text and text into speech. The models are trained from the ground up and released in several sizes, allowing users to balance performance and cost. The work focuses on Indian languages, noisy audio, poor-quality documents and other conditions that global tests often overlook.

- National capability is built through data, people and research long before the public sees a model release.
- Designing the basic language units specifically for Indian languages can reduce cost and help systems process more text quickly.
- Real applications are needed to test and improve a model; a high score on a benchmark is not enough.
- BharatGen invited partnerships with companies, startups, technology integrators, data collectors and researchers.



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AI DIFFUSION INSIDE ADOBE

Manoj Nagpal, Vice President, Adobe Customer Solutions

Manoj Nagpal described Adobe's internal change programme: using AI throughout software development, building platforms for customer consultants, creating communities where employees learn from one another, and preparing new graduates for AI-shaped work. He reported faster bug fixing, system design, product development and security checks. The main principle was to build approval points and responsibility into a system before launch rather than repair governance after problems appear.

- Giving everyone an AI tool is not transformation. Work and decision-making must be re-organised around it.
- AI-ready habits should begin when people join the company and grow through shared practice, not one-off training.
- Governance is an everyday organisational skill and a design practice — not a final compliance box.
- Use several measures of value; one productivity number cannot capture the full effect on a large company.



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POLICY IMPERATIVES FOR EDUCATION IN THE AGE OF AI

Dr. Pranav Gupta, Senior Fellow, Center of Policy Research and Governance (CPRG)

Drawing on surveys of school and college students, Dr. Pranav Gupta described what education products still fail to provide. Students use AI widely but report errors in maths and logic, weak support for entrance exams, poor fit with the syllabus and limited truly personal learning. Many also turn to AI for mental health support, which creates a need to recognise serious situations and guide users to people who can help. Teachers need relief from administrative work as well as help preparing lessons. Meanwhile, a fast-growing training market may reward certificates rather than real capability.

- For an important exam, 'usually correct' may still be unacceptable. Students need complete reasoning that follows the syllabus.
- Learning that truly adapts to each student is still underdeveloped, especially after the early school years.
- AI used by students should include age-appropriate safety, mental health safeguards and routes to human help based on local conditions.
- AI can take on some paperwork and administration, so teachers have more time for teaching and supporting students.
- Policy should examine teaching quality and course design, rather than treating a pile of AI certificates as proof of skill.



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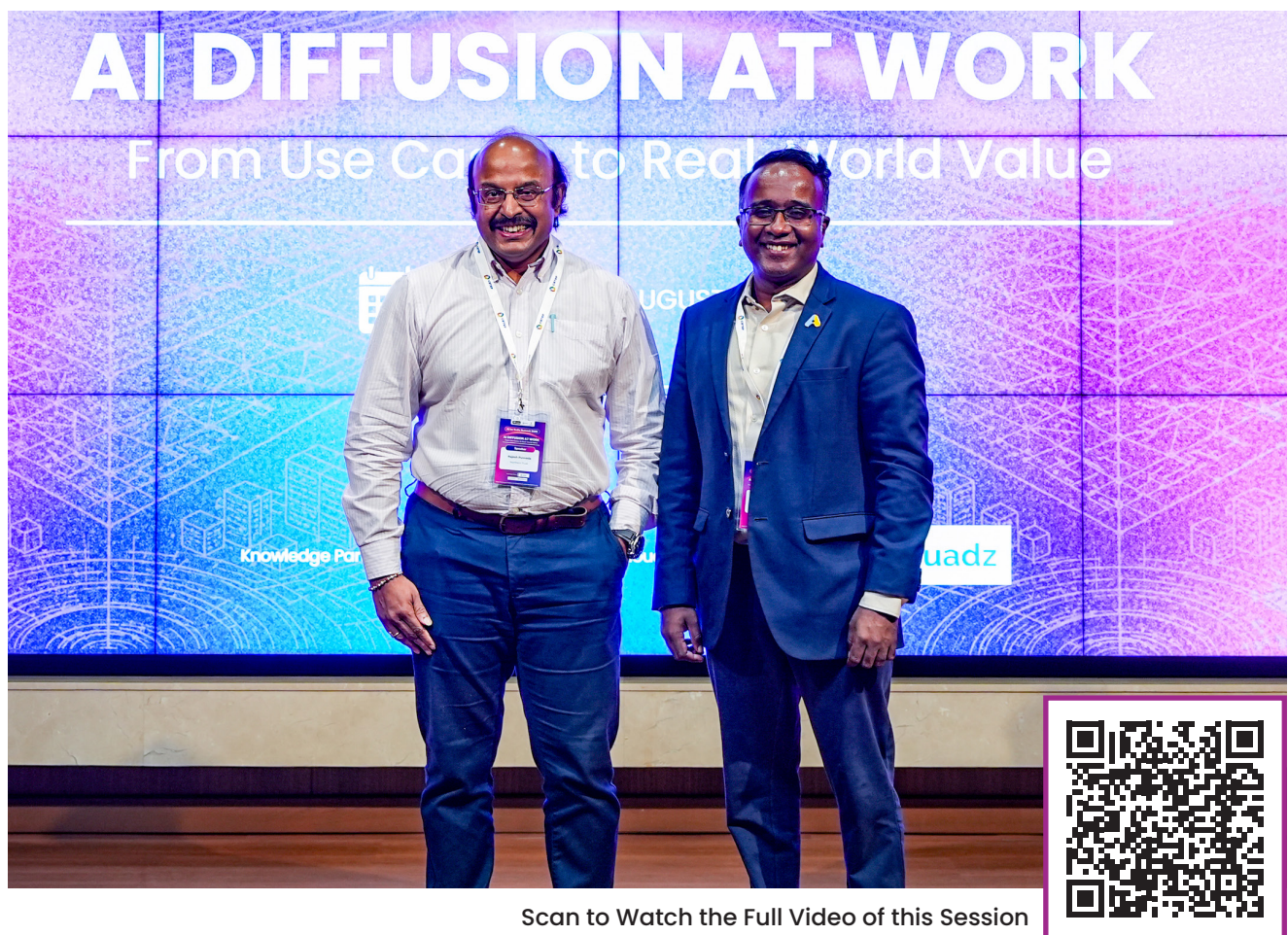
Data First:

