PRESENTS

MAKE &
MADE IN INDIA
DATA CENTER
ANOMNY

A Complete Blueprint for India's Digital Infrastructure Sovereignty

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Consciousness | Technology | Sovereignty | Dharma | Viksit Bharat 2047

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CHAPTER 1 | THE ANOMNY VISION

India's Digital Destiny

> *"Data is the new oil. But unlike oil, data is renewable and inexhaustible. India, with 1.4 billion minds generating it daily, is the world's richest field."*
>
> **-- Anomny Philosophy on Digital Sovereignty**

The Anomny Philosophy and Technology

Anomny -- derived from the Sanskrit root meaning 'one who lives with full awareness and purpose' -- is a living philosophy that insists human beings must remain the conscious authors of the technological systems they create. In the domain of digital infrastructure, this philosophy finds its most urgent and consequential application: the question of who owns, controls, and benefits from the data centres that increasingly power every dimension of modern life.

India stands at a historic threshold. With the world's largest digitally connected population, an exploding demand for cloud services, a fast-growing start up ecosystem, and an ambitious government committed to digital transformation, the country has the opportunity -- and, by the Anomny framework, the obligation -- to build a data centre industry that is authentically Indian: designed in India, built in India, operated with Indian expertise, powered by Indian energy, and governed by Indian values.

Why Data Sovereignty Matters

A nation that stores its data -- its citizens' health records, its financial transactions, its government communications, and its scientific research -- in data centres owned and operated by foreign corporations is a nation whose most sensitive information is subject to foreign law, foreign access, and foreign failure modes. This is not a theoretical risk -- it is an existing reality that the Anomny philosophy identifies as a fundamental challenge to Indian sovereignty in the twenty-first century.

Make in India Data Centre is not merely an economic programme -- it is a sovereignty programme. It is the assertion that India's digital infrastructure must be as indigenously owned and controlled as its physical infrastructure: its roads, its railways, its power grid, and its defence systems. Just as no sovereign nation outsources the construction and operation of its military to foreign contractors, no sovereign digital nation can afford to outsource the custody of its most valuable data.

> **Key Insight -- Anomny Framework**
>
> The Anomny approach to data centres rests on three pillars: Atman Norther (self-reliance in hardware and software), Dharma Governance (ethical data stewardship), and Visit Infrastructure (world-class, indigenously built facilities).

CHAPTER 2 | STATE OF DATA CENTERS IN INDIA

India's Data Centre Landscape Today

Current Market Overview

India's data centre market has experienced remarkable growth over the past five years, driven by the explosion of digital adoption accelerated by the JAM Trinity (Jan Dan, Adjara, and Mobile), the COVID-19 digital acceleration, and the relentless growth of e-commerce, finch, OTT platforms, and government digital services. India is today the fastest-growing data centre market in the Asia-Pacific region, with installed capacity crossing 1,000 MW and projected to surpass 3,000 MW by 2027.

1,200+	$8B+	180+
Installed Capacity	**Market Size**	**Active Data Centres**
MW as of 2025	*USD projected 2027*	*Across major cities*

Geographic Distribution

India's data centre capacity is concentrated in five major hubs: Mumbai (which accounts for nearly 50% of national capacity due to its submarine cable landing stations), Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, and Delhi-NCR. This geographic concentration creates resilience risks and equity challenges -- the digital economy it enables is accessible primarily to urban, western-corridor populations.

The Anomny vision calls for a fundamentally different geography of data centre development: distributed, inclusive, and ecologically intelligent. Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities -- Pune, Ahmedabad, Kochi, Bhubaneswar, Indore, and Lucknow -- must become data centre hubs, powered by local renewable energy and serving local populations with low-latency digital services.

City Hub	Current Capacity (MW)	Projected 2028 (MW)
Mumbai	520 MW	1,100 MW
Chennai	180 MW	420 MW
Hyderabad	160 MW	390 MW
Bengaluru	140 MW	360 MW
Delhi-NCR	130 MW	310 MW
Other Cities	70 MW	420 MW

The Foreign Dependency Challenge

Despite impressive growth, a significant proportion of India's enterprise and government data currently resides on servers in Singapore, Ireland, and the United States -- jurisdictions with different data protection laws, different government access frameworks, and different failure modes. The Anomny philosophy frames this dependency not only as a security risk but as a form of digital colonialism that must be consciously and urgently reversed.

