



## [Introduction to Diplomacy]

*FOR BS And Master classes*

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# Diplomacy.

## Introduction:

Diplomacy is the practice of managing international relations and negotiations between countries to achieve peaceful resolutions to conflicts and promote cooperation. It involves skilled diplomats representing their nations in discussions, treaties, and negotiations on various issues, such as trade, security, and diplomacy itself plays a crucial role in maintaining global stability and resolving conflicts without resorting.

## Origin and Development.

Diplomacy has a rich history that dates back to ancient civilizations. Here's a brief overview of its origin and development:

### Ancient Civilizations:

Diplomacy can be traced back to ancient Mesopotamia, where city-states engaged in diplomatic activities such as treaties and alliances. The practice further developed in ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome, with diplomats serving as intermediaries between rulers.

### Medieval Europe:

During the Middle Ages, diplomacy became more formalized in Europe. Monarchs and statesmen used ambassadors and envoys to negotiate treaties and establish diplomatic relations with neighboring states.

### Treaty of Westphalia (1648):

The Treaty of Westphalia marked a significant turning point in diplomacy. It ended the Thirty Years' War and established the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of states. This laid the foundation for modern diplomatic practices.

### Colonial Expansion:

As European powers expanded their empires, diplomacy played a crucial role in maintaining colonial relationships and resolving conflicts with indigenous peoples.

### 19th Century Diplomacy:

The 19th century saw the development of modern diplomatic practices, with the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) being a key event. It established the concept of a balance of power and regularized diplomatic protocols.

### Diplomacy in the 20th Century:

Diplomacy played a central role in shaping the 20th century, with major events like the two World Wars and the Cold War requiring intense diplomatic efforts to negotiate peace and manage international relations.

### Contemporary Diplomacy:

In the 21st century, diplomacy continues to evolve with the advent of digital communication, international organizations like the United Nations, and the emergence of non-state actors in diplomacy, such as NGOs and multinational corporations.

Today, diplomacy remains a fundamental tool for managing conflicts, negotiating treaties, and fostering cooperation among nations in an interconnected world.

## Nature and Definitions of Diplomacy.

Diplomacy is the practice of managing international relations and negotiations between countries to promote peaceful cooperation, resolve conflicts, and protect national interests. It involves communication, negotiation, and the use of diplomacy tools like treaties and ambassadors to achieve diplomatic goals.

Diplomacy is a term that has many definitions and meanings, depending on the perspective and context of the scholars who study it. Here are some examples of how different scholars have defined and explained diplomacy:

### ➤ According to Britannica,

Diplomacy is "the established method of influencing the decisions and behavior of foreign governments and peoples through dialogue, negotiation, and other measures short of war or violence."

This definition emphasizes the peaceful and pragmatic nature of diplomacy, as well as its role in foreign policy.

### ➤ According to Iver B. Neumann,

Diplomacy is "about handling the Other."

This definition highlights the relational and communicative aspect of diplomacy, as well as its function in mediating estrangement and difference.

➤ **According to Paul Sharp,**

This definition Diplomacy is "the process of communication, representation and negotiation by which states and other international actors relate to each other in world politics."

This definition stresses the procedural and representational dimension of diplomacy, as well as its scope beyond states.

➤ **According to Geoffrey R. Berridge,**

Diplomacy is "the conduct of international relations by negotiation rather than by force, propaganda, or recourse to law."

This definition underscores the distinctive and alternative mode of diplomacy, as well as its limitation in resolving conflicts.

## **Objectives of Diplomacy.**

Some of the objectives of diplomacy that you have mentioned are:

**1. Conflict resolution:**

This is the objective of finding peaceful solutions to disputes or disagreements that may arise between states or other actors. Conflict resolution can involve various methods such as arbitration, adjudication, mediation, conciliation, or dialogue. Conflict resolution can help prevent or end violence, promote stability, and foster cooperation.

