



The

U.S.-INDIA ADVANTAGE

Scaling Innovation in a Multipolar World

Table of CONTENT

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

EXECUTIVE Summary

The United States has, for decades, occupied a position no other nation has been able to displace: the world's primary engine of innovation. Its economy, institutions, industries, and capital markets have consistently produced outcomes that define global standards across technology, defense, healthcare, finance, and infrastructure. This position, however, does not sustain itself on legacy alone. It requires active reinforcement, through capital, talent, execution capacity, and the right partnerships.

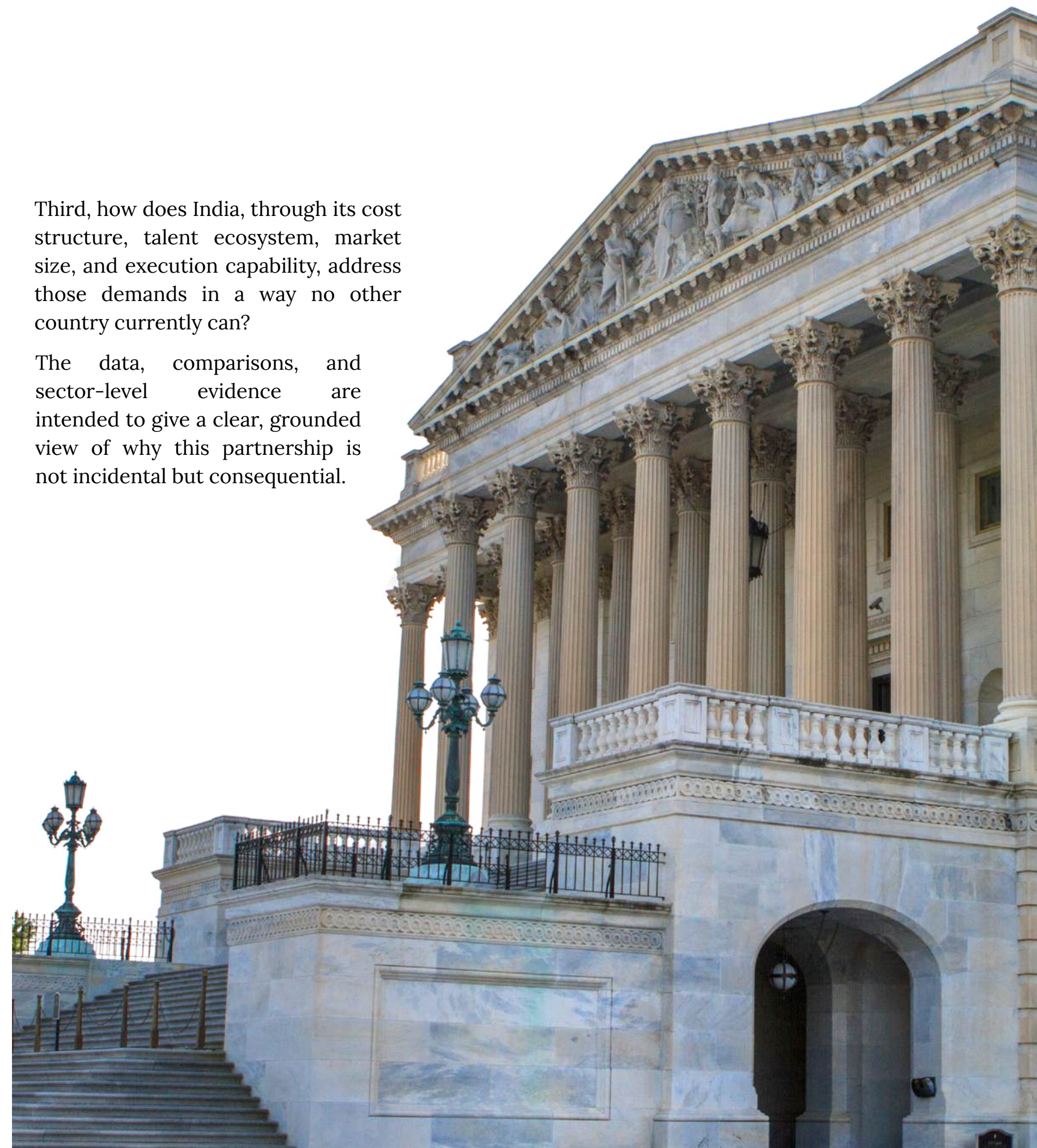
China's rise as both an economic and technological force has introduced a competitive dynamic that demands the US not only continue to innovate but also ensure that its innovations translate into real-world outcomes faster, more efficiently, and at greater scale than before. The gap between an idea and its execution, between a breakthrough and its deployment, is where leadership is either consolidated or lost.

It is in this context that India's relevance to the United States warrants serious examination. India is not a new entrant to this conversation. For over three decades, it has been embedded in the operational and technological infrastructure of American enterprise. What has changed is the scale, the sophistication, and the strategic alignment that India now brings to the table.

This report examines three interconnected questions. First, in what ways do present economic indicators suggest a consistent or shifting trend in the nation's historical leadership role? Second, what are the structural demands of sustaining that leadership in the current global environment?

Third, how does India, through its cost structure, talent ecosystem, market size, and execution capability, address those demands in a way no other country currently can?

The data, comparisons, and sector-level evidence are intended to give a clear, grounded view of why this partnership is not incidental but consequential.



Chapter

01

The
US ECONOMY

Scale, Strength, Stability

Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

The United States is the world's largest economy by nominal GDP, a position it has held for over a century. Its economic output, consumer base, capital markets, and research infrastructure are larger than those of any other country and, in several respects, exceed those of groups of countries combined. This chapter outlines the principal dimensions of that scale and the institutional conditions that have sustained it.

GDP and Consumer Spending

The United States generates approximately \$30.5 trillion in annual GDP as of 2025. Personal consumption expenditure accounts for roughly 68 percent of that total, which means American households are the single largest source of economic demand in the world. Consumer spending covers services such as healthcare, education, finance, and hospitality, as well as durable goods, including vehicles, electronics, and appliances, and non-durable goods such as food, clothing, and energy. The scale of this domestic demand creates a market that companies across the world treat as their primary or secondary revenue target. Access to the American consumer has been a driver of global trade and foreign investment for decades.

Capital Markets

American capital markets are the largest and most liquid in the world. The combined market capitalization of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ exceeds that of the next several major markets combined. US equity markets provide companies with access to public capital at a scale not available through any other financial system. The US bond market, spanning Treasury securities, corporate debt, and structured finance, is the primary venue through which governments and corporations globally raise long-term capital. The US dollar is the world's principal reserve currency, held by central banks as the primary store of international value. This gives the US government lower borrowing costs than other sovereigns and gives American firms conducting international business a currency advantage that reduces exchange rate friction.

The US venture capital industry consistently accounts for more than half of all global venture investment each year. This concentration of early-stage capital in the United States means that technology companies, biotech firms, and other high-growth businesses receive their formative funding within the American system, tying their growth, intellectual property, and headquarters to the US economy.



Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

Research and Development

The United States spends more on research and development than any other country in absolute terms, with annual R&D expenditure exceeding \$950 billion, representing approximately 3.4 percent of GDP. The private sector funds the majority of this, primarily through technology, pharmaceutical, defense, and manufacturing companies. Federal agencies, including the National Institutes of Health, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the National Science Foundation, and the Department of Energy, fund basic and applied research across universities and national laboratories. This combination of private and public investment has produced the world's most productive research output as measured by scientific publications, patent filings, and the commercial translation of discoveries into products and industries.

American universities hold a dominant position in global research rankings. Institutions such as MIT, Stanford, Harvard, Caltech, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Michigan consistently appear at or near the top of international rankings for scientific output and research quality. These universities also serve as the primary training ground for advanced technical and scientific talent, drawing graduate students and researchers from countries around the world. A significant share of the scientists and engineers who have founded or led major American technology companies received their advanced degrees at US institutions.

Technology and Industrial Sectors

The United States leads in the commercial development of several technology sectors of strategic importance. In semiconductors, American firms including NVIDIA, Qualcomm, Intel, AMD, and Broadcom design the processors and systems-on-chip that power computers, mobile devices, data centers, and defense systems globally. In cloud computing, Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud are the three dominant global platforms, providing infrastructure and software services to governments, enterprises, and individuals in virtually every country. In pharmaceuticals and biotechnology, American firms account for a disproportionate share of new drug approvals and lead in the development of biologics, gene therapies, and personalized medicine. In defense and aerospace, US contractors produce the most advanced military aircraft, naval systems, missile defense platforms, and satellite infrastructure in the world.

American manufacturing output, measured in dollar value, is among the highest of any country. While the share of manufacturing employment in total US employment has declined over decades, output per worker has increased significantly due to automation, advanced equipment, and process improvements. The United States is also the world's largest producer of oil and natural gas, a position reached through the development of shale extraction techniques over the past two decades. This has reduced import dependence and made the US a net energy exporter, with significant implications for trade balances and geopolitical positioning.



Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

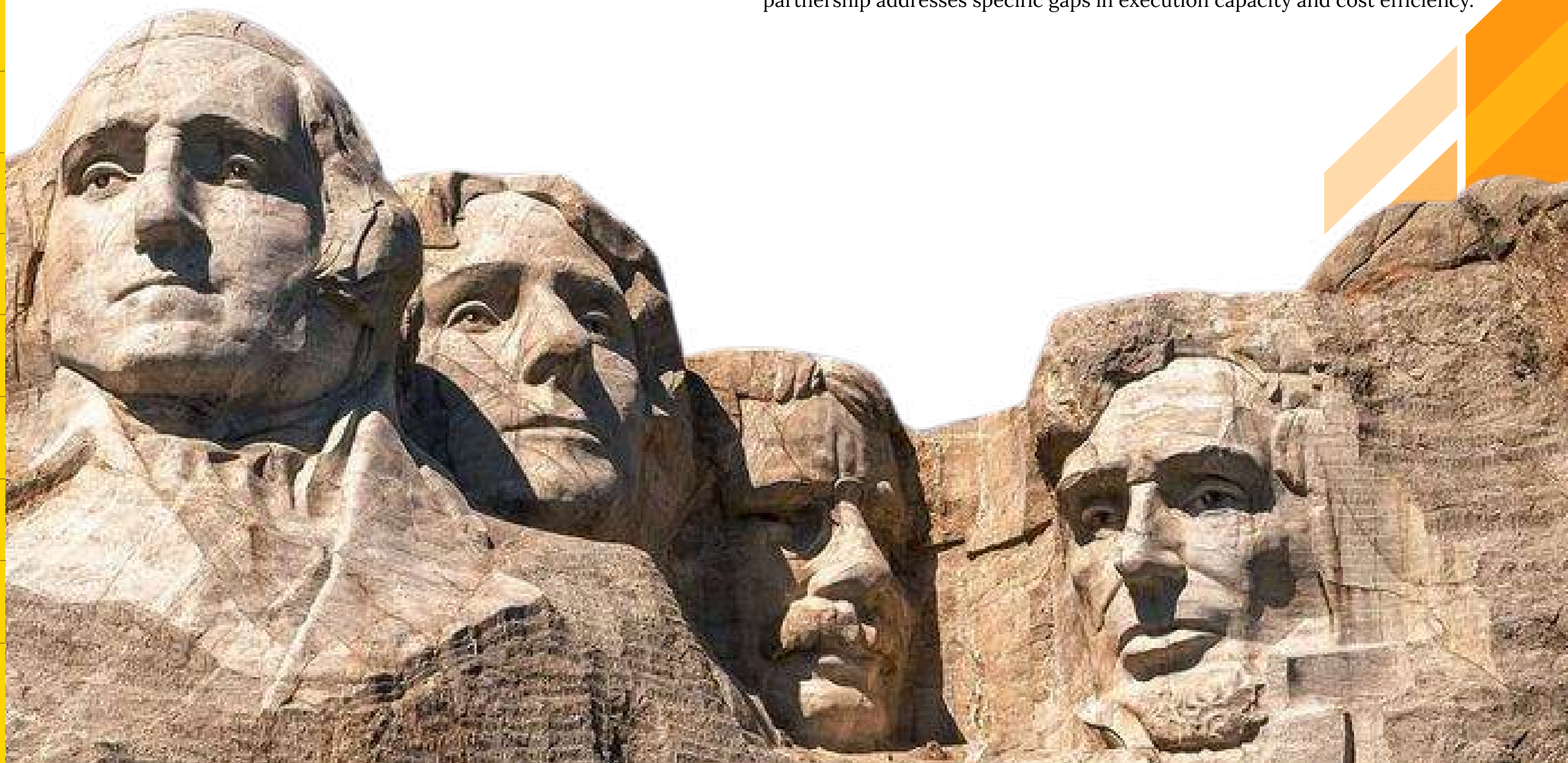
Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

Talent and Immigration

The United States benefits from consistent inflows of skilled workers and international students. Its universities attract large numbers of international graduate students in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields. Its immigration pathways, particularly the H-1B visa program and employment-based green card categories, bring trained professionals into the US workforce in fields where the domestic supply is insufficient.

The combined effect of these factors, consumer market scale, capital availability, R&D investment, technology sector leadership, and talent inflows, is that the United States maintains structural advantages across the industries most relevant to 21st-century economic competition. These advantages are not self-sustaining without continued investment and sound policy, but they represent a base of established capacity that no other country currently matches in breadth or depth. The following chapters examine where competitive pressures are building, and how the US-India partnership addresses specific gaps in execution capacity and cost efficiency.



Chapter

02

US VS CHINA

The Competitive Landscape in 2026

Table of CONTENT

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

➔ **US vs. China: Comparison**

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

To understand why the US-India partnership matters so urgently, one must first understand the competitive pressure driving it. China's rise over the past three decades has been without historical parallel. An economy that represented just 11.6% of US GDP in 2000 grew to represent over 63% in nominal dollar terms by 2025 and exceeded the United States on purchasing power parity measures. More importantly, China has systematically invested in the industries that will define 21st-century power: artificial intelligence, semiconductors, biotechnology, quantum computing, and advanced manufacturing.

Source: World Economics- <https://www.worldeconomics.com/Country-Reviews/China/>

This is not a future threat. It is a present competitive reality. The question for the United States is not whether to respond, but how and with whom.

Where the US Leads: AI Investment and Frontier Innovation

The 2025 Stanford AI Index Report, published in April 2025 and drawing on comprehensive global data, provides the most rigorous available assessment of the US-China AI competition. Its findings are both encouraging and sobering for American policymakers. On the encouraging side: US private AI investment in 2024 reached \$109.1 billion, nearly twelve times China's \$9.3 billion and twenty-four times the UK's \$4.5 billion. US-based institutions produced 40 'notable AI models' in 2024, compared to China's 15 and Europe's 3. AI business adoption in the United States jumped from 55% of organizations in 2023 to 78% in 2024, with organizations reporting generative AI use in business functions more than doubling from 33% to 71%.

The sobering dimension is that the quality gap in AI models is closing faster than many anticipated. Chinese developers, led by DeepSeek, Baidu, Alibaba, and Tencent, have achieved near-parity on several standard benchmarks. China also leads in raw AI patent volume, with 69.7% of global AI patent grants in 2023. However, US patents are cited at dramatically higher rates, reflecting greater real-world impact and foundational importance. China's launch of its \$47.5 billion national semiconductor fund in 2025 signals the intent to close the hardware gap as well.

The United States retains decisive qualitative AI leadership in 2025. US private AI investment of \$109.1 billion is nearly 12x China's \$9.3 billion. US organizations produced 40 notable AI models vs. China's 15. However, on key benchmarks like MMLU and HumanEval, Chinese models closed to within 1-2 percentage points of frontier US models in 2024, a dramatic reduction from double-digit gaps just two years earlier. Source: Stanford AI Index 2025.

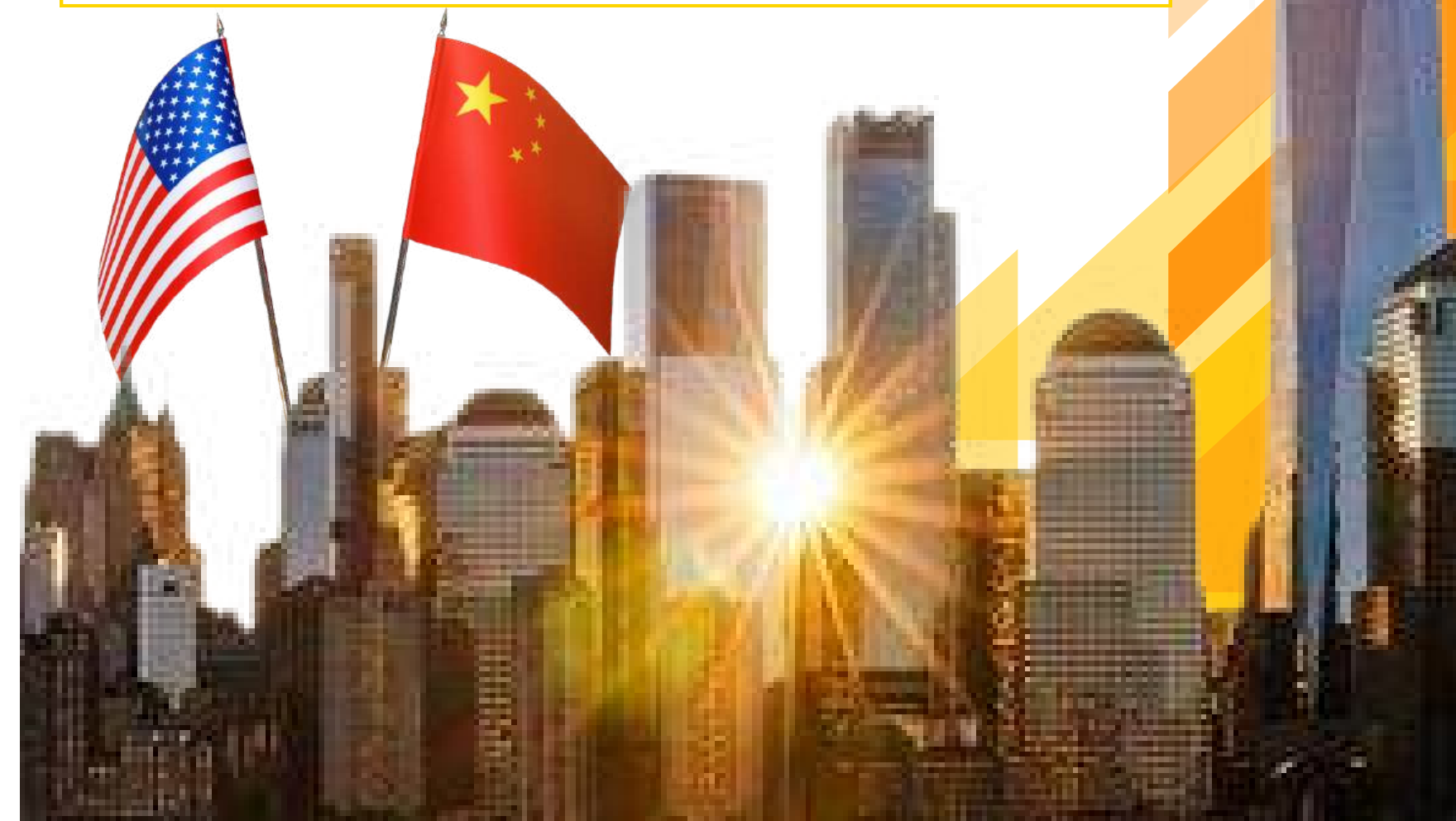


Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale,
Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the
United States

The Legacy of American
Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution
Partner

India's Market and Strategic
Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

R&D Investment: America's Enduring Edge

Beyond AI, the broader R&D picture favors the United States on every quality-adjusted measure. American R&D spending, at 3.4% of GDP and over \$950 billion annually, remains approximately double China's in absolute terms. Private-sector investment drives major R&D in the US, giving the ecosystem a commercial orientation that accelerates the translation of research into products. The United States also leads in Nobel Prize count, top university research output, and the citation impact of its scientific publications.