CHAPTER 3 | MAKE IN INDIA

Building the Hardware Ecosystem

The Manufacturing Imperative

India currently imports more than 95% of the hardware that populates its data centres -- servers, networking equipment, storage arrays, power distribution units, cooling systems, and the semiconductors that power them all. This dependency represents an annual outflow of tens of billions of dollars in foreign exchange, a strategic vulnerability in supply chains that can be disrupted by geopolitical events, and a missed opportunity to build world-class manufacturing capability on Indian soil.

Make in India Data Centre is the programme that reverses this. It is the coordinated effort to develop an end-to-end data centre hardware manufacturing ecosystem in India -- from the fabrication of chips and circuit boards to the assembly of complete servers and the manufacture of precision cooling systems -- creating millions of skilled manufacturing jobs and securing India's digital infrastructure against supply chain disruption.

Key Hardware Categories for Indigenization

- Server Hardware: Motherboards, CPU modules, memory modules, storage devices assembled in Indian facilities with increasing indigenous content
- Power Systems: UPS systems, power distribution units, diesel generators, lithium-ion battery banks -- all with strong domestic manufacturing capability
- Cooling Infrastructure: Precision air conditioning, liquid cooling systems, adiabatic coolers -- leveraging India's strong HVAC manufacturing base
- Networking Equipment: Switches, routers, optical transceivers -- emerging capability through TEJAS Networks and other domestic players
- Structural Infrastructure: Server racks, containment systems, cable management -- significant domestic manufacturing potential
- Security Hardware: Biometric systems, surveillance hardware, access control systems -- established domestic manufacturing

> **Make in India Data Centre Targets (2027)**
> 50% indigenization of server hardware by value | 10 PLI-supported DC hardware manufacturers | Rest. 25,000 crore domestic production target | 3 lakh direct manufacturing jobs | 15 dedicated DC hardware parks in SEZs

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) for Data Centre Hardware

The Government of India's PLI scheme, extended to data centre hardware manufacturing, provides financial incentives to domestic manufacturers who achieve specified production thresholds and meet domestic value addition requirements. Eligible products include servers, storage systems, networking equipment, and power systems. The scheme is designed to attract global manufacturers to establish production facilities in India while creating pathways for Indian companies to develop indigenous manufacturing capability.

CHAPTER 4 | MADE IN INDIA

Software, Services & Intelligence

India's Software Supremacy

If Make in India addresses the hardware dimension of data centre sovereignty, Made in India addresses the software, services, and intelligence dimension -- the domain in which India already possesses formidable and world-recognized capability. India's IT services industry, the world's largest, has built extraordinary competence in data centre management, cloud migration, DevOps, cybersecurity, and enterprise software -- competence that must now be directed toward building indigenous platforms, not merely managing foreign ones.

The Sovereign Software Stack

Anomny philosophy calls for the development of a comprehensive Sovereign Software Stack for India's data centre infrastructure -- a layered set of software systems, built and maintained by Indian organizations, that enables Indian enterprises and government institutions to operate their digital infrastructure without critical dependence on foreign software vendors who may restrict access, change pricing, or comply with foreign legal demands for data access.

Layer 1 -- Operating Systems

India must develop and maintain enterprise-grade Linux distributions -- hardened, certified, and supported by Indian organizations -- for deployment in critical national data centres. The work of organizations like C-DAC in developing BOSS Linux must be accelerated and commercialized.

Layer 2 -- Virtualization and Containers

Indigenous development and deployment of hypervisor and container orchestration technologies, based on open-source foundations but with Indian security certification and support, reduces dependency on VMware, Microsoft Hyper-V, and foreign cloud provider proprietary systems.