**2. Promotion of national interest:**

This is the objective of protecting and advancing the interests and objectives of one's own country in relation to other actors. National interests can include security, economic, political, ideological, cultural, or humanitarian interests. Promotion of national interest can involve using various foreign policy tools such as sanctions, foreign assistance, trade, and armed force.

**3. Alliance building:**

This is the objective of forming or joining coalitions or partnerships with other states or organizations that share common values, interests, or objectives. Alliance building can involve providing mutual support, assistance, or protection, as well as coordinating actions, policies, or

strategies. Alliance building can help enhance security, influence, or leverage, as well as achieve common goals or interests.

#### **4. Negotiation and bargaining:**

This is the objective of reaching a mutually acceptable outcome through dialogue and compromise. Negotiation and bargaining are one of the core skills of diplomats, who often act as mediators or facilitators between conflicting parties. Negotiation and bargaining can involve issues such as trade, security, human rights, environmental protection, and more.

#### **5. Information exchange:**

This is the objective of exchanging information and ideas between different parties. Information exchange is essential for diplomacy, as it allows diplomats to convey their messages, understand the perspectives of others, build trust and rapport, and persuade or influence others. Information exchange can take various forms such as verbal, written, non-verbal, or digital.

#### **6. Crisis management:**

This is the objective of dealing with urgent or emergency situations that may threaten the security, stability, or interests of a state or an organization. Crisis management involves assessing the situation, identifying the risks and opportunities, developing and implementing a strategy, coordinating with other actors, and communicating with the public. Crisis management can help prevent escalation, contain damage, and restore normalcy.

#### **7. Promotion of peace and stability:**

This is the objective of ensuring the safety and protection of a state or an organization from external or internal threats, as well as promoting peaceful relations between states or other actors. Promotion of peace and stability can involve military deterrence, alliance building, cooperation with international organizations such as NATO or UN peacekeeping missions, arms control, counter-terrorism, cyber security, and more. Promotion of peace and stability can help prevent war, maintain peace, enhance stability, and uphold sovereignty.

#### **8. Cultural exchange:**

This is the objective of fostering mutual understanding and appreciation between different cultures and peoples. Cultural exchange can involve promoting tourism, education, arts, sports, language, religion, and more. Cultural exchange can help bridge gaps, reduce stereotypes, increase tolerance, and enrich diversity.

## **9. Representation and advocacy:**

This is the objective of acting on behalf of a state or an organization in another country or at an international forum. Representation and advocacy involve expressing the views and interests of the sending state or organization, as well as protecting its rights and obligations. Representation and advocacy also involve maintaining cordial relations with the host state or organization, and observing its laws and customs.

## **10. Economic diplomacy:**

This is the objective of using economic tools and instruments to advance the interests and objectives of a state or an organization in relation to other actors. Economic diplomacy can involve trade promotion, investment attraction, development assistance, sanctions imposition, debt relief, currency manipulation, and more. Economic diplomacy can help increase wealth, create jobs, reduce poverty, improve living standards, and foster integration.

## **11. Environmental diplomacy:**

This is the objective of using diplomatic means to address environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, deforestation, and more. Environmental diplomacy can involve negotiating treaties and agreements, implementing policies and measures, providing funding and technology, raising awareness and education, and more. Environmental diplomacy can help protect the planet, conserve natural resources, promote sustainable development, and ensure human well-being.

## **12. Humanitarian diplomacy:**

This is the function of using diplomatic means to address humanitarian issues such as natural disasters, conflicts, refugees, human rights violations, and more. Humanitarian diplomacy can involve providing aid, advocating for change, mobilizing support, building partnerships, and influencing policy. Humanitarian diplomacy can help save lives, alleviate suffering, protect dignity, and promote human values.

## **Function of Diplomacy:**

Some of the functions of diplomacy that you have mentioned are:

### **1. Negotiation:**

This is the process of reaching a mutually acceptable outcome through dialogue and compromise. Negotiation is one of the core skills of diplomats, who often act as mediators or

facilitators between conflicting parties. Negotiation can involve issues such as trade, security, human rights, environmental protection, and more.