Source: Stanford HAI AI Index Report 2025 (April 2025); NSF Science & Engineering Indicators 2025; WIPO World Intellectual Property Indicators 2025; Axios coverage Stanford AI Index April 7 2025



Chapter

03

**INDUSTRIAL
STRENGTH OF**
the United States

Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

The United States economy is not merely large in aggregate; it is structurally dominant across the most strategically consequential sectors of the global economy. This sectoral depth is both the source of American power and the context within which the US-India partnership operates. Understanding each sector's profile and its relationship to Indian execution capacity is essential to grasping why the partnership is so deeply embedded in American enterprise.

Defense and Aerospace

The US defense budget for FY2025 stands at \$886 billion, approximately 38% of all global military spending and more than the next ten nations combined. The defense-industrial complex is anchored by firms like Lockheed Martin, Raytheon Technologies, Boeing Defense, Northrop Grumman, and General Dynamics, which collectively require massive engineering, design, and supply chain support networks. India has become an increasingly important node in this ecosystem, particularly in aerospace engineering services, structural analysis, CAD/CAM design, embedded systems development, and Maintenance, Repair & Overhaul (MRO). GE Aerospace, Honeywell, and Pratt & Whitney operate major engineering centers in India supporting US military and commercial aviation programs. The 2025 COMPACT framework explicitly prioritizes defense co-production, with active discussions on co-manufacturing fighter jet components and military electronics.

Semiconductors and Technology Hardware

The US defense budget for FY2025 stands at \$886 billion, approximately 38% of all global military spending and more than the next ten nations combined. The defense-industrial complex is anchored by firms like Lockheed Martin, Raytheon Technologies, Boeing Defense, Northrop Grumman, and General Dynamics, which collectively require massive engineering, design, and supply chain support networks. India has become an increasingly important node in this ecosystem, particularly in aerospace engineering services, structural analysis, CAD/CAM design, embedded systems development, and Maintenance, Repair & Overhaul (MRO). GE Aerospace, Honeywell, and Pratt & Whitney operate major engineering centers in India supporting US military and commercial aviation programs. The 2025 COMPACT framework explicitly prioritizes defense co-production, with active discussions on co-manufacturing fighter jet components and military electronics.



Table of CONTENT

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

Pharmaceuticals and Life Sciences

The US pharmaceutical market exceeded \$625 billion in 2025. American biotech and pharmaceutical firms, Pfizer, Merck, Gilead, Eli Lilly, and Abbott, are the world's most innovative drug developers, responsible for a disproportionate share of new molecular entities. China's R&D intensity, at 2.55% of GDP, has grown dramatically from just 0.9% in 2000. But the quality of that investment, measured by patent citations, commercialization rates, and independent replication of findings, continues to lag the American standard. The gap, however, is narrowing, and the pace of narrowing is accelerating. This is precisely why speed of execution matters so much to American competitiveness: the US must translate its innovation lead into deployed products, services, and capabilities faster than China can replicate them.

each decade. The US-India pharmaceutical relationship, however, operates at a different level: Indian manufacturers supply nearly half of all generic prescriptions dispensed in the United States by volume, and India accounts for over 60% of global vaccine production. There are more than 3,000 US FDA-approved manufacturing facilities in India, the highest number of any country outside the United States. Beyond manufacturing, Indian professionals support clinical research, regulatory affairs, pharmacovigilance, and medical coding at scale, enabling American companies to run leaner, faster drug development programs.



Software, Cloud, and AI Infrastructure

US Big Tech collectively generates over \$1.7 trillion in annual revenues, with Microsoft, Amazon (AWS), Google (Alphabet), Meta, Oracle, and Salesforce dominating the global software and cloud landscape. India is foundational to their delivery model. AWS runs its Americas HQ2 from Hyderabad. Microsoft's Azure India engineering team in Bengaluru and Hyderabad is integral to global cloud product development.

Financial Services

The US financial services sector generates over \$5.2 trillion annually, encompassing banking, insurance, asset management, and fintech. The India relationship in this sector has matured remarkably over the past decade. JPMorgan Chase employs over 50,000 professionals in India, its single largest global workforce center, performing technology engineering, quantitative analytics, compliance operations, and risk management functions. Goldman Sachs, Citi, American Express, Wells Fargo, and Fidelity operate GCCs of between 6,000 and 30,000 employees in India. These are not back-office functions in the traditional sense: they include front-office analytics, algorithmic trading support, real-time compliance monitoring, and cybersecurity operations.

Source: US DoD FY2025 Budget; SIA Semiconductor 2025; IQVIA Institute 2025; IDC Cloud 2025; Federal Reserve Financial Accounts 2025



Chapter

04

**THE LEGACY
OF AMERICAN
Innovation**

Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale,
Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the
United States

 **The Legacy of American
Innovation**

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution
Partner

India's Market and Strategic
Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

Innovation is America's most durable competitive advantage, and the one that, paradoxically, creates the greatest need for the India partnership. The United States has been the origin point of virtually every transformative technology of the past century: the transistor, the internet, the personal computer, the smartphone, cloud computing, CRISPR gene editing, mRNA vaccines, and large language models. This is not coincidental. It reflects a unique institutional infrastructure, the combination of world-class research universities, deep venture capital markets, immigrant talent pipelines, strong intellectual property protections, and a culture that rewards risk-taking and tolerates failure.

In 2025, American innovation leadership is most visibly manifested in artificial intelligence. The Stanford AI Index 2025 confirms that US organizations produced 40 notable AI models in 2024, roughly 2.7 times China's output and more than thirteen times Europe's output. US private AI investment hit \$109.1 billion, funding an ecosystem that extends from OpenAI and Anthropic at the frontier to thousands of enterprise AI startups applying these capabilities across every industry. The FDA approved 223 AI-enabled medical devices in 2023 alone, up from just 6 in 2015, illustrating the pace at which US AI innovation is translating into real-world applications. The cost of querying an AI model at GPT-3.5 capability dropped from 20.00 per million tokens in November 2022 to just \$0.07 in October 2024, a 280-fold reduction in two years, democratizing access to US-built AI tools globally.



America's innovation pipeline has never been more productive. But innovation is only the first step. The nation that wins the 21st century will be the one that can translate breakthroughs into deployed products, scaled infrastructure, and real-world impact at speed. That translation requires execution capacity, and execution capacity at scale requires India.



Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale,
Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the
United States

 **The Legacy of American
Innovation**

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution
Partner

India's Market and Strategic
Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

US R&D investment stands at approximately \$950 billion annually, representing 3.4% of GDP, the highest intensity among large economies. This investment flows through a sophisticated ecosystem: federal laboratories like NIH, DARPA, and national labs generate foundational research; research universities like MIT, Stanford, and Caltech translate it into applicable knowledge; and a private sector that funds over 70% of total R&D commercializes it. The result is a consistently replenishing pipeline of innovation that competitors have spent decades attempting to replicate without success.

Looking at the historical arc, US inventions have defined every major technological era. The 1940s and 50s gave the world the transistor (Bell Labs) and the first programmable computer. The 1960s and 70s produced the internet's foundational architecture (ARPANET), GPS, and the MRI scanner. The 1980s and 90s brought the personal computer, the World Wide Web, and recombinant DNA technology. The 2000s introduced the smartphone and cloud computing. The 2020s have delivered mRNA vaccines and large language models, two technologies that may prove as transformative as any in the preceding decades.

The challenge in 2025 is not the generation of ideas. It is the velocity and cost of turning those ideas into a competitive advantage before rivals can reverse-engineer, replicate, or leapfrog them. That is where the execution gap becomes the decisive variable.

Sources: Stanford HAI AI Index 2025; NSF Science & Engineering Indicators 2025; Smithsonian History of American Innovation; BEA R&D Satellite Account 2025



Chapter

05

The
EXECUTION GAP

Table of CONTENT

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

The United States faces a structural mismatch between the ambition of its technological and industrial agenda and its domestic capacity to deliver on that agenda at the required speed and cost. This mismatch, the execution gap, is not a new phenomenon, but it has widened materially over the past decade as the pace of technological change has accelerated while domestic talent supply has failed to keep pace with demand.

