



The Role of India's Tech Hub— Bangalore—in shaping Para-Diplomatic Relations of India in the Rising Digital, AI and Tech-Driven Global Narrative

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ABSTRACT

The “Silicon Valley of India”, Bangalore, has come a long way to be recognized as more than just an Tech Hub; it has also become a nodal point of India’s Digital Diplomacy. This paper studies how para-diplomatic actions, which includes the involvement of non-central governments in international relations, are crucial in shaping the global narrative of India’s potential in the age of Evolving Artificial Intelligence, Tech Advancements and developing Digital Infrastructure. The study highlights historical trajectories, policy frameworks and the role of non-state actors, among other engagements, making the city not merely a tech hub but a geopolitical asset for the future of India as a leading Global Power with respect to the Quaternary Sector.

The role of India’s IT Capital in integrating the lesser focused upon Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially goals post-SDG6, that is SDG7 to SDG17 with the fast-paced digitalization, Artificial Intelligence and tech diplomacy is also scrutinized through this paper. Majorly, secondary resources have been used to conduct this research and analyze the technological ecosystem of Bangalore boosting India’s soft power diplomacy and foreign policy narrative along with boosted Global Partnerships. It also explores the foreseeable challenges and suggests various recommendations for overcoming those challenges.

The paper positions Bangalore in the limelight and aims at promoting paths of recognizing para-diplomacy to shape international cooperation and digital governance of India.

KEYWORDS

Para-Diplomacy, Digital Diplomacy, Global Partnership, Vishwaguru, Silicon Valley, Tech Hub, Artificial Intelligence, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), Soft Power, Bangalore

INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary global order, a decisive emergence of digital technologies, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and innovation ecosystems is being witnessed. These not only shape the economic trajectories but also refine the geopolitical narratives. Amid this development, the involvement of non-central governments and non-state actors in shaping the international relations is termed as Para-Diplomacy. This occurs when cities like Bangalore act as a subnational node by collaborating directly with foreign governments, engaging in technology dialogues and partnering with other stakeholders, thus bridging the Indian domestic digital ecosystem and external digital diplomacy.



Bangalore has a long historical trajectory, from Mysore's industrial leadership and early investments in public sector industries to the colonial era of infrastructure development. The "Silicon Valley of India" has evolved far beyond its traditional role as an outsourcing hub for MNCs. It has now moved towards a transformative and diversified version of playing the central role in influencing India's digital diplomacy and para-diplomatic engagements. This paper argues that Bangalore's rise is not merely limited to economic achievements, but extends towards excellence in Para-diplomacy along with a strong hold over Digital Diplomacy, which can project India as a responsible and norm-shaping actor in this rapidly rising digital age.

Yet, this rise is not devoid of hurdles; questions about sustainability of Bangalore's, and largely India's, functioning still remain. It is situated among the structural and institutional constraints that lead to fragmented coordination and regulatory uncertainty in the long run. As a step towards soft power governance, India seeks global validation, which is why the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must be engraved across all sectors of development, especially within digital upgradation. This research examines the 'how' and 'what' of Bangalore's role, along with a surface-level inquiry into the challenges to India's strategic interest along the line.

THEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Few of the existing literature related to the Digital Diplomacy and India's Global Tech Engagement explore how India's Digital Infrastructure and Tech Diplomacy are reshaping traditional foreign policy, with cities like Bangalore acting as innovation nodes.

Commentary by Sonakshi Garg (SSPC, 2024) also highlights the rising technological wave and India's engagement within it. Nandika Sharma (RIS, 2023) has given a definitive viewpoint to "India's Tryst With Digital Destiny" including initiatives like IT cooperation between India and its global partners.

"Emerging Technologies and Indian Diplomacy" (ICWA, 2024) emphasizes the role of various institutes based in Bangalore like the IISc and JNCASR in tightening India's positioning in global Artificial Intelligence, semiconductor, and nanotech diplomacy.

Pratibha Sharma and Shahzeen Shoaib Afsar (SRF, 2024) elaborated upon the Economic Para-Diplomacy of Indian States wherein they have highlighted Karnataka as pushing Bangalore and its IT image ahead. A comparative study of Bangalore with that of cities like Singapore and Tel Aviv will help in contextualizing Bangalore's potential as a diplomatic actor, also shedding a spotlight on its tech resilience and digital sovereignty.