## **2. Conflict resolution:**

This is the process of finding peaceful solutions to disputes or disagreements that may arise between states or other actors. Conflict resolution can involve various methods such as arbitration, adjudication, mediation, conciliation, or dialogue. Conflict resolution can help prevent or end violence, promote stability, and foster cooperation.

## **3. Communication:**

This is the process of exchanging information and ideas between different parties. Communication is essential for diplomacy, as it allows diplomats to convey their messages, understand the perspectives of others, build trust and rapport, and persuade or influence others. Communication can take various forms such as verbal, written, non-verbal, or digital.

## **4. Representation:**

This is the function of acting on behalf of a state or an organization in another country or at an international forum. Representation involves expressing the views and interests of the sending state or organization, as well as protecting its rights and obligations. Representation also involves maintaining cordial relations with the host state or organization, and observing its laws and customs.

## **5. Crisis management:**

This is the function of dealing with urgent or emergency situations that may threaten the security, stability, or interests of a state or an organization. Crisis management involves assessing the situation, identifying the risks and opportunities, developing and implementing a strategy, coordinating with other actors, and communicating with the public. Crisis management can help prevent escalation, contain damage, and restore normalcy.

## **6. Treaty and agreement crafting:**

This is the function of creating formal or informal documents that specify the rights and obligations of different parties on a certain issue or area of cooperation. Treaty and agreement crafting involves drafting, negotiating, signing, ratifying, implementing, monitoring, and enforcing the terms and conditions of the document. Treaty and agreement crafting can help establish rules and norms, resolve disputes, enhance cooperation, and promote peace.

## **7. Economic diplomacy:**

This is the function of using economic tools and instruments to advance the interests and objectives of a state or an organization in relation to other actors. Economic diplomacy can involve trade promotion, investment attraction, development assistance, sanctions imposition, debt relief, currency manipulation, and more. Economic diplomacy can help increase wealth, create jobs, reduce poverty, improve living standards, and foster integration.

### **8. Security and defense:**

This is the function of ensuring the safety and protection of a state or an organization from external or internal threats. Security and defense can involve military deterrence, alliance building, cooperation with international organizations such as NATO or UN peacekeeping missions, arms control, counter-terrorism, cyber security, and more. Security and defense can help prevent war, maintain peace, enhance stability, and uphold sovereignty.

### **9. Humanitarian diplomacy:**

This is the function of using diplomatic means to address humanitarian issues such as natural disasters, conflicts, refugees, human rights violations, and more. Humanitarian diplomacy can involve providing aid, advocating for change, mobilizing support, building partnerships, and influencing policy. Humanitarian diplomacy can help save lives, alleviate suffering, protect dignity, and promote human values.

### **10. Consular services:**

This is the function of providing assistance and support to citizens or nationals of a state or an organization who are abroad. Consular services can involve issuing passports, visas, travel documents, legalizing documents, offering advice, protecting rights, and more. Consular services can help facilitate travel, trade, education, culture, and more.

### **11. Multilateral diplomacy:**

This is the function of engaging with multiple states or organizations on a common issue or interest. Multilateral diplomacy can involve participating in international organizations such as the UN, the EU, the AU, the ASEAN, and more. Multilateral diplomacy can also involve joining regional or global initiatives such as the Paris Agreement on climate change, the Iran nuclear deal, the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade agreement, and more. Multilateral diplomacy can help address complex challenges that require collective action, such as global health pandemics, nuclear proliferation, terrorism, and more.

### **12. Bilateral relations:**

This is the function of maintaining direct contact and interaction with another state or organization on a bilateral basis. Bilateral relations can involve establishing diplomatic missions, exchanging ambassadors, conducting visits, holding meetings, signing agreements, and more. Bilateral relations can help build trust, understand differences, resolve disputes, and enhance cooperation.