Three forces drive the gap:

1

The first is the cost of skilled labor. Engineering and technology talent in the United States has become among the most expensive in the world, driven by years of excess demand over supply. A mid-level software engineer in a major US technology hub now costs between \$165,000 and \$215,000 in total annual compensation. A senior AI engineer costs \$210,000 to \$290,000. When an organization needs to build a 500-person engineering team, the annual labor cost alone runs to \$92 to \$110 million, before infrastructure, benefits, overhead, or real estate. For large firms, this is manageable; for the vast ecosystem of mid-market companies and startups that actually drive most innovation, it creates a ceiling on scale and speed.

2

The second force is talent scarcity. The Bureau of Labor Statistics and independent workforce analyses consistently identify over 400,000 unfilled software engineering positions, more than 600,000 cybersecurity vacancies, and approximately 200,000 AI and data science roles that organizations cannot fill. The CompTIA Tech Jobs Report 2025 documents that demand for technical talent across the US economy is growing at three to four times the rate of domestic supply. These are not temporary imbalances; they reflect decade-long underinvestment in technical education, demographic constraints on the working-age population, and the exponential pace of technology adoption, creating demand faster than universities can train graduates.

3

The third force is time. A typical senior technical hire in the United States takes between 45 and 90 days from opening a position to accepting an offer, followed by additional onboarding time before productivity peaks. Annual tech-sector attrition runs approximately 18%. These dynamics mean that scaling a US-only engineering team from 10 to 100 people realistically takes 9 to 18 months and requires continuous recruiting effort just to hold steady. In a competitive environment where the difference between first-to-market and second-to-market can define an entire product category, this timeline is often prohibitive.



Table of CONTENT

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

Companies that implement a US + India hybrid model report 30–40% faster product release cycles, 50–60% reduction in technical debt backlogs, and 2–3x improvement in QA throughput. The India model is not slower, it is faster, because teams can operate around the clock across time zones. Source: Everest Group GCC Value Assessment 2025.

The time-zone complementarity between the United States and India is a practical asset that is consistently underappreciated. India is 9.5 to 12.5 hours ahead of the US time zones. A US product manager who reviews work at the end of the day and queues tasks for the India team wakes up to completed deliverables the next morning. A properly structured US-India team effectively runs a 24-hour development cycle without requiring anyone to work night shifts at premium pay rates. Over months and years, this compresses product timelines in ways that are not achievable through domestic hiring alone, regardless of budget.

Sources: BLS OEWS 2025; CompTIA Tech Jobs Report 2025; SHRM Benchmarks 2025; Everest Group GCC Value Assessment 2025; LinkedIn Workforce Report 2025



Chapter

06

INDIA AS

the Execution Partner

Table of CONTENT

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

➔ **India as the Execution Partner**

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

India's emergence as the world's premier execution partner for American enterprise is one of the defining economic developments of the early 21st century. It is not a product of accident or low-cost arbitrage alone; it is the result of three decades of sustained investment in human capital, digital infrastructure, and institutional capability, layered on top of a linguistic and democratic affinity with the United States that no other large developing economy can replicate.

The Economic Context: India in 2026

India's nominal GDP reached \$4.13 trillion in 2025, according to the IMF World Economic Outlook October 2025, making it the world's fourth-largest economy, surpassing Japan in the middle of the year. This milestone is not merely symbolic. It reflects the materialization of a growth trajectory that has seen India's economy triple in size over the past decade. Real GDP grew 8.2% in Q2 FY 2025-26, a six-quarter high, and the Reserve Bank of India revised its full-year FY2025-26 growth forecast upward to 7.3%, citing improving inflation, government capital expenditure front-loading, and resilient private consumption. Services exports, the backbone of the India-US commercial relationship, expanded 8.65% in April-November 2025 to an estimated \$270 billion.

The government of India's Press Information Bureau described 2025 as a defining year in India's economic ascent, noting that nominal GDP had tripled from approximately \$1.3 trillion in FY 2014-15 to \$4.13 trillion in 2025, cumulative FDI inflows had crossed \$1.05 trillion, and the country's digital economy was on track to reach \$1 trillion by 2029.

India is now the third-largest startup ecosystem in the world, with over 100,000 registered startups and more unicorns than all but the United States and China. It is, in the most concrete financial terms, a different country than it was even five years ago.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| 8.2% India Real GDP Q2 FY2025-26 | 7.3% RBI FY26 Full-Year Forecast | 4 World's Largest Economy 2025 | \$1T Digital Economy Target by 2029 |
|--|--|--|---|



Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

The Human Capital Advantage

If there is a single factor that makes India irreplaceable as an execution partner for the United States, it is human capital. India produces approximately 2.55 million STEM graduates annually, second only to China in raw volume, but unique in the combination of English proficiency, democratic institutional context, and alignment with American technology standards. Engineering graduates alone number 1.5 million per year. The total IT and technology workforce exceeds 5 million professionals. According to NASSCOM's 2025 data, over 120,000 AI and ML professionals work within India's GCC ecosystem alone, supported by 185 dedicated AI/ML Centers of Excellence.

The demographic dimension reinforces this advantage over a long horizon. India's median age is 28 years – compared to 38 in the United States, 38 in China, and 48 in Japan. This means India's working-age population will continue to expand for decades while those of its competitors age and contract. The Indian workforce is not merely large today;

it is growing into a larger and more experienced state at precisely the moment when global demand for technical talent is accelerating.

Notably, according to the University Grants Commission of India, 43% of STEM graduates in 2025 are women – a figure that rivals or exceeds comparable metrics in most advanced economies and signals the breadth and depth of the talent pipeline.

The GCC Ecosystem: From Cost Center to Strategic Hub

Nothing illustrates India's evolution as an execution partner more clearly than the transformation of Global Capability Centers. What began in the 1990s as offshore back-office operations, call centers, data entry, basic IT support, has evolved into a network of 1,950+ strategic innovation hubs employing 1.9 million professionals and generating \$64.6 billion in annual revenue. These numbers, from NASSCOM's GCC Annual Report 2024 and the NASSCOM-Zinnov 5-Year Journey Report 2025, represent approximately 45% of all GCC talent globally based in a single country.

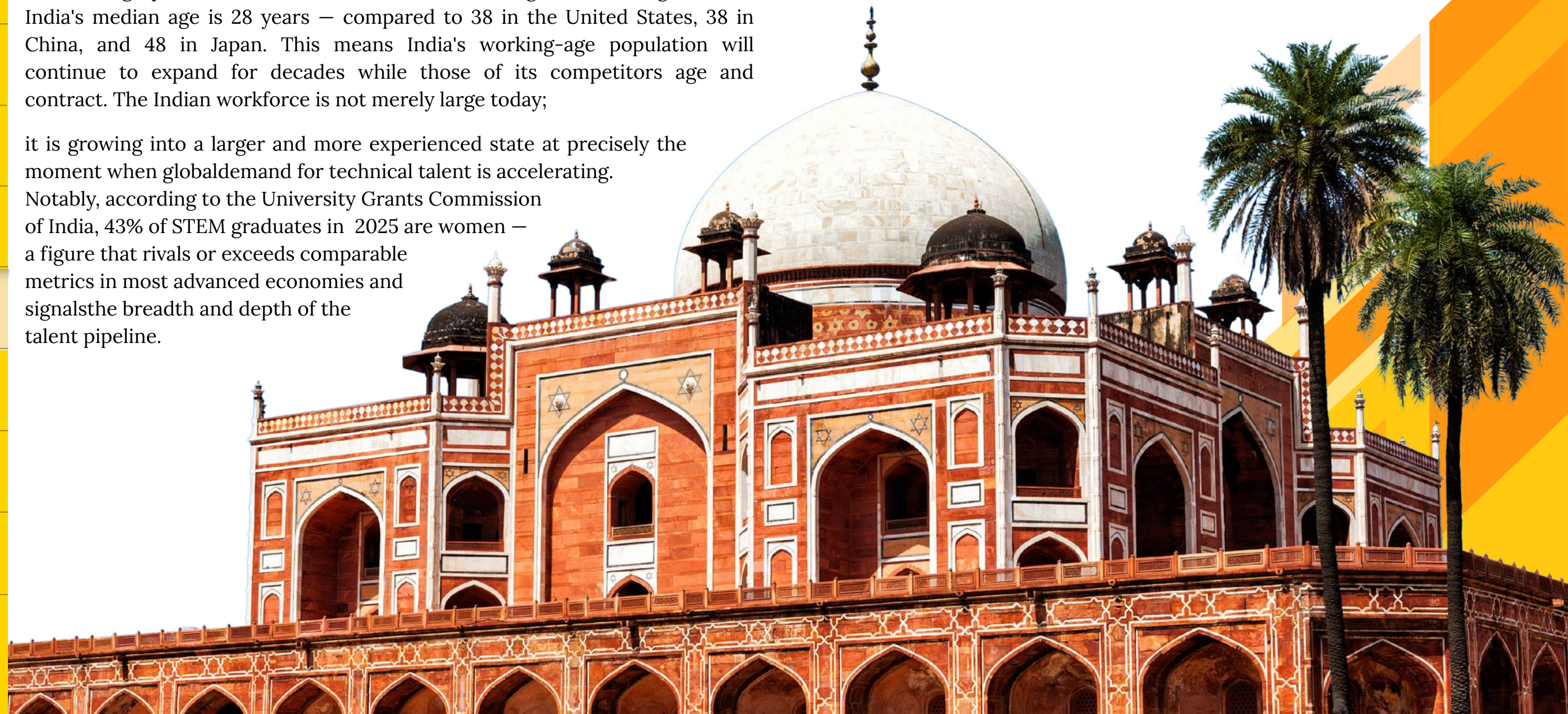


Table of CONTENT

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

→ **India as the Execution Partner**

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

The nature of GCC work has changed as dramatically as the scale. Today's India GCC is not maintaining legacy systems, it is building frontier AI applications, designing next-generation semiconductor architectures, running quantitative risk models for Wall Street, managing cloud infrastructure that serves billions of users, and leading global product development teams. JPMorgan's Bengaluru center houses over 50,000 professionals, including quant researchers, cybersecurity engineers, and data scientists who work on the bank's most sophisticated technical challenges. Goldman Sachs' India team contributes to fixed income analytics and algorithmic trading. Google's Hyderabad center has engineers who lead globally on Search and Maps features.

