

14

AI-Powered Services as a Catalyst for Growth in Digital Trade: A Comparative Study

Dr. Pawan Kumar Choudhary*

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, G.D. College, Begusarai, L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga, Bihar.

*Corresponding Author: pawankumarshahpur@gmail.com

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered services have emerged as a pivotal force in transforming the structure and dynamics of digital trade, particularly in rapidly evolving economies such as India. This study investigates the role of AI-enabled services as a catalyst for digital trade growth through a comparative analysis of traditional digital service models and AI-integrated frameworks. The findings indicate that India has strengthened its position in global digital trade, ranking among the top exporters of digitally delivered services, supported by ICT exports exceeding USD 162 billion. The integration of AI has significantly enhanced operational efficiency, service personalization, and scalability across key sectors including finance, e-commerce, healthcare, and logistics. Empirical evidence shows that AI adoption among Indian enterprises has reached nearly 87–90%, contributing to improved productivity, cost reduction, and data-driven decision-making. Additionally, the Indian AI market has witnessed rapid expansion, growing from USD 2.97 billion in 2020 to USD 7.63 billion in 2024, with strong future growth potential. Comparative analysis further reveals that AI-powered services outperform conventional digital systems by enabling automation, predictive analytics, and real-time responsiveness, thereby improving trade efficiency and global competitiveness. Government initiatives such as Digital India, India AI Mission, and robust digital public infrastructure have further accelerated this transformation. However, challenges such as uneven adoption, skill gaps, data privacy concerns, and infrastructural disparities remain significant barriers to inclusive growth. The study concludes that while AI serves as a critical driver of digital trade expansion, strategic policy interventions and capacity-building measures are essential to fully harness its potential and ensure sustainable development.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Digital Trade, AI-powered Services, Digital Economy, Technological Innovation.

Introduction

The rapid advancement of digital technologies has fundamentally transformed the global trade landscape, giving rise to a new paradigm known as

digital trade. In this evolving ecosystem, AI has emerged as a critical driver of innovation, efficiency, and competitiveness. AI-powered services ranging from machine learning algorithms and predictive analytics to intelligent automation are redefining how businesses operate, interact with customers, and engage in cross-border trade. For a rapidly digitizing economy like India, AI is not only enhancing service delivery but also acting as a catalyst for the expansion of digital trade.

India has witnessed remarkable growth in its digital economy over the past decade, supported by widespread internet penetration, mobile connectivity, and robust digital public infrastructure. According to recent reports, India is now among the most digitally advanced economies, with the world's second-largest internet user base and one of the highest volumes of digital transactions globally. Furthermore, the country has emerged as a major player in global digital trade, ranking fifth in the export of digitally delivered services. India's ICT service exports reached approximately USD 162 billion, positioning it as one of the leading exporters worldwide. This rapid growth highlights the increasing importance of digital services as a core component of international trade.

The integration of AI into digital services has significantly amplified this growth trajectory. AI technologies enable automation, real-time decision-making, and personalized service delivery, thereby enhancing productivity and reducing operational costs. The Indian AI market is expanding at an unprecedented pace, driven by increased investments, government support, and growing enterprise adoption. Estimates suggest that India's AI market will exceed USD 17 billion by 2027, reflecting strong growth potential. Additionally, the broader IT and digital ecosystem continue to expand, with IT spending projected to reach over USD 176 billion by 2026, fuelled largely by AI and cloud-based technologies. These developments indicate that AI is becoming deeply embedded in the country's digital trade infrastructure.

Moreover, government initiatives such as Digital India, the India AI Mission, and the development of digital public infrastructure including Aadhaar, UPI, and data governance frameworks have created an enabling environment for AI adoption. These initiatives have facilitated seamless digital transactions, improved financial inclusion, and enhanced the scalability of digital services. As a result, India is increasingly being recognized as a global hub for technology-driven trade and innovation. Despite these advancements, several challenges persist. Uneven adoption of AI across sectors, skill shortages, data privacy concerns, and regulatory complexities continue to hinder the full realization of AI's potential in digital trade. Addressing these issues is essential to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth.

Against this backdrop, the present study aims to examine AI-powered services as a catalyst for growth in digital trade through a comparative analysis of traditional digital service models and AI-integrated frameworks in India. The study

seeks to provide insights into how AI is reshaping trade dynamics and to identify policy implications for strengthening India's position in the global digital economy.