### **13. Environmental diplomacy:**

This is the function of using diplomatic means to address environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, deforestation, and more. Environmental diplomacy can involve negotiating treaties and agreements, implementing policies and measures, providing funding and technology, raising awareness and education, and more. Environmental diplomacy can help protect the planet, conserve natural resources, promote sustainable development, and ensure human well-being.

### **14. Alliance building:**

This is the function of forming or joining coalitions or partnerships with other states or organizations that share common values, interests, or objectives. Alliance building can involve providing mutual support, assistance, or protection, as well as coordinating actions, policies, or strategies. Alliance building can help enhance security, influence, or leverage, as well as achieve common goals or interests.

## **Diplomacy, law and justice.**

Diplomacy, law, and justice are interconnected aspects of governance and international relations. Diplomacy involves negotiation and communication between countries to maintain peaceful relations, resolve conflicts, and achieve common goals.

Law refers to the system of rules and regulations within a society that govern behavior, protect rights, and ensure order. It provides a framework for resolving disputes and upholding justice.

Justice, on the other hand, is the principle of fairness and equity in the application of laws. It involves ensuring that individuals are treated fairly and that their rights are protected. Justice systems, such as courts and legal institutions, are responsible for upholding the rule of law and ensuring that individuals receive a fair trial when accused of a crime. Together, diplomacy, law, and justice play vital roles in maintaining stability, resolving disputes, and upholding the principles of fairness and equity within societies and on the international stage.

## **Power and Persuasion of Diplomacy.**

These are the following powers and persuasion of diplomacy.

### **1. Conflict Resolution:**

Diplomacy's power lies in its ability to resolve conflicts through negotiation and peaceful means. Diplomats use persuasion to convince conflicting parties to reach compromises and find mutually acceptable solutions, preventing the escalation of disputes into violence.

### **2. Negotiation:**

Diplomacy involves skillful negotiation, where diplomats persuade other nations to agree to specific terms, treaties, or agreements that benefit their own country's interests while also addressing the concerns of others.

### **3. Crisis Management:**

In times of crisis, diplomats employ persuasive techniques to rally international support and coordinate efforts. They convince other nations to provide aid, resources, or military assistance when necessary to address emergencies.

### **4. Alliance Building:**

Diplomacy is instrumental in forming alliances and coalitions. Diplomats use persuasion to align the interests of multiple nations, creating a united front on issues ranging from security to trade.

### **5. Soft Power:**

Diplomacy is a key component of a nation's soft power—the ability to influence others through attraction and persuasion rather than coercion. Cultural diplomacy, public diplomacy, and educational exchanges are all ways to project a positive image and build goodwill.

### **6. Economic Agreements:**

Diplomacy is vital in negotiating trade deals and economic agreements. Diplomats persuade other countries to open markets, reduce trade barriers, and cooperate on economic matters, benefiting both parties.

### **7. Diplomatic Language:**

Diplomats use nuanced and persuasive language to convey messages and proposals. They carefully craft speeches, communiqués, and statements to maximize their impact and avoid misunderstandings.

## **8. Lobbying and Advocacy:**

Diplomacy extends to advocacy for national interests. Diplomats lobby foreign governments and international organizations to support their country's positions on various issues, from climate change to human rights.

## **9. Track II Diplomacy:**

Non-governmental actors and citizen diplomats can also play a role in diplomacy by engaging in dialogue and persuasion to bridge gaps between nations, especially in conflicts where official diplomacy may be stalled.

## **10. Global Governance:**

Diplomacy operates within international institutions like the United Nations, where nations persuade each other to support resolutions, sanctions, or peacekeeping missions to address global challenges.

## **Alternative to diplomacy.**

These are following.

### **1. Economic Sanctions:**

These are measures that restrict trade, investment, or other economic activities with a target country or entity, in order to pressure them to change their policies or behavior. Economic sanctions can be imposed by individual countries, regional organizations, or international bodies such as the United Nations.