India's GCC ecosystem is projected to reach \$110 billion in revenue by 2030, with over 2,100 centers and 2.5 to 2.8 million employees. GCCs now account for nearly 40% of India's entire Grade-A commercial office absorption. Source: NASSCOM-Zinnov India GCC Landscape Report 2025.

The sectoral mix of GCCs tells its own story about the depth of the US-India relationship. Technology and software GCCs represent the largest segment, but financial services GCCs are growing rapidly, as are healthcare and pharmaceutical centers. Energy and infrastructure firms, including GE, Bechtel, and Fluor, run engineering design centers supporting global project delivery. Aerospace companies like Boeing and Lockheed Martin operate structural analysis and embedded systems teams. The breadth of this ecosystem means that virtually every major US industrial sector has already found its India execution model and is deepening it.

Digital Infrastructure: The Platform for Scale

India's digital public infrastructure, often abbreviated as DPI, has created the operational foundation on which enterprise-scale GCC operations can be built and scaled. Aadhaar, the world's largest biometric digital identity system with 1.3 billion enrolled citizens, eliminates the friction of identity verification across every business and government transaction. The Unified Payments Interface (UPI) processed 172 billion transactions in 2024, growing nine times since FY2018, and has become a global reference model for real-time payment infrastructure. Internet penetration now reaches 900 million users, India's third-largest internet population in the world, with 4G and increasingly 5G coverage extending to tier-2 and tier-3 cities that are the next frontier of GCC expansion. Global hyperscalers have committed over \$20 billion in India data center investment by 2027, reflecting their bet that India's digital economy and its role as a global service delivery hub will grow dramatically in scale.



Chapter

07

**INDIA'S MARKET
AND STRATEGIC**

Value to the US

Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

India's value to the United States is not limited to what it produces on behalf of American companies. It is also, in its own right, one of the world's most consequential consumer markets and a geopolitical asset of growing importance. These two dimensions, operational execution and strategic alignment, together make India's role in American global leadership uniquely multidimensional.

A Consumer Market of Extraordinary Scale

With 1.4 billion people, a median age of 28, and a rapidly expanding middle class, India represents the world's largest untapped consumer opportunity. The combination of rising incomes, accelerating digital penetration, urbanization, and a young population with aspirational consumption patterns creates conditions for sustained market expansion across virtually every sector. India's retail and e-commerce market is estimated at \$883 billion in 2024, growing at 12 to 15% annually. Digital payments, already processing over \$3 trillion in annual transaction value via UPI, are growing at 25% per year. The healthcare market, valued at \$370 billion and growing at 16% annually, is attracting significant US investment in insurance, health technology, diagnostics, and hospital infrastructure.

For US companies, India is simultaneously a manufacturing and services base and a revenue market of growing strategic importance. Amazon and Walmart (via Flipkart) are competing intensely for India's e-commerce growth. Microsoft Azure and AWS are building cloud infrastructure for India's expanding digital economy while also serving Indian enterprises globally. Apple has established iPhone assembly in Chennai through Foxconn partnerships, targeting both the Indian consumer market and export diversification from China. Tesla is evaluating India as both a manufacturing and sales market. The depth and breadth of US corporate presence in India reflects this dual logic: India is where you make things, and increasingly, where you sell them too.

Bilateral Trade: The 2025 Data and the \$500 Billion Target

The most current official trade data from the US Trade Representative shows a bilateral relationship of substantial scale and accelerating trajectory. In 2024, total US-India goods and services trade reached \$212.3 billion, an increase of 8.3% from 2023. Goods trade accounted for \$129.2 billion, with US goods exports to India of \$41.5 billion and US goods imports from India of \$87.3 billion. Services trade was more balanced: US services exports to India reached \$41.8 billion, while US services imports from India, primarily IT services, engineering, and business process work, stood at \$41.6 billion.

India's perspective on the trade relationship shows even stronger momentum. India's total exports to the United States in FY2025 reached \$86.51 billion, up from \$77.51 billion in FY2024, making the US India's single largest export destination. Total India-US bilateral goods trade in FY2025 hit a record \$132.2 billion, up from \$119.71 billion in FY2024. These figures reflect both the growing scale of Indian manufacturing capacity and the deepening integration of Indian services with American enterprise operations.

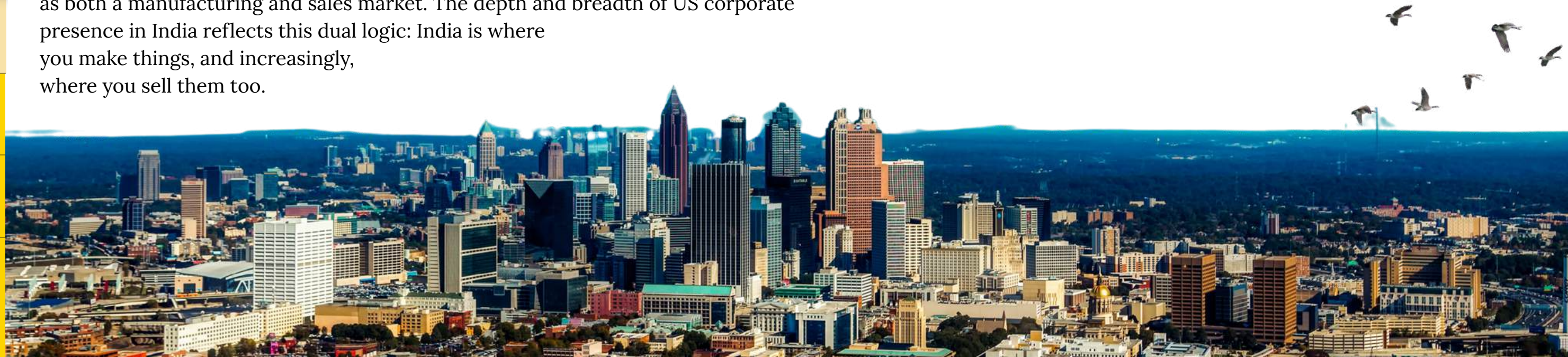


Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

 **India's Market and Strategic Value to the US**

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

The Geopolitical Dimension

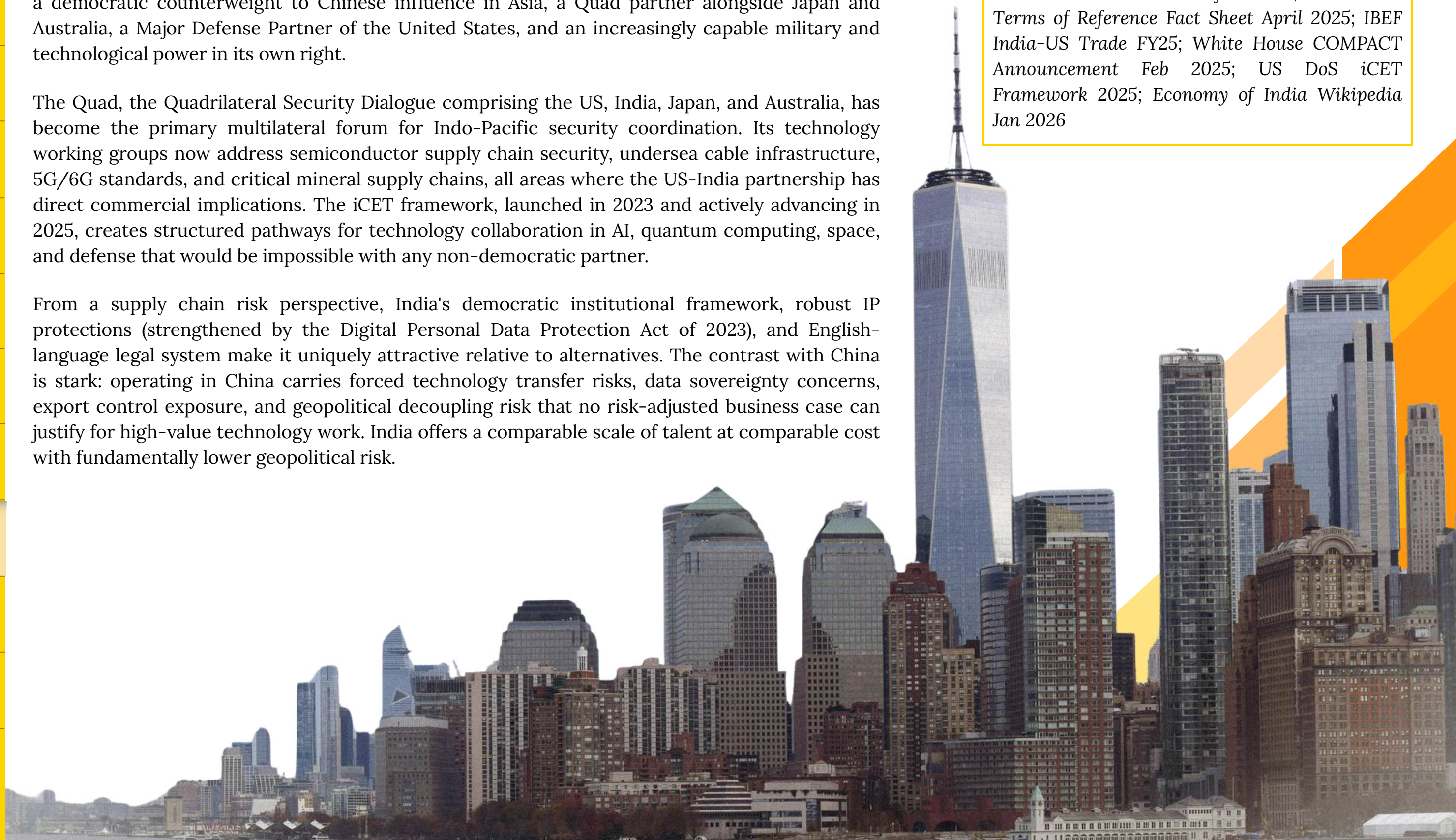
Beyond trade and investment, India's geopolitical value to the United States has never been greater. In an era of renewed great-power competition, India occupies a uniquely valuable position: a democratic counterweight to Chinese influence in Asia, a Quad partner alongside Japan and Australia, a Major Defense Partner of the United States, and an increasingly capable military and technological power in its own right.