Objectives

- To examine the role of AI-powered services in enhancing digital trade growth in India.
- To compare traditional digital service models with AI-integrated service frameworks in terms of efficiency and performance.
- To analyze the impact of AI adoption on productivity, cost reduction, and customer engagement in digital trade sectors.
- To identify the challenges and policy implications associated with the implementation of AI-powered services in India's digital economy

Methodology

The study adopts a descriptive as well as analytical research design to explore the contribution of AI-powered services in promoting and accelerating digital trade in India. It is mainly based on secondary data obtained from reliable and up-to-date sources, including government publications such as NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Commerce, reports from international organizations like the World Bank, UNCTAD, and OECD, along with industry analyses from IBEF, McKinsey, and Gartner, and relevant peer-reviewed journals. A comparative framework is used to examine the differences between conventional digital service models and AI-driven systems across major sectors such as e-commerce, finance, healthcare, and logistics. The analysis incorporates statistical data from the period 2020 to 2025 to evaluate growth patterns, adoption levels, and economic outcomes. In addition, qualitative techniques are applied to understand emerging trends, key challenges, and policy-related implications associated with AI integration. Overall, this approach enhances the reliability and validity of the findings while providing a holistic understanding of the transformative impact of AI on digital trade.

Growth of AI Adoption and Digital Trade Indicators

AI-powered services have emerged as a measurable driver of digital trade growth in India, reflected through key indicators such as ICT exports, AI market expansion, enterprise adoption rates, and digital transaction volumes. The increasing penetration of AI across sectors has enabled automation, improved service delivery, and reduced operational costs. As a result, India's digital trade ecosystem has expanded significantly over the past five years.

The rapid increase in AI adoption from less than 50% of enterprises in 2020 to nearly 90% in 2025 indicates a structural shift toward intelligent service models. This shift has contributed directly to increased service exports and digital platform efficiency. Furthermore, AI-based tools such as predictive analytics and automated

customer systems have improved productivity levels across industries, supporting India's growing participation in global digital trade.

Comparative Trends of AI and Digital Trade Growth

The relationship between AI adoption and the expansion of digital trade in India has gained significant importance in recent years. Understanding this linkage requires a systematic comparison of key economic and technological indicators over time. In this context, the following table presents a comparative overview of major variables reflecting the growth of AI-powered services alongside digital trade development. Below Table 1 shows the trends in ICT service exports, AI market size, adoption rates, digital transactions, and the contribution of the digital economy to GDP.

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Main Indicators Reflecting AI Adoption and Digital Trade Growth

Indicator	2020	2022	2024	2025 (Est.)
ICT Service Exports (USD Billion)	110	135	162	175
AI Market Size (USD Billion)	2.97	5.10	7.63	9.20
AI Adoption Rate (%)	45%	65%	87%	90%
Digital Transactions (Billion)	34	74	120	150
Contribution of Digital Economy to GDP (%)	8.5%	10.2%	12.5%	13.8%

Source: IBEF, RBI, NASSCOM, and Ministry of Electronics & IT Reports (2020-2025)

The data presented in Table 1 reveals a consistent upward trend across all indicators, highlighting the growing integration of AI in India's digital economy. ICT service exports increased from USD 110 billion in 2020 to USD 175 billion in 2025, reflecting improved global competitiveness. The AI market size expanded significantly, while digital transactions rose sharply from 34 billion to 150 billion, indicating enhanced efficiency and security through AI-driven systems. Moreover, the contribution of the digital economy to GDP grew from 8.5% to 13.8%, establishing AI as a key driver of digital trade and economic growth.

Analytical Interpretation of AI's Economic Impact

The data reveals that AI-powered services are directly influencing key performance indicators of digital trade in India. The parallel growth of AI adoption and ICT exports suggests a cause-effect relationship, where increased use of AI technologies enhances service quality and export competitiveness. Moreover, the exponential rise in digital transactions demonstrates improved consumer trust and system efficiency, largely supported by AI-based fraud detection and real-time analytics.

Another important observation is the steady increase in the digital economy's contribution to GDP, which signifies the macroeconomic impact of AI integration. AI is not only transforming business operations but also strengthening India's position in

the global digital economy. However, despite this growth, disparities in AI adoption across sectors and regions indicate the need for inclusive policy measures. Overall, the evidence strongly supports the argument that AI-powered services are a critical driver of digital trade growth in India.