Sunainaa Chadha (TOI, 2021) put forth the SDG Urban Index by NITI Aayog which highlighted Bangalore as the frontrunner in providing decent employment and economic growth. This relates SDG and Tech-Enabled Development through the city of Bangalore.

An Indian Approach to Technology Diplomacy (Takshashila Institution, 2022) proposes using Bangalore's strengths (e.g., digital payments, biotech) for "techplomacy," advocating multilateralism and S&T ambassadors to position India as "Vishwaguru".

The Science Diplomacy Digital Index (Frontiers, 2025) ranks India (39/100) in science diplomacy, linking tech hubs like Bangalore to SDG17 via joint publications and innovation networks. It suggests quantifying city contributions to track overlaps with SDG9 (industry/innovation).

Global Position of India in the Modern Economic System (2025) shows Bangalore's IT/digital infrastructure's important place in sustainable development, arguing it boosts SDGs 8-9 through diaspora soft power and G20/BRICS tech agendas.

After reviewing the question posed in this paper, overall, it was evident that the existing literature collectively highlights the limited view of Digital Diplomacy, Global Partnerships in foreign policy and the potential role that cities like Bangalore could play in them. Apart from these aspects, a comprehensive look at the minute details like that of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and Para-Diplomacy being the solution to effective positioning is needed.

GAPS IN LITERATURE

- Limited direct studies on Bangalore's Para-Diplomatic role, since most studies are scattered across individual aspects of tech policy, urban governance and foreign affairs, not as a whole.
- Need for integrated frameworks linking city-level innovation to India's global positioning in Artificial Intelligence Ethics, Digital Trade and Digital Public Infrastructure Diplomacy.
- Few empirical mappings of Bangalore's international partnerships, and its performance in SDG accomplishments.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. How can Bangalore, as an Tech Hub, assist India to become a *Vishwaguru* in Artificial Intelligence, Tech and Digital Diplomacy by furnishing its Tech identity?
2. What are the potential areas of shared interest that can prove to be a point of traction for the international stakeholders, thus engaging Bangalore in an increased Para-Diplomatic role?
3. How do Indian policies like Urban Digital Infrastructure, and diverse Policy Dimensions impact India's soft power in Tech Diplomacy and Global Partnerships?
4. Which Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be found overlapping with the role of Tech Hub Bangalore, Digital Diplomacy, and India's stance at Global platforms?



METHODOLOGY

This research paper conducts a dominantly theoretical orientation of study by relying on secondary literature. By engaging with existing policy reports, datasets, and other secondary resources, the study situates Bangalore within broader debates on digital and para-diplomacy along with global presence.

It uses a Mixed Method approach, combining facts about Bangalore's tech output, investment flows and SDG indicators and exploring narratives and contextual insights.

On quantitative side, it examines measurable dimensions such as progress on SDGs, providing a concrete foundation for theoretical analysis.

On the qualitative side, the study explores contextual insights and narratives drawn from pre-existing policy documents and scholarly interpretations.

Combining these two lenses, provides a fuller picture of Bangalore's role in advancing India's Digital Diplomacy and Global Leadership in technology. Ultimately, the study is a result of theoretical interpretations.

PARADIPLOMATIC NATURE AND RELATIONS OF BANGALORE AS A TECH HUB

As we have discussed, Bangalore has come to symbolize India's digital diplomacy. The city hosts a well-set startup community with more than 400 multinational R&D centers and leading institutions like the Indian Institute of Science (IISc). Bangalore's influence extends beyond the economic sphere, towards a para-diplomatic role; engaging directly with foreign governments, missions, and organizations.

Para-diplomacy refers to the international engagement of subnational entities such as cities, provinces, states and other non-state actors. Unlike traditional diplomacy conducted by the central government, para-diplomacy emphasizes a bottom-up connection and cooperation; which Bangalore practically embodies.

