



Harnessing AI for Global Good: India's Tech-Diplomacy for Equitable and Inclusive Development

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Abstract. The rapid evolution of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has introduced a new era of techno-diplomacy, where technology and foreign policy intersect to shape global governance. India is strategically leveraging its technological and diplomatic strengths to pursue global good and equitable development by fostering domestic AI innovation focused on societal needs, promoting ethical and inclusive development, and actively collaborating internationally through platforms like the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI), G20 AI Framework and QUAD tech dialogues. India strongly pushes for “AI for All” vision, advocating inclusive and human-centric development, especially for the Global South. It needs to ensure that nobody gets left behind both within a country and across the world. As India now ranks among the global leaders in the Stanford AI Index, India is well-placed to provide that leadership by offering a compelling alternative, techno-legal approach that democratizes—rather than monopolizes—the rules of AI governance. This approach seeks to uphold strategic autonomy, foster innovation, and integrate technology-driven solutions to address pressing ethical challenges such as deepfakes, privacy risks, and algorithmic bias. The paper analyses India's strategy across three key dimensions: inclusive AI ecosystems and digital public goods, digital sovereignty and responsible AI governance, and sustainable AI development. This study uses a qualitative and analytical research methodology. The majority of the data used in the research comes from secondary sources, such as institutional analyses, government reports, academic publications, and policy documents.

Keywords: Techno-diplomacy, Artificial Intelligence, Inclusive, Equitable, India

1 India's Rise as a Global Technological Power

In terms of innovation and diplomacy, India is a leading technological power. India's rise in the tech sector is no coincidence. A strong digital infrastructure has been created by programs like UPI and Aadhaar, the largest biometric ID system in the world. Prestigious universities like the IIMs and IITs have developed a trained and skilled manpower and the “Startup India” and “Make in India” campaigns have fostered innovation. It boasts the third-largest startup ecosystem in the world, and its extraordinary ascent

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puts it at the nexus of global governance and technological advancement. International collaborations have made it easier to share knowledge, enhancing India's standing as a tech hub. This digital ecosystem provided by India democratizes access to technology in addition to bringing about a power revolution. India has become a global technological powerhouse because of decades strategic investment, policy changes, and an expanding talent pool.

Artificial intelligence (1) has revolutionized a number of industries in India, including predictive policing and healthcare diagnostics. A blueprint for integrating AI in domains like health, education, agriculture and urban transport is provided by NITI Aayog's National AI Strategy (10). More than 100 generative AI startups are based in the nation, and they are leading the way in areas like machine learning customized for Indian contexts and natural language processing for Indic languages (5). Initiatives like the IndiaAI Mission aims make India a pioneer in AI, as well as the start of the Global India AI Summit seeks to promote innovation at industry level. These programs not only enhance public services and governance, but they also lay the groundwork for upcoming innovations. Language barriers have been broken and digital inclusivity is being promoted by innovations like Microsoft's Project Bhasha and Bharat GPT. India has strengthened relations with allied nations by providing digital solutions as diplomatic gifts through programs like "Digital Dosti." Clear data governance guidelines and greater use of AI will help startups and SMEs scale effectively. Better data protection and AI-powered will improve citizens' quality of life. In order to maintain a stable but dynamic ecosystem, policymakers must strike a balance between innovation and regulation. Infrastructure has been greatly improved through legislative changes like the Digital India initiative, Information Technology Rules, 2011, and the National Digital Communications Policy (NDCP) 2018 (4).

2 Technology and Diplomacy

Since the dawn of the civilization, technology and diplomacy has coexisted. It wouldn't be an overstatement to say that technology has continuously changed the diplomatic environment. With the introduction of new communication mediums like the telephone, social media, the internet, smartphones, and now emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, the 20th century may have seen the rise and expansion of new technologies into the diplomatic landscape. These technologies had determined to a great extent the conduct of international relations. A new breed of technologically empowered influencers and brand ambassadors has been made possible by the emergence of digital tools, which have accelerated communication and democratized information access. Diplomats and world leaders are now able to do more than just interact directly with the masses, declare policies, and cater to global themes thanks to their inventive use of new instruments and means of communication.

Technology has served as both a tool for conducting diplomacy and a focal point of the diplomatic agenda. Data privacy, cybersecurity, and cross-border data flow have become additional crucial areas that require international cooperation in order to deal with bad actors and implement rules as leverage against major technology platforms

that have cross border operations. Furthermore, a multifaceted and coordinated strategy is needed to enable big platforms to regulate the information flow through the use of social media in conflict situations, transforming it from a mere tool to a force multiplier. In fact, the best example of this new technology is artificial intelligence, which has the potential to interact in multiple ways and serve as both a major focal point of diplomatic agenda-making and a force multiplier. AI is evolving at an unprecedented rate, making it necessary to have a thorough understanding of and be able to adapt to these technologies.