The Quad, the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue comprising the US, India, Japan, and Australia, has become the primary multilateral forum for Indo-Pacific security coordination. Its technology working groups now address semiconductor supply chain security, undersea cable infrastructure, 5G/6G standards, and critical mineral supply chains, all areas where the US-India partnership has direct commercial implications. The iCET framework, launched in 2023 and actively advancing in 2025, creates structured pathways for technology collaboration in AI, quantum computing, space, and defense that would be impossible with any non-democratic partner.

From a supply chain risk perspective, India's democratic institutional framework, robust IP protections (strengthened by the Digital Personal Data Protection Act of 2023), and English-language legal system make it uniquely attractive relative to alternatives. The contrast with China is stark: operating in China carries forced technology transfer risks, data sovereignty concerns, export control exposure, and geopolitical decoupling risk that no risk-adjusted business case can justify for high-value technology work. India offers a comparable scale of talent at comparable cost with fundamentally lower geopolitical risk.



Sources: USTR India Profile 2025; USTR BTA Terms of Reference Fact Sheet April 2025; IBEF India-US Trade FY25; White House COMPACT Announcement Feb 2025; US DoS iCET Framework 2025; Economy of India Wikipedia Jan 2026



Chapter

08

**THE
PARTNERSHIP
WORK**

Sector by Sector

Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

The strategic argument for the US-India partnership is compelling at an abstract level. But it is in the operational detail, the specific ways in which Indian talent, infrastructure, and capability are integrated into American enterprise workflows, that the partnership's depth and durability become fully visible. This chapter examines how the relationship functions in practice across the eight sectors where engagement is deepest.

Technology and Software

Software and IT services remain the cornerstone of the US-India economic relationship, and the depth of engagement has evolved far beyond its outsourcing origins. In 2025, Indian engineers in GCCs own entire product lines, lead global AI research programs, and manage cloud infrastructure serving billions of users. Microsoft's Azure India engineering teams in Bengaluru and Hyderabad contribute to core cloud platform development, not peripheral features. Google's 10,000+ India employees work on Search algorithms, Maps infrastructure, Android OS development, and Gemini AI research. Amazon's Hyderabad hub, effectively its Americas HQ2, houses engineering teams responsible for core AWS services, Alexa AI development, and marketplace technology. IBM's 100,000+ India employees, the company's largest workforce anywhere outside the US, drive consulting, AI (Watson), cloud architecture, and quantum computing research. The pattern is consistent across Salesforce, Oracle, Cisco, and hundreds of mid-market US software companies: India is not where you send work you don't want to do in America. It is where you build the capability you cannot afford to build only in America.

Healthcare and Pharmaceuticals

The US-India pharmaceutical relationship is one of the most consequential bilateral supply chain dependencies in the world. Indian pharmaceutical companies supply nearly half of all generic prescriptions dispensed in the United States by volume in 2025, and over 3,000 US FDA-approved manufacturing facilities operate in India, the highest number outside the United States. Firms like Sun Pharma, Dr. Reddy's, Cipla, Lupin, and Aurobindo have become essential to American drug supply security. When the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted pharmaceutical supply chains, India's manufacturing capacity was a critical stabilizing factor for the US healthcare system.

Beyond manufacturing, India supports the entire drug development value chain. Clinical research organizations in India manage approximately 20% of global clinical trials by volume, offering diverse patient populations, established regulatory infrastructure, and cost advantages of 50 to 70% relative to US equivalents. India is also the world's largest vaccine manufacturer by volume, responsible for over 60% of global vaccine production, a strategic asset of extraordinary importance given the lessons of COVID-19. Medical coding and revenue cycle management, critical to the administrative functioning of US hospital systems, is almost entirely conducted in India, with India-based professionals holding US standard certifications from AAPC and AHIMA.



Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

Financial Services

The maturation of the US financial services GCC ecosystem in India has been one of the most significant structural developments in global finance over the past decade. JPMorgan Chase's India workforce of over 50,000 is not merely supporting routine transactions; it is running technology platforms, building quantitative trading models, managing cybersecurity operations, and conducting compliance monitoring for one of the world's largest financial institutions. Goldman Sachs' Bengaluru center houses quant researchers and fixed income analysts performing work indistinguishable from their counterparts on Wall Street. Citi's 30,000+ India employees span treasury technology, transaction banking, and risk management functions. American Express has built its global analytics and fraud detection capabilities substantially through its India center.

The fintech wave has added a new dimension to this relationship. India-developed payment technologies, including UPI-inspired architectures, are influencing how US fintech firms think about real-time payment infrastructure. Indian engineers are building the next generation of financial technology for the American market from centers in Hyderabad, Pune, and Mumbai, a reversal of the traditional technology-flows dynamic that reflects India's growing technical maturity.



Aerospace, Defense, and Engineering Services

India's engineering services sector, encompassing structural analysis, computational fluid dynamics, CAD/CAM design, embedded systems, and systems integration, is a critical support layer for US aerospace and defense firms. GE Aerospace's Bengaluru John F. Welch Technology Centre is one of GE's largest R&D centers in the world, conducting research in aviation systems, materials science, and power electronics. Boeing's India engineering center supports design, analysis, and manufacturing engineering for commercial and defense programs. Honeywell, Pratt & Whitney, and Raytheon all operate significant engineering centers. The US-India COMPACT of 2025 has elevated defense co-production, including potential co-manufacturing of jet engine components and military electronics, as a priority, which will deepen this already substantial relationship.

Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership

Conclusion

Energy, Infrastructure, and Other Sectors

The energy sector partnership, formalized through the US-India Strategic Clean Energy Partnership (SCEP), covers grid management, renewable energy project engineering, and green hydrogen technology development. US energy firms, including GE Vernova, Bechtel, Fluor, and Black & Veatch, run engineering centers in India supporting global project delivery.

As the clean energy transition accelerates, the demand for energy engineering talent will grow substantially, and India's engineering colleges are already producing graduates specialized in solar, wind, grid, and hydrogen technologies at a scale that American institutions cannot match.

In retail and e-commerce, supply chain technology, logistics analytics, and customer operations for US companies are extensively managed from India. In education, academic collaboration between US and Indian universities has produced joint research programs, shared laboratories, and significant flows of Indian graduate students who contribute to American research capacity. In agriculture and food technology, supply chain analytics and farm management technology for US agribusiness increasingly rely on India-based data and software teams.

Sources: NASSCOM 2025; Company GCC profiles (IBM, Google, JPMorgan, Microsoft); Economy of India Jan 2026; USTR; White House COMPACT Feb 2025; US-India SCEP Framework 2025



Chapter

09

**MAINTAINING
US LEADERSHIP:**

The Strategic Case

Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

 **Maintaining US Leadership**

Conclusion

The evidence assembled in the preceding chapters points toward a single, actionable conclusion: the United States-India partnership is not a nice-to-have complement to American economic strategy. It is a structural necessity for maintaining US technological and economic leadership in a world where the pace of competition has accelerated and the margin for execution failure has narrowed.

The Cost Arithmetic of Scale

For US enterprises operating at any meaningful scale, the cost differential between US-only and US+India execution models is not marginal, it is transformative. Consider the challenge of building a 500-person engineering team in 2025. In the United States, blended total compensation including benefits, employer taxes, and overhead runs to between \$92 million and \$110 million per year. The equivalent team based in an Indian Tier-1 GCC city costs between \$22 million and \$35 million, a saving of \$57 million to \$80 million annually. Applied to AI and data science teams, clinical research operations, compliance functions, or cybersecurity centers, the savings are of similar magnitude. Over a five-year horizon, a US company that operates a 1,000-person India GCC alongside its US core team will have reinvested \$200 to \$400 million in freed capital into product development, market expansion, and shareholder returns that would otherwise have gone to salary overhead.