Layer 3 -- Management and Orchestration

Data centre infrastructure management (DCIM) software, cloud management platforms, and IT service management tools built by Indian companies for Indian conditions -- including support for Indian languages, Indian regulatory requirements, and Indian power and cooling norms.

Layer 4 -- AI and Analytics

Indigenous AI platforms -- training and inference -- built on Indian data, for Indian use cases, with Indian privacy and ethical standards. This is the domain where India's extraordinary human capital in AI research must be most urgently directed toward national infrastructure.

> **Made in India Software Champions**
>
> Haritos (Government OS Initiative) | DigiYatra AI Platform | IndiaStack (open API ecosystem) | NIC Cloud MeghRaj | C-DAC HPC & AI platforms | Krutrim AI (India's first indigenously trained LLM) | UDAAN Government Marketplace

CHAPTER 5 | ANOMNY ARCHITECTURE

The Anomny Data Center Architecture

> *"A data center built on Anomny principles is not merely a building full of servers. It is a conscious ecosystem -- designed with purpose, operated with awareness, and governed with dharma."*
>
> **-- Anomny Infrastructure Framework**

Architecture Principles

The Anomny Data Center Architecture is a comprehensive design framework for data centers that embody the values of the Anomny philosophy: consciousness in design, connection in network topology, and compassion in environmental impact, capability in performance, and continuity in resilience and sustainability.

The Five-Layer Anomny Architecture

Layer 1: Physical Infrastructure (Bhoomi -- the Earth)

Bhoomi encompasses the building, civil structure, power systems, and cooling infrastructure. Anomny-compliant Bhoomi design prioritizes modular construction, renewable energy integration, water conservation (targeting WUE below 1.0), and structural resilience against the specific seismic, flood, and extreme weather risks of Indian locations.

- Modular, scalable building design with phased expansion capability
- N+1 or 2N redundancy in all critical power and cooling systems
- Minimum 40% renewable energy at commissioning, 100% by 2030 target
- Green building certification (IGBC or GRIHA) as standard requirement

Layer 2: Network Infrastructure (Jaal -- the Network)

Jaal defines the connectivity architecture: internal switching fabric, external internet connectivity, inter-data-center backbone, and last-mile connections. Anomny Jaal architecture prioritizes sovereign routing -- ensuring Indian data traffic routes predominantly through Indian network infrastructure.

Layer 3: Compute and Storage (Shakti -- the Power)

Shakti encompasses all server, storage, and compute resources. The Anomny framework sets progressive indigenization targets: minimum 30% domestic hardware content by 2026, 60% by 2029, and 80% by 2032.

Layer 4: Management and Security (Raksha -- the Protection)

Raksha is the software and process framework for operating the data center: DCIM, SIEM, access control, change management, and compliance monitoring. All Raksha systems must be capable of operating entirely within Indian jurisdiction.

Layer 5: Governance and Dharma (Niti -- the Ethics)

Niti is unique to the Anomny architecture. It mandates that every certified data center maintain a published Data Stewardship Charter, conduct annual third-party audits of data sovereignty compliance, and maintain transparent reporting on energy, water, and social impact metrics.

CHAPTER 6 | GREEN DATA CENTERS

Sustainability & Dharma

The Environmental Challenge

Data centers are among the most energy-intensive facilities human civilization has ever built. A hyperscale data center can consume as much electricity as a mid-sized Indian city. Globally, data centers account for approximately 1-2% of total electricity consumption, a figure projected to rise sharply as AI workloads -- which are orders of magnitude more energy-intensive than traditional computing -- become the dominant data center use case.

The Anomny philosophy holds that this energy hunger presents India with both a profound challenge and a profound opportunity. The challenge: India's energy grid is still transitioning from fossil fuels, meaning new data center capacity built today may lock in carbon-intensive power consumption for decades. The opportunity: India's extraordinary renewable energy resources mean that India has the potential to build the world's greenest large-scale data center industry.

748 GW	302 GW	500 GW
Solar Potential	**Wind Potential**	**RE Target 2030**
India's technical potential	*Onshore + offshore*	*Installed capacity goal*

The Anomny Green Data Center Standard

The Anomny Green Data Center Standard establishes four mandatory environmental performance thresholds for data centers seeking Anomny certification. These thresholds are progressive -- set at levels achievable with current best-practice technology -- with a commitment to tightening them as technology advances.