3 India's Tech- Diplomacy and Global Agenda

India is trying to seize its tech moment because emerging technologies are now essential to the country's economic growth and security. Reports by the Indian Council of World Affairs (2024) and policy analyses in *Diplomatist* (2025) suggest that India is increasingly incorporating emerging technologies—such as artificial intelligence, semiconductors, and nanotechnology—into its diplomatic engagements through a number of strategic bilateral and multilateral partnerships, such as India-EU Trade and Technology Council, QUAD Tech Network, Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI), etc. (15), India is leveraging its diplomatic outreach in areas of emerging technology and its applications, such as Artificial Intelligence, Nanotechnology, Semiconductors, etc (21). India is integrating technology into its domestic governance to supplement its diplomatic outreach. India's desire to combine emerging technology with diplomacy to further its geopolitical and economic goals is reflected in a number of national initiatives, including the India Semiconductor Mission (2021), the Nano Mission (2007), and the India AI strategy (2018). Additionally, the Ministry of External Affairs has changed its organizational structure by establishing technically specialized divisions such as the new Emerging and Strategic Technologies Division (NEST) and the Cyber Diplomacy Division

One of the most revolutionary technologies that has the potential to significantly impact humanity's future is artificial intelligence. Furthermore, data has emerged as the "new oil" due to the growth of digital platforms. Acknowledging its strategic importance, India has made data governance a top priority in order to guarantee security, privacy, and fair access. Frameworks for gathering, storing, and processing data are established by the Personal Data Protection Bill (2023). The Data Empowerment and Protection Architecture (DEPA) give users control over their data while facilitating safe data sharing (12). Cybersecurity initiatives concentrate on protecting vital digital infrastructure from threats. Robust governance is crucial because AI systems rely heavily on data. The potential of AI can be undermined by inadequate data regulation, which can result in biases, breaches, and misuse. India guarantees responsible innovation by incorporating ethical principles into data governance and AI development. Data localization is required to safeguard sovereignty, and algorithms are regulated to guarantee transparency, equity, and inclusivity. Global standards are co-created by governments, tech companies, and civil society through collaborative frameworks.

The influence of India's tech diplomacy goes beyond national boundaries. Regional alliances promote cooperation on digital public infrastructure, which helps nations like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. India's AI strategy, Nano Mission (2007) These initiatives strengthen India's soft power and geopolitical influence. Improved AI and data governance at home stimulate economic expansion, draw in foreign capital, and advance social inclusion by expanding access to public services, healthcare, and education. These initiatives strengthen India's soft power and geopolitical influence. By actively participating in multilateral organizations like the G20 and BRICS, India is contributing significantly to the global standard-setting process for AI and data governance. During its G-20 presidency in 2024, India highlighted the fact that fair and equitable data governance principles are essential for managing and protecting data while ensuring that developing countries' needs are considered when discussing cross-border data flow. India's involvement in tech diplomacy will change international standards for data governance and artificial intelligence by 2025. India is positioned as a leader in creating a tech-driven world thanks to this well-rounded strategy that combines innovation and inclusivity. The paper will examine India's tech diplomacy to harness the use of AI for inclusive and equitable development of all in three broad areas- inclusivity, digital sovereignty and sustainability.

4 Open and Accessible AI for Inclusive Development

Technology and diplomacy must interact with the idea that AI's potential should be utilized for everyone's benefit in order to realize its benefits universally and guarantee that no community, society, or country is left behind. In order to equip every country and community with the skills and knowledge necessary to utilize AI, resources for AI education and technology proficiency must be developed, opening doors to overcome linguistic and cultural barriers. The main goal of AI diplomacy is to guarantee that all nations, regardless of their economic standing, can use and profit from AI.