The Karnataka Government harnesses Bangalore's digital ecosystem to build international partnerships through initiatives such as the Global Innovation Alliance (GIA). The Karnataka Government also signs Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with foreign partners, it participates in international trade fairs, and it also hosts global delegations during the Bangalore Tech Summit. Events such as the "Bridge to Bangalore" diplomatic dialogue in 2025 have showed the ability of this city to discuss technology collaboration.

Foreign governments have started viewing Bangalore as a strategic diplomatic hub. The United States inaugurated its 5th Indian consulate in Bangalore in January 2025 on critical and emerging



technologies. Australia, on the other hand, opened a Consulate-General in Bangalore. Even Germany made its presence more prominent through digital cooperation centers, recognizing Bangalore as Asia's second-ranked startup hub. These developments highlight Bangalore's dual identity of a technological as well as diplomatic center.

Bangalore supports various leading bilateral technology collaborations. Bangalore offers talent and infrastructure base to the India-U.S. Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (iCET) which talks about cooperation in Artificial Intelligence, semiconductors, and next-generation communication systems like 5G and 6G. Europe engages through India-EU Trade and Technology Council and investments by companies such as SAP and Siemens. In the Asia-Pacific region, partnerships with Japan, Singapore, and Israel connect Bangalore's startups to global value chains.

India's broader digital diplomacy now relies heavily on its Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)-including Aadhaar, UPI, and CoWIN. Bangalore provides the technological expertise and developer capacity that profess the internationalization of these systems. Under the India-U.S. Global Digital Development Partnership, collaborative projects aim to deploy secure, scalable platforms in Global South while maintaining data protection principles. By exporting both digital architectures and governance practices, Bangalore strengthens India's leadership in shaping global digital norms.

World's densest clusters of multinational R&D facilities, with global technology leaders such as Microsoft, Google, IBM, and Amazon investing in cutting-edge fields including Artificial Intelligence, Quantum Computing, and Health Technologies are hosted by Bangalore. These R&D centers contribute not only to India's growth but also include Bangalore into global innovation chains. Joint initiatives, ranging from climate technology collaborations with Europe to defense-tech projects with the United States, illustrate how Research and Development investments reinforce para-diplomatic relationships.

Bangalore's para-diplomatic engagements complement India's national strategy but they also introduce a few coordination challenges, addressed in the 'concerns section' of this paper.

Bangalore depicts how a city can outshine its economic identity to emerge as a global diplomatic actor. Through initiatives like consular representation, bilateral programs, the GIA network, and a robust R&D ecosystem, it contributes directly to India's digital foreign policy. Bangalore has become an example in the AI-driven era, that the role of subnational centers is no longer only of passive participants in globalization but of proactive architects in international arena.

Bangalore's para-diplomacy is to dig deeper as global discussions around AI Governance,



Quantum Computing, and Cybersecurity intensify. This city has already begun proving itself as a worthy ground for Artificial Intelligence ethics and digital trust standards by collaborating with partners across the European Union and the Asia-Pacific. Events like the Bangalore Tech Summit are expected to evolve into platforms where not just business agreements take place but also global technological norms are framed.

This evolution suggests that Bangalore may soon transform from being a core of technology implementation to a co-author of the rules which govern the global digital ecosystems. The city shows how non-central actors can amplify national power in the 21st century. While New Delhi crafts our national foreign policy, Bangalore operationalizes on-ground engagements by involving startups, academic institutions, and innovation-driven enterprises.

Bangalore's capacity to integrate economic strength with diplomatic initiative serves as a model which is replicable by other Indian cities and states. Most significantly, Bangalore has proven that the locus of diplomacy is no longer limited to national capitals; it now extends across dynamic and capable global cities.

BANGALORE'S ROLE IN INDIA'S TECH DIPLOMACY & DIGITAL FOREIGN POLICY

- International Recognition and Diplomatic Infrastructure

The opening of foreign consulates in Bangalore indicates the city's increasing diplomatic involvement. Bangalore saw the setup of Australian, US and German centers. Wherein the Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Marise Payne declared that Bangalore will play a determinative role in the rise of India as a technological superpower. The United States started a new consulate facility in Bangalore in 2025, which was its 5th one overall in India.