### **2. Military Force.**

This is the use of armed violence or the threat of it to achieve political or strategic objectives. Military force can range from covert operations and limited strikes to full-scale wars and interventions. Military force can be used unilaterally or multilaterally, with or without authorization from international institutions

### **3. International Mediation:**

This is a process in which a third party, usually a neutral and respected actor, helps to facilitate dialogue and negotiation between conflicting parties. International mediation can be offered by individual states, regional organizations, international organizations, or non-governmental actors such as former leaders or civil society groups

#### **4. Covert Actions:**

This is a secret or clandestine activity that aims to influence the political, economic, or military situation in another country or region, without revealing the involvement of the sponsor.

Covert action can include espionage, sabotage, propaganda, assassination, cyber attacks, and support for opposition groups

#### **5. Cyber Warfare:**

This is the use of computer networks and digital technologies to disrupt, damage, or destroy the information systems and infrastructure of an adversary. Cyber warfare can target military, government, civilian, or private entities, and can have various motives such as espionage, sabotage, coercion, or retaliation

#### **6. Humanitarian Aid:**

This is the provision of assistance to people who are in need of basic necessities such as food, water, shelter, health care, or protection. Humanitarian aid can be delivered by governmental or non-governmental actors, and can be motivated by altruism, solidarity, or strategic interests. Humanitarian aid can also serve as a tool for conflict prevention, resolution, or peace building.

#### **7. Public Diplomacy:**

This is the communication and engagement with foreign publics to advance the interests and values of a country or entity. Public diplomacy can include cultural exchanges, educational programs, media outreach, social media campaigns, and advocacy efforts. Public diplomacy can aim to inform, persuade, influence, or mobilize foreign audiences

#### **8. Trade Agreements:**

These are treaties that regulate the terms and conditions of trade between two or more countries or regions. Trade agreements can cover various aspects such as tariffs, quotas, subsidies, standards, regulations, services, investment, intellectual property rights, and dispute settlement mechanisms. Trade agreements can have economic, political, social, or environmental implications for the parties involved.

#### **9. Arms Control Treaties:**

These are agreements that limit or reduce the production, stockpiling, testing, deployment, transfer, or use of weapons of mass destruction (such as nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons) or conventional weapons (such as missiles, tanks, aircrafts). Arms control treaties can

be bilateral or multilateral and can aim to enhance security, stability, or cooperation among states.

## **10. Isolation and Blockades:**

These are measures that cut off a country or region from external contacts and resources. Isolation can involve diplomatic recognition, travel bans, or expulsion from international organizations. Blockades can involve naval, air, or land forces that prevent the movement of goods, people, or services into or out of a territory. Isolation and blockades can be used to punish, coerce, or weaken an adversary.

## **Historical diplomatic practices ( Spanish, french, English, and America).**

Historical diplomatic practices of Spanish, French, English, and American diplomacy have evolved over time. Here's a brief overview of each:

### **1. Spanish Diplomacy:**

- During the Spanish Empire's height, diplomatic missions were often conducted by friars and explorers.
- The Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494 divided the New World between Spain and Portugal, showcasing early modern diplomacy.

### **2. French Diplomacy:**

- France played a significant role in the development of modern diplomacy in the 17th century, led by diplomats like Cardinal Richelieu.
- Treaties like the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) ended the Thirty Years' War and contributed to the Westphalian system of international relations.

### **3. English Diplomacy:**

- The English established diplomatic norms early, with ambassadors like Sir Thomas Roe representing England at the Mughal court in the early 17th century.
- The Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) played a pivotal role in the post-Napoleonic order, with British diplomacy being influential.

### **4. American Diplomacy:**

- American diplomacy traces its roots to the founding of the United States, with Benjamin Franklin serving as the first U.S. diplomat to France during the American Revolution.
- American diplomacy has played a key role in international organizations and treaties, such as the United Nations and the Treaty of Versailles after World War I.

Throughout history, these nations have adapted their diplomatic practices to changing geopolitical landscapes, but diplomacy remains a crucial tool in international relations.