India is becoming a major proponent of AI that is accessible worldwide, inclusive, and development-oriented. Its strategy blends multilateral diplomacy, open technological ecosystems, digital public infrastructure (DPI), and domestic capacity building. Together, these initiatives seek to guarantee that nations in the Global South can use, adapt, and profit from AI technologies despite having limited financial resources. With a budget of more than ₹10,000 crore, India's flagship IndiaAI Mission (2024-25) aims to develop a scalable and reasonably priced AI ecosystem. Its key elements—increasing compute capacity, gaining access to high-quality datasets, creating native foundation models, and developing digital skills—serve as a model for other developing nations (14). India establishes itself as a legitimate leader for equitable AI by showcasing how a country with limited resources can develop AI infrastructure. India believes that technology should be democratized, meaning that a wide range of people should have access to it. Numerous private businesses are building their own hyperscale's and data centers. However, a sizable portion of the population should have access to the facility. Everyone should have access to it, including scholars, researchers, students, and startups. India's startup ecosystem, which has grown over the past ten years, should

benefit from the best resources available to researchers and startups worldwide. In order to achieve this, India has established an AI mission, and as part of that mission, it has produced a sizable GPU pool. There are roughly 34,000 GPUs in India, which is a shared computing resource accessible to anyone who wishes to use it. This goes above and beyond what the corporate sector offers (5).

India's Digital Public Goods, such as UPI (Unified Payments Interface) and Aadhaar, have shown how open architectures and interoperability can lead to societal-scale digital transformation. By positioning an open AI stack as a digital public good, India can carve out a special place in AI diplomacy by adopting a similar strategy. India's dedication to building inclusive, safe, and scalable digital systems has been shown through the India Stack of Digital Public Goods. While UPI has revolutionized digital payments through inclusivity that has allowed even the smallest vendors to participate in the digital economy, Aadhaar, a universal- id program, has enrolled over a billion people, revolutionizing service delivery and financial inclusion.

In order to ensure open standards, open AI, the smooth integration and interoperability of AI systems, India can promote the "Open AI Stack," a layered framework with standardized protocols (7). With small investments, an open AI stack that can democratize access to AI can open the door to benefits on a societal scale. With a globally accessible AI framework that can guarantee that no nation is left behind in an AI-powered future, regardless of its economic or developmental status, India can take the lead in international forums to position AI as a digital public good. By promoting a cooperative approach, a shared AI ecosystem can improve global competition and allay common worries about opacity, biases, and potential misuse.

The core of India's AI diplomacy strategy can be its support for an open AI stack as a public good, which would help close the AI gap between technologically advanced countries and those that are still struggling. By leading the push for open, transparent, and inclusive AI, India can become a thought leader in the ethical AI conversation and influence global AI norms and governance. Offering the open AI stack as a resource for cooperation can foster closer ties with other nations, much like the soft-power diplomacy that India's IT and software capabilities have historically demonstrated. With start-ups and businesses developing solutions on this stack, this strategy can spark a new wave of innovation, accelerate economic growth and establish India as a centre for artificial intelligence.

India is providing funding to startups in order to develop open-source Indian foundation models, such as speech systems and multilingual large language models. Low-income nations dealing with linguistic diversity, sparse datasets, or reliance on foreign tech giants can adopt such models. More than 100 generative AI startups are based in the nation, and they are leading the way in areas like machine learning customized for Indian contexts and natural language processing for Indic languages. Artificial intelligence (1) has revolutionized a number of industries in India, including predictive policing and healthcare diagnostics as provided by NITI Aayog's National AI Strategy.

The Global Public Good of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) The DPI ecosystem—Aadhaar, UPI, and DigiLocker—is India's most significant export. It has been presented as a low-cost, replicable digital governance model at the GPAI, UN, and G20. India

contends that AI layered on top of DPI can revolutionize the provision of public services by facilitating low-cost digital payments, enhancing service access for underserved communities, and improving healthcare and agricultural services (2).

India is assisting other nations in adopting comparable models through platforms like India Stack Global, laying the groundwork for the deployment of AI without heavily relying on commerce. Through digital cooperation initiatives, India is providing training modules to partner countries and has introduced a national AI Competency Framework for civil servants. India contributes to the development of sustainable local ecosystems by helping developing nations develop an AI-literate bureaucracy.

Significant leverage in bilateral and multilateral relations is made possible by the rapidly growing capacity of the Indian IT sector in AI-related services and capabilities. India can make a name for itself by advocating for global AI governance as the voice of the Global South.