Foreign Minister of Germany, Dr. Johann Wadephul, noted the cooperation between India and Germany, while opening an experience center in Bangalore. It was also recognized that Bangalore has become a global technology and startup hub, that ranks second in the Asia-Pacific region.

- Bangalore's Role in Bilateral Technology Relations

The India-US Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET), which deals with the collaboration in AI, semiconductors, 5G/6G technologies, and Open RAN systems has found Bangalore as its hub. The infrastructure and trained manpower of the city make it one of the best locations with all amenities to perform these collaborative efforts. The US Ambassador Eric Garcetti mentioned at the time of consulate dedication that "Our relationship truly extends from the seabed to the stars and nowhere is that truer than here in Bangalore", showing that the city played a pivotal role in space cooperation, such as the scheduled launches of the jointly created



NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar satellite. European Union and Multilateral Engagements Bangalore's technology ecosystem enables India to engage with the European Union via the India-EU Trade and Technology Council. The R&D facilities of large European firms are housed in Bangalore like SAP, Continental, Mercedes-Benz, Siemens Healthineers and ZEISS. They have set up their biggest R&D locations and export bases outside Europe, in Bangalore.

- Karnataka's International Outreach

The Global Innovation Alliance (GIA) was established in year 2017 by the Karnataka Government. Over the years it has increased from 10 to more than 35 member countries in 2025. This is high-level of Para-diplomacy in which Karnataka is in direct interaction with global partners in order to improve technological cooperation. Various MOUs recently with countries like Switzerland, Finland, Berlin, and Israel, showcasing how Bangalore has dominated the field of technology thus, facilitating state-level diplomatic efforts also complimenting India's national foreign policy.

- Bridge to Bengaluru Initiative

In 2025, Karnataka held the 'Bridge to Bengaluru' diplomatic dialogue in New Delhi, which included diplomats from over 60 countries such as the US, UK, and Finland, along with Australia, Japan, Argentina, Vietnam, and Sri Lanka, which shows how and why Bangalore's tech reputation is an essential attribute of its potential as a platform for significant diplomatic interactions.

- Digital Public Infrastructure as Diplomatic Tool

Bangalore plays a key role in internationalization of India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), such as Aadhaar, UPI, and CoWIN. The city's technological advantage supports India's digital diplomacy efforts through partnerships with nations like the United States and France. India's strategy towards DPI as a tool of diplomacy can be seen through efforts such as the India-U.S Global Digital Development Partnership, under which Bangalore's technical capabilities are the basis for global collaboration in building strong digital infrastructures while also focusing on privacy, data protection, and intellectual property protections.

- Para-Diplomacy and Subnational Engagement

Karnataka's Para-Diplomacy—diplomacy by subnational units—illustrates the manner in which Bangalore's technological leadership facilitates direct foreign partnerships. The state's active methodology entails visiting delegations to other countries for exhibiting Bangalore's innovations and creating business-to-business relationships. The Bengaluru Tech Summit, now established as Asia's leading technology and innovation platform, is an annual diplomatic forum where global ties are established and consolidated directly in support of India's larger foreign policy interests.

- Global R&D Collaborations

More than 400 international R&D centers are hosted by Bangalore, which helps it to establish an international network of technological collaborations that emphasizes India's diplomatic goals. Large firms such as Google, Microsoft, IBM, Amazon, and Accenture have set up large operations here, allowing easy technology transfer and highly collaborative innovation.



POLICY, POLITICS AND SHIFT IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DIPLOMACY

- Artificial Intelligence Diplomacy

Artificial Intelligence has witnessed evolution from a scientific breakthrough to a significant player in global politics. Apart from timely regulations, maintaining democratic principles, striking a balance between national interests, and controlling the dangers of rapidly advancing, international technology are important for Artificial Intelligence Diplomacy. Presidents, military commanders, corporate executives, and international organizations have taken the lead in this political arena that began as an ethical and scholarly debate.