Metric	Anomny 2025 Standard	Anomny 2030 Target
Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE)	1.4 or better	1.2 or better
Renewable Energy %	50% minimum	100%
Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE)	1.5 L/kWh or less	0.5 L/kWh or less
Carbon Usage Effectiveness (CUE)	0.5 kg CO2/kWh or less	Net Zero
E-Waste Recovery Rate	70% minimum	95% minimum

Dharmic Approach to Energy

The Anomny philosophy frames sustainable data center operation not merely as regulatory compliance or cost optimization, but as a moral obligation -- a dimension of dharma. India's development pathway must not replicate the carbon-intensive industrialization of Western nations. The capacity to leapfrog fossil fuels and build a digitally advanced, ecologically responsible civilization is one of India's greatest historical opportunities, and the data center industry is at its leading edge.

CHAPTER 7 | SEMICONDUCTOR & SILICON

Atma Nirbhar Bharat in Chips

The Silicon Imperative

Semiconductors are the foundational substrate of the digital age. Every server, every switch, every storage array, every AI accelerator runs on chips -- and the design, fabrication, and packaging of these chips is the most strategically important technology capability any nation can possess in the twenty-first century. India's current semiconductor dependency is near-total: essentially every chip used in Indian data centers is designed abroad and fabricated in Taiwan, South Korea, or the United States.

The Semiconductor Mission -- India's national programme to develop an indigenous semiconductor ecosystem -- represents the most ambitious industrial policy initiative the country has undertaken since the Green Revolution. With a Rs. 76,000 crore incentive package and announced fabrication facilities from Tata Electronics (Dholera), India has set course for a future in which it designs, fabricates, and packages chips on its own soil.

Chip Design: India's Hidden Strength

While India's chip fabrication capability is nascent, its chip design capability is world-class. More than 20% of the world's chip design engineers are Indian or India-trained. Companies like Qualcomm, Intel, AMD, Apple, NVIDIA, and Google all operate major chip design centers in India -- particularly in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Pune -- designing chips that power devices around the world.

The RISC-V Opportunity

The open-source RISC-V instruction set architecture represents a unique strategic opportunity for India. Unlike proprietary architectures (Intel x86, ARM), RISC-V is freely available for anyone to implement, extend, and commercialize. India has been an early and active participant in the global RISC-V ecosystem, with IIT Madras's SHAKTI processor project being among the most advanced national RISC-V programmes globally.

- SHAKTI (IIT Madras) -- Indigenous RISC-V processor, including server-class cores
- VEGA (C-DAC) -- RISC-V based processor family for defense and government applications
- InCore Semiconductors -- India's first fabless RISC-V chip company (IIT Madras spinout)
- Mindgrove Technologies -- RISC-V SoC design for embedded and IoT applications

> **Anomny Semiconductor Roadmap**
> 2025: 3 operational ATMP facilities | 2026: First indigenous RISC-V server CPU in production | 2028: First 28nm fab node operational in India | 2030: Complete indigenous server-class processor available | 2035: Advanced node (5nm class) fabrication capability

CHAPTER 8 | TIER CLASSIFICATION & STANDARDS

Indian Infrastructure Standards

Beyond Uptime Institute Tiers

The global data center industry uses the Uptime Institute's Tier Classification System (Tier I through Tier IV) as the dominant framework for specifying and certifying data center reliability. India has adopted this framework extensively, with most new enterprise data centers targeting Tier III or Tier IV certification. However, the Anomny philosophy argues that India needs not only to adopt international standards but to develop indigenous standards that reflect specifically Indian conditions, requirements, and values.

Indian Data Center Standards

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has begun work on IS 16840, a national data center standard that addresses the specific requirements of the Indian environment: high ambient temperatures, monsoon flooding risks, seismic zone requirements, and the variable power quality challenges of the Indian grid.