Quantitative Shift from Traditional to AI-Driven Service Models

The transition from traditional digital service models to AI-integrated frameworks in India is clearly reflected through measurable performance indicators. Traditional systems, which depend on manual intervention and rule-based automation, exhibit limitations in efficiency, scalability, and responsiveness. In contrast, AI-powered frameworks demonstrate superior quantitative outcomes by enabling automation, predictive analytics, and real-time processing.

From a standpoint, AI adoption has led to a sharp improvement in operational efficiency. For example, Indian fintech platforms using AI report up to 40% faster processing times, while logistics companies observe a 25–35% reduction in delivery delays due to AI-based route optimization. These measurable improvements indicate that AI is not only enhancing service quality but also directly contributing to increased trade efficiency and competitiveness.

Comparison of Performance Indicators

The Table 2 presents a systematic comparison of traditional digital service models and AI-integrated frameworks in India across key operational and performance indicators. It highlights the efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and overall performance improvements achieved through the adoption of AI technologies in digital trade.

Table 2: Comparative Analysis of Main Performance Indicators of Traditional and AI-Driven

Indicator	Traditional Model	AI-Integrated Model	% Improvement (Approx.)
Average Processing Time (minutes)	12	2	Decrease 83%
Operational Cost per Transaction (₹)	50	30	Decrease 40%
Customer Satisfaction Rate (%)	70%	90%	Increase 28%
Error Rate (%)	10%	3%	Decrease 70%
Transactions Handled per Day (in millions)	5	12	Increase 140%
Revenue Growth Rate (%)	8%	18%	Increase 125%

Source: NASSCOM, RBI, McKinsey India Digital Reports (2022–2025)

The data presented in Table 2 shows clear improvements in performance indicators when comparing traditional digital service models with AI-integrated frameworks in India. The average processing time has decreased from 12 minutes to 2 minutes (83% reduction), while the operational cost per transaction has declined

from ₹50 to ₹30 (40% reduction), indicating improved efficiency and cost savings. Customer satisfaction has increased from 70% to 90% (28% rise), and the error rate has reduced from 10% to 3% (70% decrease), reflecting better service quality and accuracy. Additionally, transactions handled per day have increased from 5 million to 12 million (140% growth), showing higher capacity. Revenue growth has also risen from 8% to 18% (125% increase), highlighting financial gains. Overall, AI-integrated models outperform traditional systems in efficiency, accuracy, scalability, and profitability.

Analytical Implications for India's Digital Trade Growth

The evidence highlights a strong correlation between AI integration and enhanced digital trade performance in India. Empirical trends suggest that AI adoption contributes to approximately 4-5% additional annual growth in digital trade efficiency, particularly through reductions in operational costs (around 30-40%) and error rates (up to 70%). This measurable improvement strengthens the overall productivity of digital service platforms and enhances their global competitiveness.

The reduction in costs and errors, combined with increased transaction capacity (over 100% growth in handling capability) and improved customer satisfaction (rising from nearly 70% to 90%), creates a more efficient and competitive trade environment. AI-powered systems enable Indian businesses to respond quickly to market demands, optimize operations, and expand globally, contributing to consistent increases in ICT service exports. Furthermore, the scalability offered by AI frameworks is particularly important for India, where digital transactions are growing at an annual rate exceeding 25-30%, largely supported by AI-enabled fintech systems. This scalability ensures that even with rising transaction volumes, system efficiency is maintained, thereby reinforcing India's position as a global leader in digitally delivered services.

However, the gap between traditional and AI-based models also indicates the urgency for wider adoption. Currently, while large enterprises report AI adoption rates of nearly 85-90%, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) lag behind at approximately 35-45% adoption levels. This disparity may lead to uneven growth and concentration of benefits among technologically advanced firms.

AI-Driven Productivity Enhancement in Digital Trade

AI adoption has significantly improved productivity across India's digital trade ecosystem by enabling automation, data-driven decision-making, and operational optimization. Unlike conventional digital systems, AI-powered platforms utilize machine learning algorithms and predictive analytics to process large volumes of data in real time, thereby reducing human dependency and enhancing output efficiency.

In sectors such as fintech, e-commerce, and logistics, AI tools are streamlining workflows by automating repetitive tasks like data entry, fraud detection, and inventory management. For instance, AI-based demand forecasting systems have improved inventory turnover ratios by approximately 20-30%, reducing wastage and improving supply chain responsiveness. Similarly, AI-driven analytics allow firms to make faster and more accurate strategic decisions, thereby increasing productivity levels across service operations. From a macro perspective, AI integration contributes to higher overall efficiency in digital trade by minimizing delays, improving accuracy, and enabling faster service delivery. This productivity gain directly strengthens India's competitiveness in global digital markets, where speed and efficiency are critical determinants of success.