- Shift in Artificial Intelligence Governance: Ethics to Geopolitics

The Artificial Intelligence policy discussions used to revolve around ethics that included fairness, accountability, and transparency. The Principles on AI given by OECD that were adopted in May 2019, captured a collaborative spirit. They gave five key values: beneficial Artificial Intelligence, human-centered values, transparency, security, and accountability. They had also put forward five policy recommendations for responsible innovation through voluntarily complying with the code of conduct in the process of innovation and implementation. By May 2023, many were reported to be up to these standards by governments, thus evidencing a broad consensus.

However, this phase of cooperation did not last long. Now, nations see Artificial Intelligence as a strategic asset that influences military and economic power. Who leads in AI, now defines global influence marking what scholars are calling a “New Digital Cold War” between the United States and China. The U.S. promotes a market-driven approach that focuses on corporate innovation. In contrast, China incorporates Artificial Intelligence into state power, describing it as a “main battlefield of international competition”. Through their diplomacy, both countries project their political philosophies, turning technology into symbols of competitive global orders.

- From Soft Law to Binding Regulation

The transition from soft ethical laws to the binding regulations symbolizes the changing nature of Artificial Intelligence governance. For example, the AI Act of the European Union, which came into effect from August 1, 2024, categorizes AI systems into four risk levels, that is, unacceptable, high, limited, and minimal. It will ban unacceptable-risk applications starting from February 2, 2025, showing a decision toward compliance. High-risk Artificial Intelligence applications in education, employment, law enforcement, and basic infrastructure will be subject to detailed evaluations before and during service use.

Meanwhile, the United States primarily uses export controls to govern AI. Since October 2022, it has issued sweeping restrictions on advanced semiconductors that are essential for AI, reversing years of trade liberalization. A central part of this is the Foreign Direct Product Rule, that extends U.S. jurisdiction to chips made overseas that have U.S. components. By mid-2025, these export controls would expand to include bans on specialized AI chips designed to bypass earlier regulations, effectively closing “the last major chokepoint for top-tier Artificial Intelligence hardware”. Consequently, microchips have become crucial bargaining tools in global negotiations.

- Expansion of Diplomatic Actors Beyond States

AI diplomacy now includes more than just traditional state actors. The defense and security agency



focus on autonomous weapons and cyberwarfare, while the trade departments manage semiconductor supply chains and data flows. Notably, technology companies and their leaders are acting as independent diplomatic entities. Corporate heads of major AI firms directly negotiate with heads of state, shaping global risk frameworks and shifting diplomatic hierarchies.

This rise of non-state actors results from Artificial Intelligence's role in economic and security matters. Corporate choices regarding data governance, model deployment, and safety protocols have impacts on commerce, national security, and democratic stability. As a result, accountability and legitimacy in these actors are ongoing challenges for global coordination.

- **Generative Artificial Intelligence and the Intensification of Democratic Threats**

Past discussions on bias and privacy were limited. Nowadays, generative systems can convey disinformation, deepfakes, and propaganda. Deepfakes, or convincing synthetic media, are considered to pose severe threats against democracy and stability. According to Cloud Security Alliance, deepfakes comprise convincing synthetic media. According to CrowdStrike, technologies such as GANs mean that while one AI generates fakes, another AI detects them. The manipulation can thus remain unnoticed. In elections, a plethora of fake videos may appear and overwhelm fact-checkers to confuse voters, leading to a loss of confidence in the media and other institutions.

Recognizing these dangers, the UK hosted the Bletchley Park AI Safety Summit in November 2023, marking the first global summit on AI governance. The Bletchley Declaration was signed by twenty-eight nations, including the U.S., China, Australia, and the EU, which emphasizes managing “frontier AI” through international cooperation. Prominent leaders like U.S. Vice President Kamala Harris, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen, Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni, and executives such as OpenAI’s Sam Altman and DeepMind’s Mustafa Suleyman were involved, reflecting a shared view that generative AI threatens democratic stability.

- **Politics as the Fundamental Dynamic**

Despite technical discussions, AI diplomacy ultimately reflects political dynamics. Each regulatory measure or export control acts as a stand-in for deeper ideological differences. Western nations support “human-centric Artificial Intelligence” based on transparency and rights, while authoritarian regimes focus on surveillance and centralized control.