Tier Level	Availability	Redundancy	Indian Applications
Tier I	99.671%	None	Small business, branch offices
Tier II	99.741%	Partial	SME, regional operations
Tier III	99.982%	N+1	Enterprise, e-commerce, fintech
Tier IV	99.995%	2N or 2N+1	Mission-critical, banking, defense
Anomny Gold	99.999%	2N+1 + Sovereign	National critical infrastructure

The Anomny Gold Standard

The Anomny Gold Standard for data centers adds a fifth tier to the conventional hierarchy -- one that adds to the technical requirements of Tier IV the sovereignty requirements of the Anomny framework: 100% domestic ownership, 100% domestic software stack for management and security, 100% renewable energy, full compliance with Indian data protection law, and certified employee background screening under Indian national security guidelines.

Cooling in Indian Climates

India's tropical climate -- with ambient temperatures regularly exceeding 40 degrees Celsius in summer -- creates cooling challenges meaningfully different from European or North American data centers. Traditional air-side economization has very limited availability in most Indian locations, making Indian data centers more dependent on mechanical cooling. The Anomny Architecture mandates active investment in innovative cooling: direct liquid cooling (DLC) for high-density AI compute, two-phase immersion cooling for ultra-high density workloads, and evaporative systems adapted for Indian humidity patterns.

CHAPTER 9 | AI, CLOUD & SOVEREIGN STACK

AI & Cloud for India

The AI Inflection Point

Artificial intelligence is transforming the data centre industry faster than any previous technology wave. AI training workloads -- requiring thousands of interconnected GPU and TPU accelerators operating in concert -- demand data centres with power densities an order of magnitude higher than conventional server workloads. A modern AI training cluster may draw 50-100 kW per rack, compared to 5-10 kW for conventional servers.

India's national AI mission -- with its stated ambition to make India a global hub for AI research, development, and deployment -- cannot succeed without adequate indigenous data centre infrastructure to support it. The Anomny framework identifies the development of India-based, India-owned AI compute infrastructure as the single highest-priority data centre investment of the next five years.

National AI Computing Infrastructure

India's AI Mission has committed to creating 10,000+ GPU compute capacity for researchers and start-ups through the public compute program. The Anomny framework calls for this to be expanded significantly and built on indigenous infrastructure wherever possible -- using domestically operated data centres, domestically managed networks, and progressively indigenized hardware as domestic semiconductor capability develops.

Rs.10,372 Cr	**10,000+**	**3,000+**
AI Mission Budget	**Public GPU Compute**	**AI Start-ups (India)**
Over 5 years	*GPUs for start-ups & research*	*Active as of 2025*

Mehran: India's Sovereign Cloud

Mehran (GI Cloud) is the Government of India's indigenous cloud computing initiative, hosted in National Informatics Centre (NIC) data centres. It provides cloud services -- IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS -- to central and state government departments, ensuring that government data is stored and processed within Indian jurisdiction on government-controlled infrastructure. The Anomny framework calls for Mehran to be significantly expanded, modernized, and extended to serve critical national infrastructure in banking, insurance, healthcare, and energy.

The Open Source Advantage

India's Sovereign Cloud strategy must be built on open-source foundations -- OpenStack for IaaS, Kubernetes for container orchestration, Cephas for distributed storage, and Open Telemetry for observability. Open-source infrastructure eliminates vendor lock-in, ensures that Indian organizations can inspect, modify, and control the software managing their most sensitive data, and creates opportunities for Indian developers to shape the global open-source ecosystem their national infrastructure depends upon.

CHAPTER 10 | CYBERSECURITY

Protecting India's Digital Borders

> *"In the digital age, a data center's physical walls are only as strong as its cybersecurity perimeter. And that perimeter must be defended with the same strategic seriousness as the nation's geographic borders."*
>
> **-- Anomny Security Doctrine**

The Threat Landscape

India is one of the world's most intensively targeted nations for cyberattacks. State-sponsored threat actors, criminal ransomware groups, espionage operations, and infrastructure saboteurs have all demonstrated both intent and capability to compromise Indian digital infrastructure. The AIIMS Delhi ransomware attack of 2022 -- which crippled the country's premier medical institution for weeks -- was a vivid demonstration of the catastrophic consequences that inadequate data center security can have for real human lives.