This is not a theoretical calculation. It is the documented experience of every major US firm that has established GCC operations in India, and the reason why the GCC ecosystem has grown from near-zero in 1990 to \$64.6 billion in annual revenue in 2025, with a trajectory toward \$110 billion by 2030.

The firms that have deepened their India relationships the most aggressively, JPMorgan, IBM, Google, Microsoft, Goldman Sachs, are precisely the firms that have sustained the highest rates of technology investment, product innovation, and market growth over the same period. The India execution model does not trade quality for cost. It enables quality at a cost that makes continuous innovation financially sustainable.

Speed, Risk, and the Competitive Clock

Beyond cost, the India execution advantage delivers speed. A properly structured US-India team operating across time zones can compress software development timelines, accelerate quality assurance cycles, and deliver products to market 30 to 40% faster than US-only models, according to Everest Group's 2025 GCC value assessment. In a technology-competitive environment where the difference between first and second to market can determine market category leadership, this acceleration is not a nice-to-have; it is a strategic weapon.



Table of CONTENT

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

➔ **Maintaining US Leadership**

Conclusion

The risk comparison between India and alternative offshore destinations is equally clear. China carries geopolitical decoupling risk, forced technology transfer concerns, export control exposure, and data sovereignty issues that make it unsuitable for high-value technology work for any US firm operating in controlled technology sectors. Eastern Europe, while offering strong technical talent and EU regulatory alignment, operates at a fraction of India's scale and faces elevated geopolitical risk from the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. Southeast Asian markets, Vietnam, Malaysia, and the Philippines, offer cost advantages but lack the depth of technical talent pipeline and ecosystem maturity that India has built over 30 years.

India's risk profile in 2025 is not flawless; the USTR continues to monitor intellectual property enforcement practices, and India's regulatory environment for foreign investment in certain sectors remains complex. But the trajectory is clearly improving: the Digital Personal Data Protection Act of 2023 aligns India's data governance framework with global standards, the COMPACT and BTA frameworks create structured mechanisms for resolving trade frictions, and India's continued democratic institutional stability provides a governance foundation that no authoritarian alternative can offer.

The 2030 Horizon

Looking five years ahead, the partnership's trajectory is strongly positive in every dimension. India's GCC ecosystem is projected to reach \$110 billion in revenue by 2030 with over 2,100 centers and 2.5 to 2.8 million employees. India's nominal GDP is on track to reach \$7.3 trillion by 2030, making it the third-largest economy in the world, ahead of Germany and Japan. The Trump-Modi bilateral trade target of \$500 billion by 2030 is ambitious but achievable if the BTA negotiations produce meaningful tariff and market access progress. India's digital economy is on track to reach \$1 trillion, its AI talent pool is projected to more than double, and its role in global pharmaceutical supply chains is deepening with each year.

The US-India relationship of 2030 will not look like that of 2025 in the same way that 2025 looks dramatically different from 2015. The structural forces driving convergence, complementary demographics, aligned democratic values, mutually reinforcing economic needs, and shared strategic concerns about China's trajectory are accelerating, not decelerating. The firms, policymakers, and institutions that position themselves most intelligently for this convergence today will hold the strongest competitive positions in the decade that follows.

Sources: Everest Group GCC Value Assessment 2025; NASSCOM-Zinnov 2025; IMF WEO Oct 2025; PIB India Dec 2025; USTR BTA April 2025; Stanford AI Index 2025



Table of **CONTENT**

Executive Summary

The US Economy: Scale, Strength, and Stability

US vs. China: Comparison

Industrial Strength of the United States

The Legacy of American Innovation

The Execution Gap

India as the Execution Partner

India's Market and Strategic Value to the US

How the Partnership Works

Maintaining US Leadership



Conclusion

Why This Partnership Is Non-Negotiable

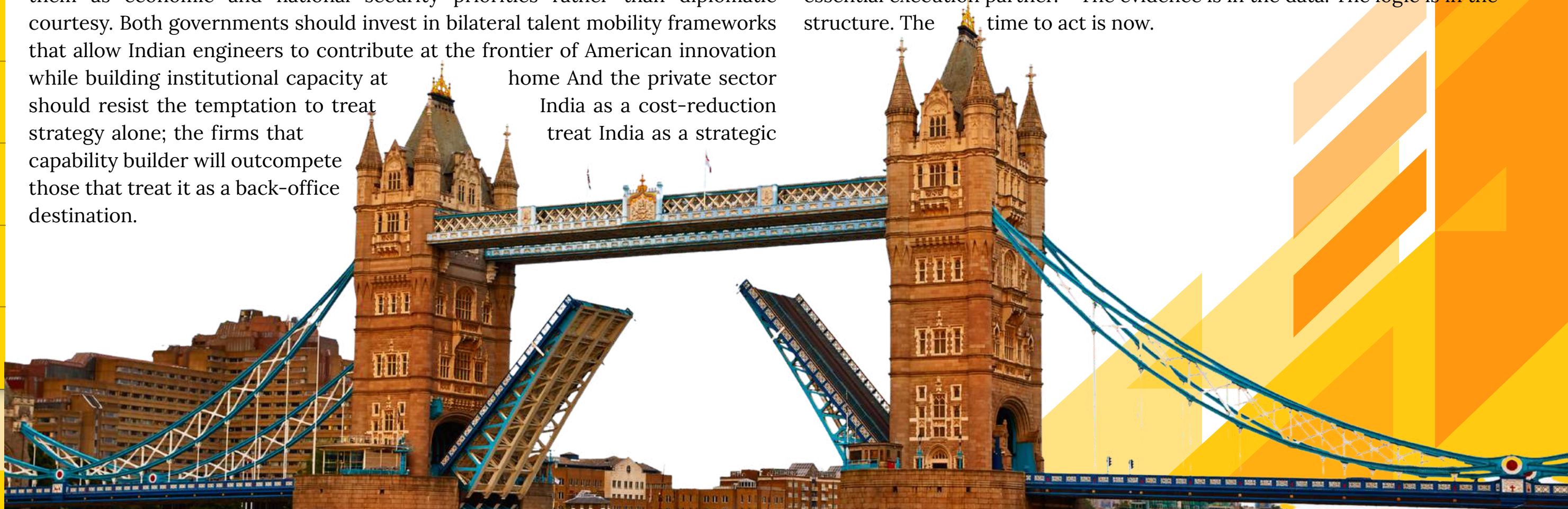
Every chapter of this report arrives at the same place from a different direction: the United States and India need each other in ways that are structural, not incidental, and that will only deepen over the coming decade.

The United States needs India's talent, 2.55 million STEM graduates annually, 5 million technology professionals, and 1.9 million GCC workers already embedded in American enterprise workflows. It needs India's cost efficiency, a 5 to 8 times labor cost advantage across engineering, analytics, and operations, which makes continuous innovation financially sustainable. It needs India's execution capacity, 1,950 GCCs operating 24 hours a day, accelerating product development cycles by 30 to 40%, and providing the scale that no other talent market can offer. And it needs India's strategic alignment, a democratic partner, a Quad ally, a Major Defense Partner, and an increasingly powerful counterweight to Chinese influence in the world's most consequential region.

India, in turn, needs the United States. It needs American capital, cumulative US FDI of \$70.65 billion through March 2025, and growing. It needs access to American technology, the iCET frameworks that enable knowledge transfer in AI, semiconductors, quantum, and defense, and the commercial relationships that push Indian engineers and institutions toward global frontier standards. It needs the US market, the world's largest, for its pharmaceuticals, services, software, and manufactured goods. And it needs American geopolitical backing to navigate a neighborhood that includes China and to assert its position in global governance frameworks.

The recommendations that follow from this analysis are concrete. US companies should accelerate GCC formation, particularly in India's tier-2 cities, where cost and talent advantages are most favorable and attrition rates are lowest. Policymakers should maintain momentum on the BTA and iCET agendas, treating them as economic and national security priorities rather than diplomatic courtesies. Both governments should invest in bilateral talent mobility frameworks that allow Indian engineers to contribute at the frontier of American innovation while building institutional capacity at home. And the private sector should resist the temptation to treat India as a cost-reduction strategy alone; the firms that treat India as a strategic capability builder will outcompete those that treat it as a back-office destination.

American leadership in the 21st century will not be secured by innovation alone. It will be secured by innovation plus execution, the ability to move from breakthrough to deployment at a pace and scale that no competitor can match. India is, today and for the foreseeable future, America's most essential execution partner. The evidence is in the data. The logic is in the structure. The time to act is now.

