Chapter 7

Using Digital Diplomacy in the Context of the COVID–19 Pandemic:
The Indian Experience

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ABSTRACT

Epidemiology and scale management has been an ongoing project of governments worldwide, including India, focusing on reducing the spread of the virus and reducing the social and financial damage caused by the virus. With the closure of health infrastructure and outbreaks affecting health care workers, there is a need for a cooperative approach to the management of Covid-19 and greater involvement of public enterprises to lead government efforts to control the epidemic. The latest digital technology plays an essential role in monitoring the situation closely, assisting the government, and utilizing high-risk public organizations. Diplomacy—whether regular or non-digital—is affected: seminars and seminars are transmitted to Zoom and various video platforms; governments and international organizations have worked closely with social media, digital technology, and content boards to combat the information that is not in line with COVID-19; foreign policy actors in public and private sectors who have tried to meet new audiences, each online and offline.

INTRODUCTION

The world is fighting the COVID-19 epidemic. Along with various nations, India has forced the lockdown to stop the collection of corona diseases. Social isolation is the only solution until a corona vaccine is available. The implementation of strict closures through the authorities in all parts of the country and at the same time performing their regular duties is no longer an easy challenge for us with a large population of 419.80 people per square foot. We can monitor, control the crowd, reduce illegal movement, and locate hotspot circuits using technology. The construction of four specialized units: drone hiring, traffic for surveillance cameras, cell phone tracking, and gas distribution to authorized people using the cell gadget to reduce illegal movement. This chapter emphasizes the benefits of using a technology-driven model as scientific gadgets are advised to be used for monitoring. Authorities may not be as small as the virus as these devices operate or are blocked in an enclosed and out-of-reach area. And the use of real-time statistics using monitoring tools will give us the highest accuracy and allow us to take immediate action in the event of a violation of any regulation. Immediate action leads the province to an area that can control the occurrence of COVID-19 and provide assistance without delay.

Coronavirus infection (COVID-19) does not reduce it without a vaccine, but it does contribute to human immunity, and the economic system can be reduced through advanced disease technology. The introduction of new programs and strategies has been developed to prevent COVID-19 risk effectively. Modern research incorporates the function of intelligent technology in decreasing the unfolding of COVID-19 thru the simultaneous focal point on creating digital technologies. The AI techniques and technologies framework highlights comprehensive data analysis, predicting air pollution threats, presenting scientific assistance, and evaluating diagnostic results. Apart from this, technological advances in masks and sensory technologies throughout the epidemic have been developed that encompass strategies such as 3D printing and visual acuity, respectively. In addition, the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and potential threats posed by the complex implementation of this science are also included in detail (Jiang, 2021).

Coping with the COVID-19 pandemic is an assessment for more and better digital diplomacy as the world goes digital and practices social distancing, vaccination, and digital technology transformation. Digital diplomacy needs to focus more on mutual relationships between national and international states based on common interests. The primary focus on India's regional diplomacy

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