Assessment of Cost Reduction and Customer Engagement

This section evaluates the impact of AI adoption on cost efficiency, productivity, and customer engagement in India. It highlights how AI-driven technologies contribute to operational improvements and enhanced customer experience across sectors. Below Table 3 shows the comparative outcomes before and after AI integration.

Table 3: Comparative Analysis of Pre- and Post-AI Adoption Effects on Cost Efficiency, Productivity, and Customer Engagement

Indicator	Pre-AI Adoption	Post-AI Adoption	% Change (Approx.)
Operational Cost per Transaction (₹)	60	35	Decrease 42%
Employee Productivity Index (Base = 100)	100	135	Increase 35%
Customer Retention Rate (%)	68%	88%	Increase 29%
Average Response Time (minutes)	15	3	Decrease 80%
Conversion Rate in E-commerce (%)	2.5%	4.5%	Increase 80%
Fraud Detection Accuracy (%)	75%	95%	Increase 27%

Source: NASSCOM, RBI, McKinsey India, and IBEF Reports (2021–2025)

The data in Table 3 indicates that AI adoption has improved operational efficiency and customer engagement. The operational cost per transaction has decreased from ₹60 to ₹35, showing a reduction of about 42% and highlighting cost savings through automation. Employee productivity has increased from 100 to 135, reflecting a 35% improvement and more efficient task performance.

Customer-related indicators also show progress. The retention rate has increased from 68% to 88%, while the average response time has decreased from 15 minutes to 3 minutes, marking an 80% improvement. Additionally, the e-commerce conversion rate has increased from 2.5% to 4.5%, indicating better customer targeting. Fraud detection accuracy has also increased from 75% to 95%, ensuring improved security and risk management.

Strategic Implications for Digital Trade Growth

The findings clearly indicate that AI adoption has a direct and measurable impact on improving both operational and customer-centric aspects of digital trade in India. Empirical data shows that AI integration leads to 30-40% reduction in operational costs and approximately 35% improvement in employee productivity, creating a more efficient and competitive business environment. Additionally, firms adopting AI experience nearly 4-5% incremental annual growth in digital trade performance, enabling them to scale operations and compete more effectively in international markets. Furthermore, enhanced customer engagement supported by AI technologies such as chatbots and recommendation systems has significantly improved service quality. Data indicates that customer retention rates have increased from around 68% to 88%, while response time has reduced by nearly 80%. Similarly, e-commerce conversion rates have risen by approximately 70-80%, demonstrating the effectiveness of AI-driven personalization in influencing consumer behavior. These improvements strengthen brand loyalty and support market expansion, particularly in India's rapidly growing digital consumer base.

However, the benefits of AI adoption remain unevenly distributed. Large enterprises report AI adoption levels of 85-90%, whereas SMEs lag behind at 35-45%, reflecting a gap of nearly 50 percentage points. Additionally, around 57% of small businesses cite high implementation costs as a major barrier, and a 38% skill gap in AI expertise further limits adoption among smaller firms. This disparity highlights the need for targeted policy support to ensure inclusive participation in digital trade. In conclusion, AI adoption significantly enhances productivity, reduces operational costs, and improves customer engagement in India's digital trade ecosystem. With measurable gains in efficiency and competitiveness, AI contributes to sustainable economic growth and strengthens India's integration into the global digital economy.

Quantitative Assessment of Structural and Technological Challenges

The expansion of AI-powered services in India's digital trade is accompanied by several measurable structural and technological constraints. One of the most significant disparities is the AI adoption gap, where large enterprises report adoption levels of 85–90%, while SMEs remain limited to 35-45%, indicating a gap of nearly 50 percentage points. This imbalance directly affects inclusive digital trade growth.

Furthermore, India faces a 35-40% shortage of skilled AI professionals, which restricts innovation and slows implementation. In terms of infrastructure, rural internet penetration stands at approximately 37-40%, compared to over 75% in urban areas, highlighting a digital divide that limits AI scalability. Additionally, nearly 60-65% of firms report concerns related to data privacy and governance, which impacts trust

in AI-driven systems. These indicators demonstrate that while AI adoption is rising, systemic challenges continue to constrain its full potential.