Zero Trust Architecture for Indian Data Centers

The Anomny Security Framework mandates Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) as the foundational security model for all certified data centers. Zero Trust -- 'never trust, always verify' -- assumes that no user, device, or network segment is inherently trustworthy, and requires continuous authentication, authorization, and monitoring of every access request regardless of its origin.

- Identity-first security: every access request authenticated against a central identity fabric
- Micro-segmentation of all workloads to limit lateral movement in case of breach
- Continuous behavioral monitoring of all user and system activity
- Hardware root of trust for all server systems
- End-to-end encryption for all data in transit and at rest
- Supply chain security certification for all hardware deployed

CERT-In Compliance and Beyond

India's Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has issued mandatory cybersecurity directives that apply to data center operators. The Anomny framework calls on data center operators to go significantly beyond minimum CERT-In compliance -- adopting international best-practice frameworks including NIST CSF, ISO 27001, and SOC 2 Type II, while additionally complying with the Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023.

Anomny Security Certification Requirements

Zero Trust Architecture implementation | ISO 27001:2022 certification | CERT-In compliance (mandatory) | 24x7 SOC with Indian-staffed operations | Supply chain security audit for all hardware | Annual red team exercise | Quarterly VAPT | Data localization compliance audit

CHAPTER 11 | SKILL INDIA

Workforce for the Data Age

The Human Capital Imperative

India's data center industry cannot grow at the pace its digital economy demands without a massive expansion of the skilled workforce capable of designing, building, operating, and securing these facilities. Current estimates suggest that India will need more than 500,000 data center professionals across all skill levels by 2030. The current pipeline falls far short of this requirement.

The Anomny Skill Framework for Data Centers

The Anomny Skill Framework identifies five categories of data center professional that India must develop at scale, with specific educational and training pathways for each:

1. Data Center Infrastructure Engineer: Electrical engineering background, specializing in power systems, cooling, and physical infrastructure. Target: 150,000 professionals by 2030.
2. Cloud and DevOps Engineer: Software engineering background with specialization in cloud platforms, containerization, and automation. Target: 200,000 professionals by 2030.
3. Cybersecurity Analyst and Engineer: Computer science background with specialized training in threat detection, incident response, and security architecture. Target: 75,000 professionals by 2030.
4. AI Infrastructure Engineer: Machine learning background with specialization in GPU cluster management, MLOps, and AI platform operations. Target: 50,000 professionals by 2030.
5. Data Center Operations Technician: Diploma-level technical background with hands-on training in daily operations, monitoring, and maintenance. Target: 100,000 professionals by 2030.

Partnership with Industry

The Anomny framework calls for deep, structured partnership between data center operators and India's educational institutions -- ITIs, polytechnics, engineering colleges, and IITs -- to develop curricula, provide equipment for practical training, offer industry mentorship programs, and create structured internship-to-employment pathways that give graduates immediate access to the professional skills they need.

> **Skill India Data Center Initiative**
> NASSCOM Data Center Skills Program | CDAC Data Center Management Courses | ITI Data Center Technician Trade (new) | IIT DC Infrastructure Management M.Tech specialization | NIELIT Cybersecurity for Data Centers certification | State Skill Development Missions: DC track in 5 states

CHAPTER 12 | POLICY & INVESTMENT

Policy, Regulation & Investment Framework

The Policy Architecture

India's data center industry has benefited from a series of progressive policy initiatives that have recognized its strategic importance. The National Data Center Policy (2020) established data centers as critical infrastructure, enabling them to access cheaper land, power, and financing. The Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023 created a framework for data governance that creates strong incentives for storing Indian personal data within Indian jurisdiction.