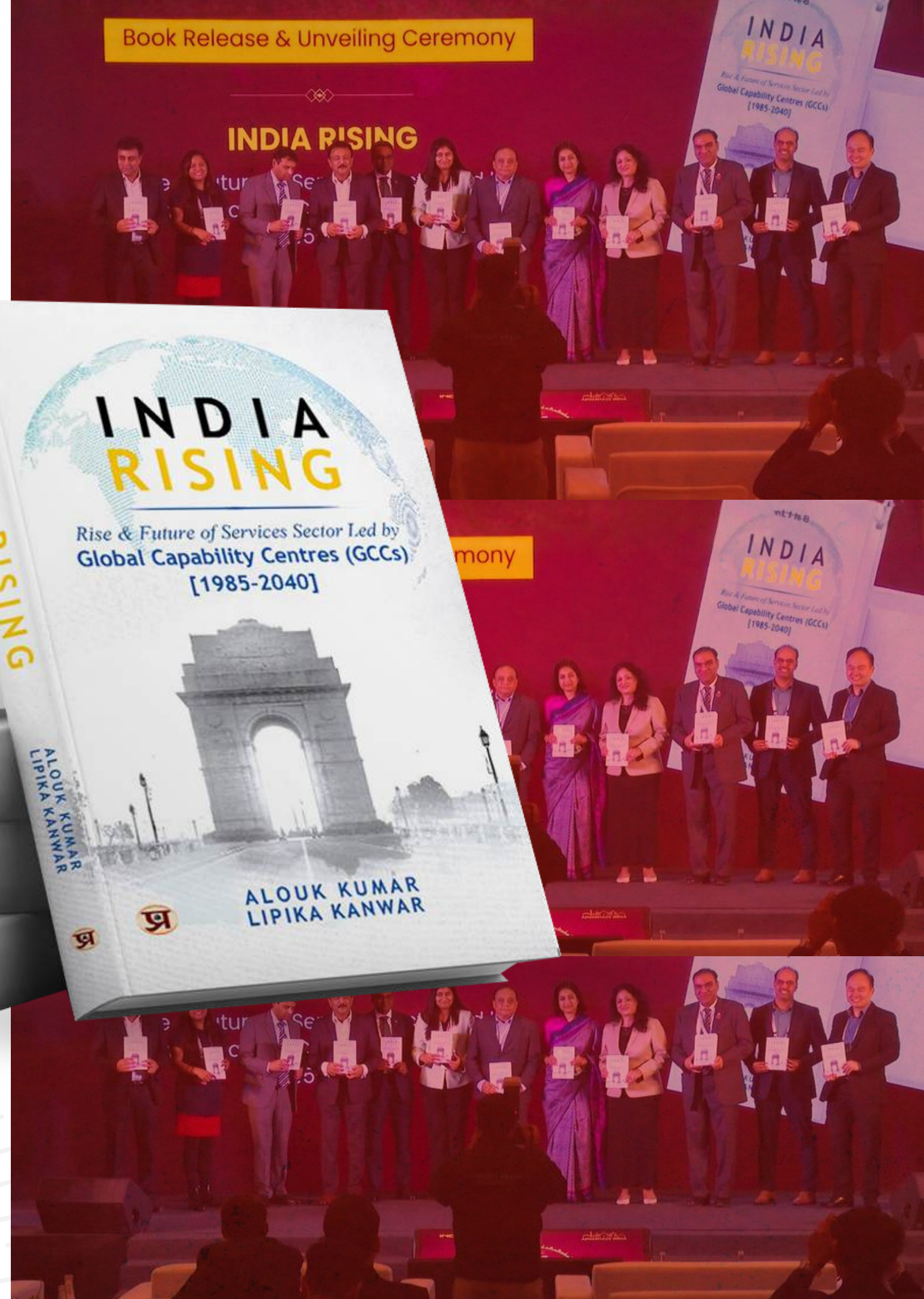
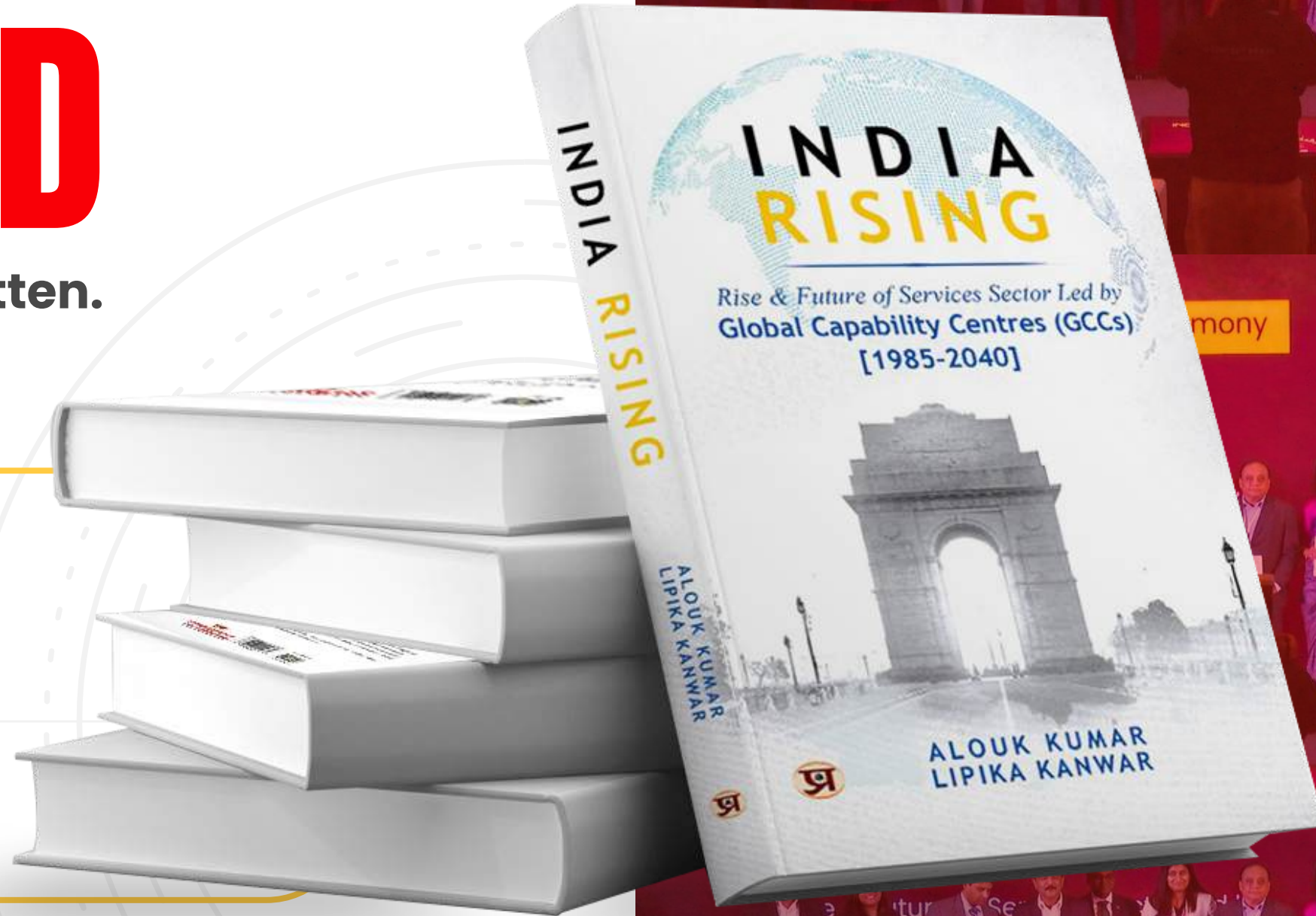


WHEN THE
**GCC NARRATIVE
EXPANDED**

Our Chapter Was Already Written.

India
RISING

An Inside
Account of India's
GCC Evolution



AVAILABLE ON



Flipkart



Inductus **GCC** Service Models

— India's Leading GCC Enabler —

BOT (Build-Operate-Transfer)

A structured pathway to establishing your GCC with minimized risk and maximum efficiency. We **build** and **operationalize** your center, ensuring seamless performance before **transferring full ownership** to you—**equipping your business with a mature, self-sustaining capability**.

COPO (Company-Owned, Partner-Operated)

Maintain **full ownership** while leveraging Inductus' operational expertise. This model enables you to establish a GCC with **absolute control over intellectual assets (IP), agility, and scalability** while we manage day-to-day operations, **ensuring zero liability, compliance, and maximum efficiency**.

Additionally, a **Zero Capex Model with Digital Twin or a Mirror Like Operational Structure** with superior process excellence.

FLEXI (Adaptive & Custom GCC Solutions)

Beyond predefined structures, **Flexi is a bespoke model offering absolute customization and adaptability**.

It molds itself around your unique business prerequisites, evolving seamlessly with your vision. **This isn't just a service—it's an agile, high-impact partnership crafted to maximize your success.**

Proud recipient of **Times Power Icons Award** for being one of the **Leading GCC Enabler of India**

Presented by 
THE TIMES OF INDIA



Inductus ensures that each model is executed with precision, innovation, and strategic foresight—helping you unlock the full potential of your GCC in India.

Our deep expertise in GCCs, coupled with a strong network of industry partnerships and policy-level advisory, positions us as a trusted partner for driving transformational outcomes.

Certificate of Excellence for Consulting & Advisory Services by **Chicago Open University USA**



COPO & Digital Twin Integrated Service Model

A study based proposition to build a global standard GCC mechanism for Large & Mid-sized Corporations



“

"In a world full of rapid tech & process disruptions, global corporations that invest in innovation-led R&D don't just survive—they lead. Innovation is the key to staying relevant, cost-competitive, and future-ready in an ever-evolving marketplace..."

— Alouk Kumar - CEO, Inductus —

”

Inductus GCC's Digital Twin and COPO (Company-Owned, Partner-Operated) Service Model creates a seamless, future-ready operational framework for global businesses setting up GCCs in India. The Digital Twin Process ensures real-time collaboration, decision-making, and operational efficiency by replicating physical systems in a virtual environment, enabling synchronized execution across multiple time zones. Meanwhile, the COPO Model allows MNCs to retain full ownership and strategic control while leveraging Inductus' expertise for execution, compliance, and scalability.

This hybrid approach optimizes costs, mitigates risks, and accelerates GCC growth, ensuring innovation-driven operations with minimal liabilities and maximum efficiency.



Designed to be Different.

www.inductusgcc.com