AI thus becomes a geopolitical dividing line where ideology competes with market interests. These differences raise important questions about the governance, sovereignty, and self-determination, one of which is whether Artificial Intelligence should promote individual freedom and accountability or favor collective power and efficiency. These choices reveal each state’s vision of the relationship among citizens, corporations, and authority.

UPCOMING CONCERNs: PROBABLE ROADBLOCKS IN BANGALORE’S UPSWING

The road ahead for India’s Para-diplomatic expansion and its integration with the Sustainable Development Goals is not full of blossoms. Bangalore, as a prominent tech hub, has a plethora of potential and thus many expectations are attached to it; but as a famous saying denotes that responsibilities are a byproduct of an ability. Utopian targets and ignorance to the probable



obstacles might lead to decline in any progress achieved till date.

The aspiration of meeting these expectations and balancing the responsibilities, burdens the growth process. Few identifiable concerns that might arise in Bangalore's fruitful Tech Diplomacy and SDG achievements are as follows:

- Inconsistent Centre-State Relations

Since para-diplomacy brings the role of central government to a naught, there have been instances of policy block and loss of federal coordination due to lack of synergy between the Centre and the state. Karnataka's initiatives towards diplomacy for tech advancements and investment traction might hinder the foreign policy of Centre causing a conflict of interests, affecting SDG 17 (Partnership for goals).

- Uncertainty of Artificial Intelligence and its Regulation

Artificial Intelligence comes with the horrors of its own, it puts a risk of misuse on the forefront and haunts it with the ambiguous possibilities of ethics being sidelined. Apart from the problem of ethics, studies also claim that water footprint of AI is increasing, thus hindering fulfilment of SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). Over-dependency upon Artificial Intelligence is also a concern, challenging SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) due to its increasing ability to replace average human intellect.

- Concentrated Nature of Growth

Bangalore indeed possesses the potential to attract global talent, but if they are not accompanied by assurance of a long-term stability, appropriate infrastructure and other amenities, it would not be able to retain growth. Without strong retention and academic policies by the government, Bangalore risks losing its edge in AI diplomacy. This might be furthered by challenges like Brain Drain, migrating efficient human capital, thus hampering SDG 17 (Partnership in Goals) among others.

- Techno-nationalism vs. Open Innovation

Protectionist policies of the Centre may clash with Bangalore's collaborative tech culture, limiting its diplomatic soft power potential and SDG 17-driven partnerships. Also, despite its tech prowess, Bangalore lacks a formal presence in global Artificial Intelligence Governance platforms, weakening India's stance in digital diplomacy.

- Regional Disparities

Bangalore is an already established and prospering city, known as the 'Silicon Valley', this overshadows the existence of other cities with potential. Today, Bangalore is home for major IT experts and is the first name that is prioritized when talked about jobs. This in turn also puts a stress on the resources present in the region, thus posing a challenge for SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities),



SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).

- Digital Literacy Divide

Inclusive Digital Diplomacy is crucial to foresee an overall progress, but due to the substantial inequalities between urban and rural population it becomes arduous to maintain balance and achieve equal level of digital literacy. This raises a concern for SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

- Geopolitical Pressure

In the world of interconnectedness, distances have become shorter, making the cause-and-effect chain transboundary. The global market is controlled by tech giants around the world which affects even the smallest company in Bangalore. The US-China tech rivalry, export controls, and even digital sanctions play a crucial role in deciding the tech ecosystem in India. Tumultuous geopolitical scenarios can have adverse effects, thus challenging SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) among other goals.

- Cybersecurity Threats to Digital Infrastructure

The more a region progresses, the more challenges it faces to maintain it. Becoming a digital tech hub, puts Bangalore under the vulnerability of targeted cyber-attacks. A threat to data privacy and increasing algorithmic servitude of younger generations is also evident. Active para-diplomacy and lesser involvement of the central government might also put a vague question on accountability of higher authorities in such a jeopardizing situation, thus undermining the SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 17 (Partnership in Goals).

- Environment vs Development Debate

In order to become a tech hub, the opportunity cost that is to be paid is environmental health. Tech infrastructure, AI data centers, and all other energy-intensive models raise concerns of ecological well-being. The rising energy demands, and hazardous e-waste generation poses a severe conflict of thoughts, forcing us to analyze our priority between environment and development. This leads to a clash between India's aspirations of sustainability, since choosing one is not an option, and a balance must be maintained.