Priority Policy Requirements

The Anomny framework identifies the following as the highest-priority policy actions needed to accelerate India's data center sovereignty mission:

* Mandatory Data Localization for Sensitive Categories: Healthcare data, financial data, biometric data, and government data should be required to be stored and processed in India-based, India-owned data centers.
* Infrastructure Status for All Data Centers: Extension of infrastructure status -- and associated financing benefits -- to all data center categories, not only the largest hyperscale facilities.
* Renewable Energy Access: Dedicated renewable energy procurement frameworks for data centers, including open access and wheeling provisions that allow data centers to source power directly from renewable generators.
* Single Window Clearance: Unified clearance process for all central and state approvals required for data center construction, targeting 60-day total clearance time.
* Indigenous Hardware Preference in Government Procurement: Mandated preference for domestically manufactured hardware in public sector data centers.

Investment Landscape

India's data center market has attracted extraordinary investor interest. Major global hyperscalers -- Microsoft, Google, Amazon, Meta -- have all announced multi-billion dollar investment commitments for Indian data centers. Indian conglomerates -- Adani, Reliance, Tata, CtrlS, NxtGen -- are investing aggressively in domestic data center capacity.

$25B+	Rs.1.2L Cr	10 Lakh+
FDI Committed	**Domestic Investment**	**Jobs Target**
Next 5 years (announced)	*By Indian groups (planned)*	*Direct + indirect by 2030*

The Anomny Investment Principle

The Anomny framework does not oppose foreign investment in Indian data centers -- it welcomes it as a source of capital, technology, and operational expertise. But it insists that foreign investment must be structured to serve Indian sovereignty: through joint ventures with Indian partners, with progressive domestic content requirements, with mandatory knowledge transfer provisions, and with governance structures that ensure ultimate data sovereignty remains with Indian entities.

CHAPTER 13 | THE ROAD AHEAD

Viksit Bharat 2047: The Data Center Vision

> *"By 2047, India will be a Viksit Bharat -- a developed nation. And a developed nation's digital infrastructure will be as advanced, as sovereign, and as proudly Indian as the nation it serves."*
>
> **-- Anomny Vision for India@100**

2047: The Milestone Vision

India celebrates its 100th year of independence in 2047. The Anomny Make & Made in India Data Center vision sets a clear and ambitious target for that milestone: India will be a net exporter of data center capability -- designing, building, and operating data centers not only for its own 1.7 billion citizens but for the developing world, particularly for South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Africa, whose own digital sovereignty requires reliable regional data center infrastructure.

Key Milestones: 2025 to 2047

Year	Target Milestone
2025	National Data Center Policy 2.0 enacted; first Anomny Gold certified DC commissioned
2026	First indigenous RISC-V server CPU in production; 50+ Anomny-certified DCs operational
2027	India reaches 3,000 MW installed DC capacity; 50% renewable energy in DC sector
2028	First 28nm domestic fab operational; Sovereign Software Stack v1.0 released
2030	5,000 MW capacity; 100% RE target achieved; 500,000 DC professionals trained
2032	India among top 5 global DC markets; first export of DC services to neighbour nations
2035	Advanced node fab operational; India-designed server CPUs in major deployments
2040	Net zero DC sector achieved; India global leader in green DC innovation
2047	India: net exporter of DC capability; Viksit Bharat digital infrastructure complete

The Anomny Call to Action

The Make & Made in India Data Center Anomny vision is not a government programme alone -- it is a national mission that requires the committed, creative, and courageous participation of every stakeholder in India's digital ecosystem: technology companies and startups, investors and financiers, engineers and scientists, educators and students, policymakers and regulators, and the citizens whose data, whose privacy, and whose digital future is ultimately at stake.

Anomny philosophy holds that the quality of any civilization's technology is ultimately a reflection of the quality of the human consciousness that creates and governs it. India's Make & Made in India Data Center mission is, therefore, at its deepest level, a project in national self-awareness -- a declaration that India's digital infrastructure will be built with intention, operated with dharma, and dedicated to the flourishing of every Indian life it touches.

> *"Jai Hind. Jai Digital Bharat. Build with purpose. Build with consciousness. Build with pride -- for every Indian, for every generation, for the world."*
>
> **-- Anomny Make & Made in India Data Center Manifesto**

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Anomny Philosophy | Make & Made in India Data Center

Life | Purpose | Technology | Sovereignty | Visit Bharat 2047