## **Diplomacy in 21<sup>st</sup> century.**

21st century. Diplomacy is a complex and dynamic field that involves various actors, issues, and challenges in the globalized world.

### **Types or principle or key aspect of Diplomacy.**

Here are some brief definitions of the types of diplomacy you listed:

#### **1) \*Multilateralism\***

is the practice of coordinating and cooperating with multiple countries or international organizations on a common issue or goal<sup>1</sup>.

#### **2) \*Digital diplomacy\***

is the use of digital technologies and social media platforms to communicate, engage, and influence foreign audiences and stakeholders<sup>2</sup>.

#### **3) \*Economic diplomacy\***

is the promotion of a country's economic interests and welfare through diplomatic activities such as trade negotiations, investment promotion, development cooperation, and sanctions<sup>3</sup>.

#### **4) \*Soft diplomacy\***

is the use of cultural, educational, and public relations tools to enhance a country's image and reputation, and to build trust and understanding with other countries and peoples<sup>4</sup>.

#### **5) \*Environmental diplomacy\***

is the negotiation and implementation of international agreements and policies to address environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity, and pollution<sup>5</sup>.

#### **6) \*Human right diplomacy\***

is the advocacy and protection of human rights norms and values through diplomatic actions such as dialogue, persuasion, pressure, and sanctions<sup>6</sup>.

#### **7) \*Crisis diplomacy\***

is the management and resolution of conflicts and emergencies that threaten international peace and security through diplomatic means such as mediation, arbitration, peacekeeping, and humanitarian assistance.

**8) \*Public diplomacy\***

is the communication and engagement with foreign publics to inform, influence, and persuade them about a country's policies, values, and culture.

**9) \*Cultural diplomacy\***

is the exchange and promotion of cultural products and expressions to foster mutual understanding, respect, and dialogue among different cultures.

**10) \*Cyber security diplomacy\***

is the development and implementation of international norms, rules, and cooperation mechanisms to prevent and respond to cyber threats and attacks.

**11) \*Health diplomacy\***

is the application of diplomatic skills and strategies to address global health issues and challenges such as pandemics, infectious diseases, and health systems.

**12) \*Counterterrorism diplomacy\***

is the coordination and cooperation among countries and international organizations to prevent and combat terrorism and violent extremism.

**13) \*Trade diplomacy\***

is the negotiation and enforcement of international trade agreements and rules to facilitate trade flows and reduce trade barriers.

**14) \*Humanitarian diplomacy\***

is the mobilization of political will and resources to support humanitarian action and protect vulnerable populations in crisis situations.

**15) \*Gender diplomacy\***

is the integration of gender perspectives and women's empowerment into diplomatic policies and practices to promote gender equality and human rights.

## **Challenges of Diplomacy in 21<sup>st</sup> century:**

Diplomacy is the art and practice of conducting relations between states and other actors through peaceful means. Diplomacy has been evolving and adapting to the changing circumstances and demands of the world, especially in the 21st century, where many new challenges and opportunities have emerged. Some of the main challenges of diplomacy in the 21st century are:

### **1. \*Globalization\*:**

Globalization is the process of increasing interdependence and integration of the world in terms of economy, culture, communication, technology, and politics. Globalization has created both benefits and risks for diplomacy, as it has expanded the scope and complexity of issues that require diplomatic engagement, but also increased the number of actors and stakeholders involved in global governance. Diplomacy has to balance the interests and values of different countries and regions, while also promoting cooperation and coordination on common challenges.

### **2. \*Cyber security\*:**

Cyber security is the protection of information systems and networks from malicious attacks, espionage, sabotage, or theft. Cyber security has become a vital aspect of national security and international stability, as cyberspace has become a domain of conflict and competition among states and non-state actors. Diplomacy has to address the threats and opportunities posed by cyberspace, such as cyber warfare, cyber crime, cyber terrorism, cyber espionage, cyber diplomacy, and cyber norms.