Evidence of Key Challenges in AI Integration

The integration of AI in India's digital trade ecosystem is accompanied by several structural and operational challenges. These challenges significantly influence the pace, inclusiveness, and effectiveness of AI adoption across sectors. Below Table 4 shows key indicators highlighting the major barriers to AI integration in India.

Table 4: Evidence of Key Challenges in AI Integration in India's Digital Trade Ecosystem

Challenge Area	Indicator	Value
AI Adoption Gap	Large Enterprises	88%
	SMEs	40%
Skill Gap	AI Workforce Shortage	38%
Data Privacy Concerns	Firms Reporting Risk	62%
High Implementation Cost	Firms Facing Cost Barriers	57%
Digital Infrastructure Inequality	Urban Internet Penetration	75%
	Rural Internet Penetration	39%
Cybersecurity Risks	Increase in Cyber Incidents	28% annually
Investment Requirement	Avg. AI Setup Cost (₹ Lakhs)	₹20–50 lakhs

Source: NASSCOM, MeitY, RBI, and IBEF Reports (2022–2025)

The data presented in Table 4 reveals substantial disparities and constraints in AI adoption across India. A significant gap of 48 percentage points between large enterprises (88%) and SMEs (40%) indicates uneven access to advanced technologies. Additionally, a 38% shortage in the AI workforce underscores the critical need for skill development and capacity-building initiatives.

Furthermore, 62% of firms reporting data privacy concerns and 57% facing high implementation costs highlight regulatory and financial barriers. The digital divide remains prominent, with a 36-percentage point difference between urban (75%) and rural (39%) internet penetration. Moreover, the 28% annual rise in cybersecurity incidents emphasizes growing risks associated with digital trade environments.

Data-Driven Policy Implications for Inclusive Digital Trade Growth

The trends suggest that targeted policy interventions are essential to address these challenges and unlock the full potential of AI in India's digital trade. Bridging the 50% adoption gap between large enterprises and SMEs requires financial support mechanisms such as subsidies, tax incentives, and low-cost AI solutions tailored for smaller firms. To address the 38% skill deficit, India must expand AI education, certification programs, and industry-based training initiatives. Increasing investment in human capital can significantly enhance productivity and innovation

capacity. Moreover, the fact that over 60% of firms face data-related concerns calls for the implementation of strong data protection laws and governance frameworks aligned with global standards.

Improving digital infrastructure is equally critical. Enhancing rural internet penetration from 39% to at least 60% in the coming years can significantly expand the reach of AI-powered services. Additionally, strengthening cybersecurity measures is necessary to counter the 28% annual increase in cyber threats, ensuring safe and reliable digital trade environments. Overall, the evidence demonstrates that while AI-powered services are transforming India's digital trade, overcoming these quantified challenges through strategic policies is essential. With an estimated 5-6% potential increase in digital trade growth through effective policy implementation, AI can serve as a powerful driver of inclusive and sustainable economic development in India.

Findings and Interpretation

The study reveals that AI-powered services have emerged as a key catalyst in accelerating digital trade growth in India. The findings show a strong positive relationship between AI adoption and major indicators such as ICT service exports, digital transactions, and GDP contribution. ICT exports increased from USD 110 billion in 2020 to USD 175 billion in 2025, while AI adoption rose from 45% to nearly 90%, indicating enhanced global competitiveness and efficiency.

The comparative analysis demonstrates that AI-integrated service models significantly outperform traditional systems. Processing time decreased by about 83%, operational costs by 40%, and error rates by nearly 70%, while transaction capacity increased by 140% and revenue growth by 125%. These results confirm that AI improves efficiency, accuracy, scalability, and profitability in digital trade.

AI adoption has also improved productivity and customer engagement. Operational costs declined by 42%, employee productivity increased by 35%, and customer retention rose from 68% to 88%. Reduced response time (80%) and higher conversion rates (up to 80%) highlight the effectiveness of AI-driven automation and personalization.

However, significant challenges persist. There is a wide adoption gap between large enterprises (88%) and SMEs (40%), along with a 38% skill shortage. Around 62% of firms report data privacy concerns, and 57% face high implementation costs. The digital divide remains evident, with urban internet penetration at 75% compared to 39% in rural areas, while cybersecurity incidents are rising at 28% annually.

Overall, the findings indicate that AI is transforming India's digital trade by enhancing efficiency and competitiveness. At the same time, existing structural and technological barriers highlight the need for supportive policies, skill development, and inclusive digital infrastructure to fully utilize AI's potential.

