

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN AI

### INDIA AI IMPACT SUMMIT 2026: LANDMARK GLOBAL DECLARATION AND MAJOR AI INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS

The India AI Impact Summit 2026, held during 16–21 February 2026, marked a significant milestone in the global artificial intelligence landscape. The Summit witnessed extensive participation, with approximately 6 lakh attendees in person and over 9 lakh cumulative views through live virtual streaming. Delegations from more than 100 countries and 20 international organisations participated in the proceedings.

#### Global Declarations and Strategic AI Partnerships

During the Summit, India achieved a Guinness World Record for the “Most pledges received for an AI responsibility campaign in 24 hours,” with over 2.5 lakh validated pledges reaffirming public commitment towards responsible AI adoption.

A key announcement at the Summit was the expansion of India’s sovereign compute capacity. In addition to the 38,000+ GPUs already provisioned under the IndiaAI Mission, an additional 20,000 GPUs will be added in the coming weeks, further strengthening national AI infrastructure.

#### Major Investment Announcements

The Summit catalysed significant investment commitments across the AI value chain.

- Over USD 200 billion in AI-related investments are expected across infrastructure, foundation models, hardware and applications.
- Reliance Industries pledged USD 110 billion over seven years towards AI-focused infrastructure.
- Tata Group announced a partnership with OpenAI to scale AI-ready data centres.
- Adani Enterprises announced plans to invest USD 100 billion by 2035.
- General Catalyst announced a USD 5 billion investment commitment over five years, while Lightspeed Venture Partners announced USD 10 billion in investments.
- Google announced investments including new India–US subsea cable routes and a USD 15 billion AI hub in Visakhapatnam. Google will train 20 million civil servants, support 11 million students, and expand AI research collaborations.

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2234343&reg=3&lang=1>

### INDIA’S DATA CENTRE CAPACITY INCREASED FROM 375 MW IN 2020 TO AROUND 1500 MW BY 2025

The data centre industry in India is growing steadily. The total data centre capacity in the country has increased from about 375 MW in 2020 to around 1500 MW by 2025. To support AI development, about 38,231 GPUs have been onboarded through 14 empanelled service providers/data centres under the AI compute capacity framework. These are being provided to startups, researchers, academia and other eligible users at a subsidised average rate of ₹65 per hour. This is about one-third of the global average cost.

These data centres are located across the country such as Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Noida and Jamnagar.

The expected electricity demand from the growth of AI and other large-scale data centres is factored into the planning process of government. As per information available with the Ministry of Power, electricity demand from data centres is estimated to reach 13.56 GW by 2031–32.

India’s national transmission infrastructure is continuously being expanded to meet growing electricity demand. It is adequately prepared to ensure reliable power supply across regions.

Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Act, was recently passed by Parliament to strengthen the nuclear energy ecosystem.

This act will ensure the development of reliable power solutions for emerging sectors such as AI and data centres by supporting future deployment of small modular and micro nuclear reactors.

The water requirement of data centres depends on the type of cooling technologies deployed. To minimise water usage, the industry is adopting advanced cooling technologies such as direct-to-chip liquid cooling, adiabatic cooling and immersion cooling.

Industry is also deploying high density racks to efficiently support high-performance computing & AI workloads for further reduction of power and water consumption.

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2239616&reg=3&lang=1>

### INDIA’S SPACE ECOSYSTEM GETS CYBER SHIELD AS SIA-INDIA, CERT-IN RELEASE JOINT GUIDELINES

Space cyber security, including Satellite Communication systems, is of paramount importance to India’s space architecture. These systems serve as vital enablers of connectivity across remote and strategic regions, support



national security operations, strengthen disaster response mechanisms, facilitate navigation and broadcasting services, and underpin a wide spectrum of economic activities essential to the nation's growth and resilience.

The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India in collaboration with SIA-India has developed a comprehensive framework and guidelines for Space Cyber Security for securing space communication assets and contributing towards the resilience of India's space ecosystem.

These guidelines are advisory in nature and are intended to advance cyber security preparedness across the space sector. The framework has been thoughtfully designed to support the diverse stakeholders of the space ecosystem, including government agencies, satellite service providers, ground station operators, equipment vendors, and private space enterprises. By articulating essential cyber security principles, recommended controls, and clearly defined responsibilities, the guidelines seek to foster a culture of resilience, accountability, and proactive risk management throughout the sector.

The Guideline are available at: <https://www.cert-in.org.in/s2cMainServlet?pageid=GUIDLNVIEW02&refcode=-CISG-2026-01>

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2233122&reg=3&lang=1>

## AI FACTS AND TERMINOLOGY

### ROBOTICS

Machines that are capable of automatically carrying out a series of actions and moving in the physical world. Modern robots contain algorithms that typically, but do not always, have some form of artificial intelligence. Applications include industrial robots used in manufacturing, medical robots for performing surgery, and self-navigating drones.

### SEMI-SUPERVISED LEARNING

A way of training machine learning systems for a specific application. An AI system uses a mix of supervised and unsupervised learning and labelled and unlabelled data. This type of learning is useful when it is difficult to extract relevant features from data and when there are high volumes of complex data, such as identifying abnormalities in medical images, like potential tumours or other markers of diseases. See also supervised learning, unsupervised learning, reinforcement learning and training datasets.

### SUPERINTELLIGENCE

A theoretical form of AI that has intelligence greater than humans and exceeds their cognitive performance in most domains. See also artificial general intelligence.

### SUPERVISED LEARNING

A way of training machine learning systems for a specific application. In a training phase, an AI system is fed labelled data. The system trains from the input data, and the resulting model is then tested to see if it can correctly apply labels to new unlabelled data (such as if it can correctly label unlabelled pictures of cats and dogs accordingly). This type of learning is useful when it is clear what is being searched for, such as identifying spam mail. See also semi-supervised learning, unsupervised learning, reinforcement learning and training datasets.

### TRAINING DATASETS

The set of data used to train an AI system. Training datasets can be labelled (for example, pictures of cats and dogs labelled 'cat' or 'dog' accordingly) or unlabelled.

<https://post.parliament.uk/artificial-intelligence-ai-glossary/>