### **3. \*Climate change\*:**

Climate change is the long-term alteration of the Earth's climate system due to human activities that emit greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Climate change has serious implications for the environment, human health, food security, water resources, biodiversity, peace, and development. Diplomacy has to facilitate global action and cooperation to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change, while also dealing with the conflicts and crises that may arise from its impacts.

### **4. \*Geopolitical tension\*:**

Geopolitical tension is the state of hostility or rivalry between countries or regions over issues such as territory, resources, ideology, religion, or influence. Geopolitical tension has increased in the 21st century due to the rise of new powers, such as China and India, the decline of old

powers, such as the United States and Europe, the emergence of new alliances and coalitions, such as BRICS and SCO, and the persistence of old conflicts and flashpoints, such as Korea, Iran, Syria, Ukraine, and Kashmir. Diplomacy has to manage and resolve these tensions through dialogue, negotiation, mediation, arbitration, or multilateral mechanisms.

### **5. \*Multilateralism vs unilateralism\*:**

Multilateralism is the principle and practice of involving more than two parties in international relations or cooperation. Unilateralism is the principle and practice of acting independently or without regard for other parties in international relations or cooperation. Multilateralism vs unilateralism is a debate over the best way to address global issues and challenges in the 21st century. Multilateralism advocates argue that global problems require global solutions that can only be achieved through collective action and cooperation among states and other actors. Unilateralism advocates argue that global problems require decisive action that can only be achieved through individual initiative and leadership by states or other actors. Diplomacy has to navigate this debate and find ways to balance between multilateralism and unilateralism according to the context and circumstances.

### **6. \*Human rights\*:**

Human rights are the universal rights and freedoms that belong to every human being regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, gender, religion, or any other status. Human rights are based on the principles of dignity, equality, justice, and respect for human diversity. Human rights are enshrined in international treaties and declarations, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Human rights are a major challenge for diplomacy in the 21st century because they are often violated or ignored by states or non-state actors who commit atrocities such as genocide, ethnic cleansing.

### **7. \*Disinformation\*:**

Disinformation is the deliberate creation and dissemination of false or misleading information to influence public opinion or obscure the truth. Disinformation has become a widespread and serious problem in the 21st century, as it can undermine democracy, erode trust, polarize societies, incite violence, and interfere with elections. Diplomacy has to counter and prevent disinformation campaigns by exposing and debunking them, promoting media literacy and critical thinking, strengthening independent and credible journalism, and enhancing cooperation and coordination among like-minded countries and organizations.

### **8. \*Migration\*:**

Migration is the movement of people across borders for various reasons, such as economic opportunities, education, family reunification, conflict, persecution, or environmental degradation. Migration has become a prominent and complex issue in the 21st century, as it affects the social, economic, political, and cultural dynamics of both origin and destination countries. Diplomacy has to address the causes and consequences of migration by respecting the rights and dignity of migrants, ensuring their protection and integration, managing their flows and impacts, fostering dialogue and cooperation among countries and regions, and supporting development and stability in source countries.

### **9. \*Trade dispute\*:**

Trade dispute is a conflict or disagreement over trade policies or practices between two or more countries or entities. Trade dispute has increased in the 21st century due to the rise of protectionism, nationalism, populism, and unilateralism, as well as the emergence of new trade issues such as digital trade, intellectual property rights, environmental standards, and human rights. Diplomacy has to resolve and prevent trade disputes by adhering to the rules and principles of the multilateral trading system, engaging in constructive dialogue and negotiation, seeking win-win solutions and compromises, and addressing the root causes of trade imbalances and tensions.

### **10.\*Pandemics\*:**

Pandemics are outbreaks of infectious diseases that spread across countries or continents and affect a large proportion of the population. Pandemics have posed a grave threat to global health and security in the 21st century, as exemplified by the COVID-19 pandemic that has caused millions of deaths, disrupted economies and societies, strained health systems and resources, and exacerbated inequalities and vulnerabilities. Diplomacy has to respond to pandemics by enhancing global preparedness and resilience, improving surveillance and response mechanisms, ensuring equitable access to vaccines and treatments, sharing information and best practices, and fostering solidarity and cooperation among countries and organizations.