USING AI IN REGULATED FINANCE

Rajesh Puvvada, Senior Vice-President, APAC Technology CAO, Northern Trust

Rajesh Puvvada deliberately slowed the day's enthusiasm for speed. In a financial institution watched by regulators around the world, trustworthy AI starts with accurate company data, clear business context, an understanding of what happened earlier and a shared map of how customers, accounts, transactions and other entities relate. Models and agents should come later. Organisations also need a clear AI policy and evidence that lets them explain results, especially because the same question can sometimes produce different answers.

- Do not introduce AI before the organisation understands and organises its own information.
- A shared map of business entities and their relationships turns disconnected records into useful knowledge.
- Regulated organisations need policy, transparency and evidence before they pursue greater speed or autonomy.
- The larger opportunity is for several agents to improve work across connected processes — not only to write presentations and summaries faster.



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Clinical AI at Apollo:

TREAT AI DEPLOYMENT AS CLINICAL WORK

Dr. Anusha C. P., Clinical Lead, AI-enabled Preventive Health, Apollo

Dr. Anusha argued that a high model score is not enough in a hospital. Doctors, nurses and patients need to know the next step and find it acceptable. Apollo involves physicians before coding begins, decides where a model can and cannot be used, and places ethics, consent and governance early in a nine-step deployment process. Examples included heart-risk prediction based on Indian data, liver screening, help with scans and signals, administrative tasks and care plans that nurses can decline or change.

- Clinical usefulness, the balance between missed cases and false alarms, and the way results are explained to patients matter as much as the overall score.
- Doctors should shape the use case and keep the right to overrule it. Nurses and operations teams need clear working instructions, not a lecture about how the model works.
- Follow what happens next. A prediction creates value only if it changes care and improves health.
- Indian patient data matters when local disease patterns and risk factors differ from those used to build imported models.
- The final question is not only what AI can do to healthcare, but how many people today's system fails to reach without it.



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Closing Remarks:

TURN IDEAS INTO WORK

Rajesh Shenoy, Sector Head — AI and Digital Platforms, CSTEP

Rajesh Shenoy closed by recognising that AI diffusion is difficult because it crosses technology, institutions and human behaviour. The day offered useful ways to think, difficult questions and practical opportunities. The next step is action. He pointed to startup founders and young innovators as proof that change begins with people willing to test ideas against real problems in India's own context.

- The summit will matter because of what people do afterwards — not because everyone agreed inside the room.
- No single organisation controls the whole journey, so government, industry, researchers and communities must work together.