RECOMMENDATIONS: POTENTIAL STEPS AHEAD

- Streamlining and Narrowing Down

The field of focus needs to be categorized by analyzing the areas of utmost priority for a faster and efficient progress. Strengthening Bangalore's Tech Identity for Global leadership requires establishment of National Ai and Digital Diplomacy Centre dedicated particularly to this matter.



- **Facilitate Public-Private Partnership**

Amid growing need of funds and facilitated structure, a cooperative collaboration and multi-level institutional alignments between the public and private enterprises would increase the rate of development and help integrate startups and IT giants into India's diplomatic narrative.

- **Expanding Diaspora Networks**

Since Para-diplomacy involves cities and other non-state actors, the expansion and Bangalore's IT sector depends upon the informal ambassadors. Further creating a Joint Innovation Council with international stakeholders through Public Diplomacy, engaging iconic tech leaders and experts.

- **Working upon Centre-State Cooperation**

The Centre and State Government should align with each other, since ultimately both are dedicated to the advancement of India. The Centre must push city-level diplomacy by allowing Bangalore's Municipal and state institutions to collaborate directly with foreign tech hubs. The maintenance of transparency, with capacity building, institution monitoring, and deduction of the bureaucratic hurdles would improve India's Para-diplomatic stance.

- **Align with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

In today's time, when the world is constantly moving towards including environmental health and sustainable goals along with growing technological advancements, it becomes important to keep in mind all associated factors for a comprehensive and an all-round development.

- **Soft Power Policy Integration**

The Smart City initiatives, Digital Public Infrastructure Policy, and Para-diplomatic upgradation of cities like Bangalore should be demonstrated at global forums like G20, BRICS, UN Tech Summits, etc. along with nationwide campaigns which will give credibility by showcasing India's adaptability in the areas of Artificial Intelligence, biotech, cybersecurity, and other digital mechanisms.

- **Hosting Global Events**

India should work upon organizing and developing international standards of digital infrastructure like global conferences, defense centers, AI labs. It should also host more global tech summits in Bangalore to improve visibility and connect Bangalore internationally.

CONCLUSION

Bangalore holds an untapped potential, which can prove to be an asset for India and its global image if utilized, harnessed and cultivated with precision. The Role of India's Tech Hub—Bangalore—in shaping Para-Diplomatic Relations of India in the Rising Digital, AI and Tech-Driven Global Narrative is undeniable. It must not only be positioned as India's Tech Hub but also



as a Para-Diplomatic engine of influence which is capable of shaping international cooperation in the digital age.

Bangalore provides an epitome of a good model of how subnational technological capabilities can be decisive in terms of providing international recognition amid this competitive digital age. This model of Para-diplomacy can be used by other state, non-state actors and other stakeholders to show effective involvement in shaping the Digital and Foreign Diplomacy of India. There is also an immense need for effective cooperation among key players, Karnataka government, Ministry of External Affairs, and private sector actors is therefore essential.

In many ways, AI diplomacy represents a major diplomatic challenge of this century, where power is understood not just through military strength or economic measures but also in data, codes, and semiconductors. One of the most critical questions facing the international community is whether nations will be able to create collaborative structures and global rules that direct Artificial Intelligence towards shared benefits or not. A doubt of whether the rising strategic competition will deepen geopolitical divides and cause instability is also worth pondering upon. But, what is clear is that the policy and diplomatic choices made in the next few years will shape both the future of Artificial Intelligence and the overall structure of global order.

Although the challenges are deep-rooted and will require an effective and efficient system of improvement, a few recommendations that can prove to be probable solutions are analyzed, which if applied and followed adamantly, can make a difference in the level of India's development in this sector. Along with these, Public Diplomacy and Narrative Building can also help India to achieve the Vishwaguru image in AI, tech, and Digital Governance. Thus, balancing domestic innovation with global responsibilities and integrating all the factors of importance into an inclusive and reliable development structure is not a very distant goal for Bangalore.

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