Conclusion

The study clearly establishes that AI-powered services play a transformative role in accelerating the growth of digital trade in India by enhancing efficiency, scalability, and global competitiveness. The empirical evidence demonstrates that increased AI adoption has significantly improved key performance indicators such as ICT service exports, operational efficiency, productivity, and customer engagement. AI-integrated models outperform traditional digital systems by reducing costs, minimizing errors, and enabling faster and more personalized service delivery. However, the study also highlights critical challenges, including unequal adoption between large enterprises and SMEs, skill shortages, data privacy concerns, and infrastructural disparities. These constraints may limit the inclusive growth of AI-driven digital trade if not addressed effectively. Therefore, it is essential to implement targeted policy interventions, strengthen digital infrastructure, and invest in skill development to bridge existing gaps. Overall, AI has the potential to serve as a powerful driver of sustainable and inclusive digital trade growth, positioning India as a leading force in the global digital economy.

References

1. Aldoseri, A., Al-Khalifa, K. N., & Hamouda, A. M. (2024). AI-powered innovation in digital transformation: Key pillars and industry impact. *Sustainability*, 16(5), 1790.
2. Benny, B., & Chellaswamy, K. P. (2025). Artificial Intelligence: A Catalyst for Change in the Indian Automobile Industry. In *International Conference on Data Management, Analytics & Innovation* (pp. 37-46). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.
3. Gaur, D., Gupta, K., Tiwari, C. K., & Pal, A. (2025). AI powered gamification: the new catalyst in the arena of online investment platforms impacting behavioral intentions. *International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction*, 41(22), 14457-14473.
4. Gayathiri, G. R. (2025). Empowering Small Businesses in India Through Digital Transformation: The Role of Ai and Data-Driven Insights. *Lex Localis*, 23(S6), 1558-1568.
5. Nayal, K., Raut, R., Priyadarshinee, P., Narkhede, B. E., Kazancoglu, Y., & Narwane, V. (2022). Exploring the role of artificial intelligence in managing agricultural supply chain risk to counter the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. *The International Journal of Logistics Management*, 33(3), 744-772.
6. Ngoc Xuan, V. (2025). Economic Growth, FDI, and Energy Transition in India's Revolution 6.0. *Sage Open*, 15(4), 21582440251390652.

7. Premavathi, T., Jain, R., Parmar, K. J., & Palaniappan, D. (2025). Artificial Intelligence as a Catalyst for Economic Development. In *Driving Socio-Economic Growth With AI and Blockchain* (pp. 205-228). IGI Global Scientific Publishing.
8. Rai, P., & Shekhar, C. (2025). Artificial intelligence in financial markets: global trends, regulatory challenges, and comparative analysis with India. *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews*, 6(3), 5503-5516.
9. Ramtiyal, B., Sakka, G., Mehmood, K., Narula, S., & Verma, S. (2025). Harnessing the power of AI for unlocking Indian born-global entrepreneurs in the global market profile. *International Marketing Review*, 42(6), 1175-1204.
10. Rashmi, S., Siwach, V., Sehrawat, H., Brar, G. S., Singla, J., Jhanjhi, N. Z., ... & Shorfuzzaman, M. (2024). AI-powered VM selection: Amplifying cloud performance with dragonfly algorithm. *Heliyon*, 10(19).
11. Roy, N. C. (2025). AI-driven social media and economic empowerment in rural tourism entrepreneurship: an empirical analysis. *Journal of Entrepreneurship and Public Policy*, 1-15.
12. Setia, D., & Monga, S. (2025). AI, Development, and Diplomacy: India-Africa Cooperation in the Age of Technology. *Indian Journal of African Studies*, 26(1-2), 177-198.
13. Sharma, R. (2023). The transformative power of AI as future GPTs in propelling society into a new era of advancement. *IEEE Engineering Management Review*, 51(4), 215-224.
14. Singh, C. B., Bharti, R., & Jain, S. (2024). A comprehensive analysis of startup ecology in India with reference to young entrepreneurs in digital era. *Involvement International Journal of Business*, 1(3), 210-222.
15. Singh, P., & Chauhan, A. K. S. (2024). The Role of AI (Artificial Intelligence) in Addressing Unemployment and Workforce Transformation in India. *Journal of East-West Thought (JET) ISSN (O): 2168-2259 UGC CARE I*, 14(4), 661-670.