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ACTIONS EMERGING FROM THE SUMMIT

For Enterprise Leaders

- Pick a small number of complete workflows, give each one a clear owner, and stop experiments that have no credible route into daily operation.
- Prepare the information foundation first: who may use the data, where it came from, whether it is accurate, what each term means and which record is official.
- Design human approvals, problem escalation, testing and evidence records at the same time as the AI workflow.
- Create an AI Diffusion Scorecard that covers revenue, operating cost, risk, customer or employee experience, and service quality.
- Prepare people for new work. Define the domain, supervising agents, testing results, handling unusual cases and managing risk. Keep non-AI fallback skills as well.

For Government and Public Institutions

- Create clear legal authority and common technical rules for approved data sharing between departments.
- Move beyond short pilots to long-term programme partnerships with clear duties for operation, maintenance and accountability.
- Build shared systems and marketplaces so states, cities and departments can reuse proven components rather than repeat every integration.
- Require evidence for important recommendations and make responsibility clear across programme owners, data providers, technology builders and frontline institutions.
- Design for voice, local languages, weak connectivity and devices people already own — not only English-speaking smartphone users.

For Education and Social-Impact Organisations

- Move beyond one-time awareness. Give people repeated, locally relevant practice that strengthens judgement instead of passive dependence.
- Check accuracy, syllabus fit, depth of learning and personalised support before using AI for high-stakes education.
- Build age-appropriate mental health and online-safety protections, plus a clear route to human help, into student-facing products.
- Let underserved communities choose the problems, control their data and decide which knowledge is preserved or shared.

A useful rule to remember: do not scale without an owner; do not assign an owner without evidence; and do not trust the evidence without well-managed data and a clear starting measure.



Alok Agrawal

Alok Agrawal is the Co-Founder of AI4India, an organisation focused on advancing the responsible and meaningful adoption of artificial intelligence in India. His work sits at the intersection of technology, public policy and organisational transformation, with a focus on understanding how emerging technologies can translate into real-world value. He has been closely involved in research and frameworks around AI diffusion, employability and the future of work. His work also spans technology strategy, innovation and ecosystem building.



Shashi Shekhar Vempati

Shashi Shekhar Vempati is a technology, media and public-policy professional and Co-Founder of AI4India. He previously served as Chief Executive Officer of Prasar Bharati, where he led India's public broadcasting organisation through a period of significant technological and digital transformation. His career has spanned media, technology, public policy and digital transformation. He has been recognised with the Padma Shri for his contribution to the field of public affairs and media.



Prof. Balaraman Ravindran

Prof. Balaraman Ravindran is a Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering at IIT Madras and a leading researcher in artificial intelligence and machine learning. His research interests include reinforcement learning, machine learning, natural language processing and intelligent systems. He has played an important role in AI education and research in India and has worked extensively on developing advanced AI capabilities and talent. He is also associated with IIT Madras's broader efforts to build India's AI research ecosystem.



Prof. Abhay Karandikar

Prof. Abhay Karandikar is a technology policy expert, academic and Member of NITI Aayog. He previously served as Secretary of the Department of Telecommunications and as Director of IIT Kanpur. His professional work has focused on telecommunications, digital infrastructure, technology policy and indigenous technological capabilities. He has been closely involved in India's efforts to strengthen digital infrastructure and develop technology systems suited to the country's scale and requirements.



Dr. Jai Asundi

Dr. Jai Asundi is the Executive Director of the Center for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP), a Bengaluru-based research organisation working at the intersection of science, technology and public policy. His work spans technology, sustainability, energy and systems-oriented policy research. He has extensive experience in applying analytical and technological approaches to complex development challenges. His work focuses on connecting research and technological innovation with practical policy outcomes.



Rajesh Shenoy

Rajesh Shenoy is Sector Head for AI and Digital Platforms at CSTEP, where he works on artificial intelligence, digital technologies and technology-led public-sector transformation. His professional interests include AI systems, digital platforms and the application of emerging technologies to complex societal challenges. He has worked on technology and innovation initiatives aimed at translating research into practical applications. His work brings together technology development, policy and real-world implementation.



Gopal Devanahalli

Gopal Devanahalli is the President of the Wadhwani Foundation, where he works on initiatives related to entrepreneurship, employment, skills and technology-led economic opportunity. He has held leadership positions across technology and business and has extensive experience in building and scaling organisations. His professional interests include digital transformation, entrepreneurship and the use of technology to expand economic opportunity. He has worked across both private-sector and development-oriented technology ecosystems.