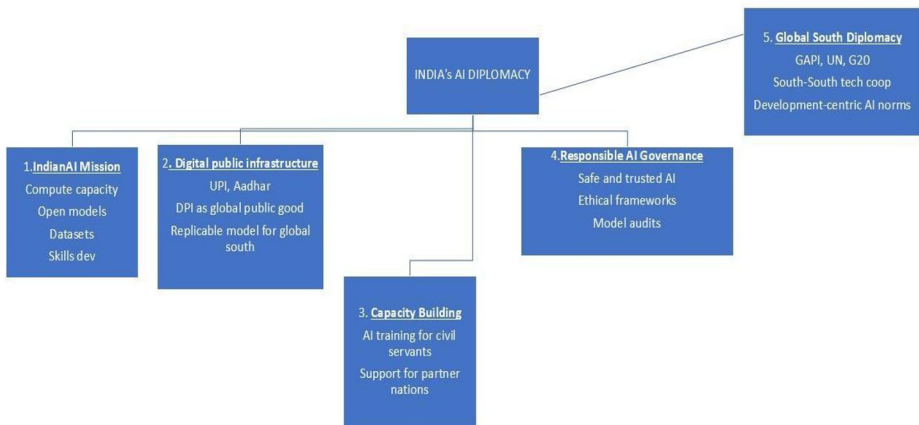


Fig. 1. Pictographic Chart of India's AI Diploma

5 Digital Sovereignty: Ethical and Responsible AI Frameworks

The global digital order is at a crossroads, characterized by a sharp polarization into two challenging normative frameworks. The authoritarian digital governance model, best represented by China, emphasizes centralized control, digital surveillance, and sovereign technological ecosystems, while the Western liberal approach emphasizes openness, transparency, and privacy rights (11). However, a different strategic narrative that does not easily fit into either paradigm is starting to emerge in between these poles. This phenomenon, which is best characterized as "digital neo-misalignment," is influencing the technological and diplomatic paths of the Global South's states and presents a strong alternative to the dominant models of digital sovereignty. Patel and Shrivastava (2025) analyses how states are developing legal and regulatory mechanisms to protect data sovereignty and cybersecurity in the digital age. Their work highlights that national

control over data flows, algorithmic accountability, and digital infrastructure has become a crucial component of state sovereignty.

China's approach to artificial intelligence (3) has a big impact on the world, from its use of AI for mass surveillance to its regulations on generative AI models. China's integration into the global high-tech supply chain presents a number of risks due to its significant investment in AI development. India's tech-diplomacy will be put to the test in terms of innovative approaches to managing these risks by interacting with China and mitigating any potential harm caused by its actions. China's widespread application of AI in a variety of industries demonstrates its ascent to prominence in the field and its aspiration to become the world's leading AI innovator. It will be difficult to incorporate China into any international framework for AI ethics given the widespread use of AI for facial recognition surveillance and the censorship that routinely removes content from the Chinese internet that the communist government deems objectionable. China is making a fresh attempt to speed up AI innovation as a result of the developed west's current strategy to cut off China from the world's high-tech supply chain. As India considers a diplomatic agenda around AI, a careful strategy to interact with China from an AI perspective will need to be developed in light of these complexities. Ideally, the plan should incorporate strategic containment, healthy competition, and international cooperation. given the interconnectedness of the world economy and the many opportunities and challenges that China's AI rise presents. In an environment where major technological powers dominate, countries in the Global South seek autonomy amid the increasing fragmentation of the global cyber order and the escalating competition over international digital norms (12).

Against this backdrop, India is creating a hybrid model of techno-diplomacy and AI governance. India prioritizes open digital ecosystems, digital public infrastructure, and inclusive technological development over a strictly market-driven or state-controlled system. India promotes a model that combines technological innovation with public goods-oriented governance. Significantly, India also presents itself in discussions about global technology governance as the voice of the Global South. India aims to guarantee that developing nations are not left out of the advantages of artificial intelligence by promoting accessible AI infrastructure, open digital frameworks, and capacity-building programs. By using this strategy, India can position itself as a normative link between developing digital societies and technologically sophisticated economies, promoting a more equitable and inclusive global digital order.

India is working diplomatically to guarantee the highest moral standards and respect for freedoms and human rights. Given the exponential rate at which these technologies are developing, it will be necessary to act quickly to protect societies from abuse and harm caused by surveillance, unauthorized data harvesting, and manipulative AI technologies. As has been the case with international trade, trafficking, climate action, and counterterrorism, nations must take coordinated action on AI. In the future, there is a real chance that rogue AI systems will misinterpret normal, benign actions by one state as a military threat to another (7).

India must concentrate on tech-diplomacy in general and data diplomacy in particular. Within the parameters of the new law, the Indian Parliament's recently enacted legislation on personal data protection provides a framework for India to create reliable

cross-border data flows (13). The "negative list" of countries to which cross-border data transfers are prohibited is a crucial component of the legislation. In the context of free trade agreements, India may use data diplomacy in the future to promote workforce mobility by facilitating the flow of human talent and associated personal data, even though the guidelines for the law's operation have not yet been established.