Jacintha Jayachandran

Jacintha Jayachandran is the India Head at Calfus Technologies and Founder President of HopeWorks Foundation. Her career spans technology leadership, enterprise transformation and social impact. Through HopeWorks Foundation, she works on creating opportunities for women and young people to participate in technology and innovation. Her professional interests include technology, entrepreneurship, inclusion and developing pathways for underrepresented groups to become technology builders.



Munish Moudgil

Munish Moudgil is an Indian Administrative Service officer and Special Secretary in the Government of Karnataka. He has held several senior roles in public administration, with extensive experience in digital governance, technology-enabled administration and public-sector reform. His work has focused on using data and digital systems to improve government processes and public services. He has been closely associated with Karnataka's digital governance initiatives.



Ankit Bose

Ankit Bose is associated with Nasscom AI and works across India's technology and artificial intelligence ecosystem. His professional work focuses on AI adoption, technology businesses and the development of India's AI industry. He has experience engaging with startups, enterprises and technology stakeholders around emerging technologies. His interests include artificial intelligence, digital transformation and the evolution of India's technology sector.



Jagadish Babu

Jagadish Babu is the Chief Operating Officer of EkStep Foundation, an organisation working on digital public infrastructure and technology for social impact. His work focuses on building and scaling technology systems that can support large populations and public-service ecosystems. He has experience across technology, operations and digital public infrastructure. His professional interests include technology for development, digital governance and scalable public-interest technology.



Manish Srivastava

Manish Srivastava is the CEO of the AI Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Cities, Airawat, associated with IIT Kanpur. His work sits at the intersection of artificial intelligence, urban systems, sustainability and technology innovation. He focuses on applying AI and advanced technologies to complex challenges facing cities and public infrastructure. His professional interests include smart cities, sustainability, urban governance and technology-led development.



Titir Pal

Titir Pal is Managing Director at Citicorp Services and a senior financial-services and technology professional. His career spans enterprise technology, financial services and organisational transformation. He has worked on technology-led transformation within large and complex financial institutions. His professional interests include artificial intelligence, technology strategy, financial services and the changing nature of enterprise operations.



Manoj Nagpal

Manoj Nagpal is a technology leader at Adobe with experience in software engineering, enterprise technology and digital transformation. His work focuses on the development of technology systems and the integration of emerging technologies into enterprise environments. He has extensive experience in software and technology organisations. His professional interests include artificial intelligence, software development and building technology capabilities for the future of work.



Rajesh Puvvada

Rajesh Puvvada is a technology and data professional at Northern Trust, with experience across financial services, data systems and enterprise technology. His work focuses on data architecture, technology infrastructure and the systems that support large-scale financial organisations. He has worked extensively on technology and data-driven transformation. His professional interests include AI, data, enterprise technology and financial services.



Harish Krishnan

Harish Krishnan is associated with Sampige and works at the intersection of technology, artificial intelligence and hardware innovation. His professional interests include AI-enabled hardware systems and the technological infrastructure required for next-generation applications. He has experience working across technology and innovation environments. His work reflects the growing convergence of software, AI and physical technology.



Srinivas S. Subramanian

Srinivas S. Subramanian is associated with AppSquadz and works across cloud computing, software and digital infrastructure. His professional experience spans technology development and enterprise cloud environments. His work focuses on building scalable technology infrastructure that supports digital applications and emerging technologies. His interests include cloud technology, AI infrastructure and enterprise digital transformation.



Harish Gudi

Harish Gudi is a healthcare technology professional at Optum Insight, working at the intersection of healthcare, data and digital technology. His work focuses on applying technology to complex healthcare environments and improving the way healthcare information and services are delivered. He has experience in healthcare technology and digital transformation. His professional interests include AI, healthcare systems, data and technology-enabled care.



Dr. Anusha CP

Dr. Anusha CP is a healthcare professional associated with Apollo Hospitals, with interests spanning medicine, healthcare technology and artificial intelligence. Her work involves exploring the application of technology and data-driven approaches to clinical healthcare. She has been involved in healthcare innovation and the development of technology-enabled approaches to screening and risk assessment. Her professional interests include clinical AI, digital health and technology-enabled healthcare.



Dr. Pranav Gupta

Dr. Pranav Gupta is associated with the Center for Policy Research and Governance (CPRG), where his work spans public policy, technology and education. His professional interests include the policy implications of emerging technologies and the institutional changes required to respond to technological transformation. He has worked on issues connecting research, policy and social development. His work focuses on understanding how institutions can adapt to technological change.

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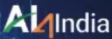
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