This calls into question the necessity of trust and openness regarding algorithms and AI-powered autonomous systems that will probably be used in multilateral contexts. As AI redefines power structures, global interdependence, and societal frameworks, diplomacy must negotiate not only for national interests but also for a fair, harmonious, and balanced AI-driven global order. India places a strong emphasis on Safe and Trusted AI, supporting ethical frameworks, model audits, and governance tools. By avoiding the regulatory burdens of wealthy countries, this normative approach assists developing nations in deploying AI responsibly.

This further emphasizes the necessity of accurately reflecting historical context, with its many subtleties and subjectivities, in the multilateral use of technologies like artificial intelligence. In the background of such hypothetical use of artificial intelligence system inclusivity in values, ethics, and supervision also becomes crucial. Digital sovereignty is not absolute; it is constructed through policy, diplomacy, and technological capacity.

6 Energy efficient and Sustainable AI

For India, the sustainable component of AI is especially pertinent. The transition to sustainable development is imperative for India, one of the economies with the fastest rate of growth (8). In order to achieve both climate and economic goals, it is essential to develop an energy efficient AI and green workforce that can implement and maintain sustainable AI systems. Indian AI startups have already started using creative solutions to address climate challenges.

India's AI ecosystem has demonstrated how technology and entrepreneurship can inspire others and tackle the biggest challenges facing humanity in the fight against climate change. These projects show how AI can be used to protect the environment instead of just contributing to carbon emissions (6). However, addressing the global scope of environmental issues raised by AI systems requires international collaboration on sustainable AI development. Since no country or organization can address these issues on its own, cooperation and knowledge exchange are essential to success.

International collaboration on sustainable AI development is facilitated by multilateral initiatives like the UN's AI for Good program and the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI). These platforms make it easier to coordinate research projects, exchange best practices, and create shared standards and procedures. By ensuring that sustainable AI innovations created in developed economies are available to developing countries, technology transfer mechanisms can help avoid the emergence of sustainability gaps that could jeopardize international environmental goals (16) India's status as a developing country and an innovator makes it well-suited to facilitate such technology transfer initiatives.

By encouraging low-compute, energy-efficient AI that developing nations can use without incurring significant carbon costs, India is progressively incorporating sustainability into its AI diplomacy. India cites its low-resource, multilingual, indigenous AI models as examples of climate-friendly technology appropriate for low-infrastructure countries. India promotes transparent energy audits of AI systems, green AI standards, and international collaboration on sustainable AI development in international forums such as the G20, GPAI, UN, and BRICS. Additionally, India collaborates with nations in the Global South to exchange open-source tools, capacity-building initiatives, and climate-focused algorithms. India presents AI as a technology that should promote climate justice rather than raise carbon emissions through these initiatives.

7 Conclusion and Policy Implication

From China's regulatory actions imposing political norms on generative AI models to Western beliefs and values biasing models, it is imperative that AI diplomacy prioritizes inclusivity and respect for indigenous cultures and diversity of local values in the way these models are trained and developed. The achievement of universal accessibility, equitable access to AI, and a reduction in the gap between countries would be the ultimate test of these efforts' efficacy. This will necessitate an ongoing dedication to the greater good and shared goals for the benefit of all people.

A framework for AI that is inclusive, ethically based, and focused on the overall well-being of humanity will not only benefit India but also have the potential to become a shining example of how traditional knowledge can direct contemporary innovation in a way that is both beneficial and harmonious. It is anticipated that diplomacy on AI will become as important as traditional diplomacy once was for peace, trade, and alliances by 2047. As AI redefines power structures, global interdependence, and societal frameworks, diplomacy faces the challenge of negotiating not only for national interests but also for a fair, harmonious, and balanced AI-driven global order.

India's strategic goal to create a multipolar, development-focused digital order is reflected in its AI diplomacy. India is attempting to prevent AI from becoming a privilege of wealthy countries but rather a tool for inclusive and equitable development globally by combining open technological models, DPI-based governance, South-South cooperation, and active leadership in international forums. To accomplish the aforementioned goals, a cooperation agreement centered on AI might serve as a focal point for countries in the Global South. These cooperation frameworks lower the digital divide, empower local innovation ecosystems and ensure that AI does not become a privilege of wealthy nations, but a tool for inclusive and equitable development worldwide.

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The author declares that there are no competing interests relevant to the content of this study.

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