## **Types of Diplomacy.**

Following are the types of diplomacy.

### **• Old Diplomacy or traditional Diplomacy:**

Old diplomacy is a term that refers to the diplomatic practices and principles that prevailed before the First World War. It was based on the system of alliances, balance of power, secret treaties, and the use of force to settle disputes between nations.

## **Features of old Diplomacy:**

Old diplomacy is a term used to describe the diplomatic practices that prevailed in Europe before World War I. It was characterized by the following features:

### **1. Secrecy:**

Old diplomacy relied heavily on confidentiality, with negotiations and discussions conducted in secret to prevent leaks and maintain control over sensitive information.

### **2. Bilateral negotiation:**

Diplomatic efforts typically involved two nations engaging in direct negotiations, allowing for a more personalized and focused approach to problem-solving.

### **3. Professional diplomats:**

Skilled diplomats were central to old diplomacy, with extensive training and expertise in representing their countries' interests and engaging in complex negotiations.

### **4. Face-to-face meeting:**

Diplomatic negotiations often required in-person meetings, where diplomats could engage in real-time discussions and build rapport, which was vital to reaching agreements.

### **5. Written communication:**

Diplomatic correspondence involved formal letters and documents, serving as a critical means of conveying official positions, proposals, and agreements.

### **6. Sovereign states:**

Old diplomacy operated within the framework of sovereign nation-states, emphasizing the importance of state sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

### **7. Personal relationships:**

Building personal rapport and relationships among diplomats played a significant role in old diplomacy, as trust and familiarity could facilitate negotiations.

### **8. Protocol and etiquette:**

Strict adherence to established diplomatic protocol and etiquette was vital to maintaining decorum and respect in diplomatic interactions.

## **9. Mediation and arbitration:**

Old diplomacy often included third-party involvement through mediation or arbitration to resolve disputes, with neutral parties facilitating negotiations.

## **10. Limited communication:**

Communication means were limited, often relying on written messages and slow methods of transportation, which affected the pace and efficiency of diplomatic processes.

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### **• New Diplomacy.**

New diplomacy is a term that refers to the changing nature of international relations in the 21st century. It involves the participation of more actors, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations, corporations, and individuals, in global policymaking and problem-solving. It also uses more tools, such as digital technologies, social media, and public diplomacy, to communicate and influence across borders. New diplomacy is often seen as a response to the challenges and opportunities posed by globalization, interdependence, and complexity in world affairs.

#### **For example:**

The Coalition for an International Criminal Court, which advocated for the establishment of a permanent tribunal to prosecute perpetrators of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

### **Features of new diplomacy.**

New diplomacy is a term that describes the changing nature of international relations in the 21st century, where citizens, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other non-state actors play a greater role in global policymaking. Some of the features of new diplomacy are:

#### **1) \*Transparency\*:**

New diplomacy aims to make the diplomatic process more open and accountable to the public, as well as to involve more stakeholders in the decision-making process.

#### **2) \*Multilateralism\*:**

New diplomacy emphasizes the importance of cooperation and coordination among multiple actors and institutions, rather than relying on bilateral or unilateral actions.

### **3) \*Informal Diplomacy\*:**

New diplomacy involves more informal and flexible modes of communication and negotiation, such as track-two diplomacy, dialogue forums, and social media platforms.

### **4) \*Virtual Diplomacy\*:**

New diplomacy utilizes the potential of digital technologies and the internet to facilitate online interactions, exchange information, and build networks across borders.

### **5) \*Digital Communication\*:**

New diplomacy relies on the use of digital tools and platforms to communicate with various audiences, disseminate messages, and influence opinions.

### **6) \*Non-State Actors\*:**

New diplomacy recognizes the growing influence and participation of non-state actors, such as NGOs, civil society groups, corporations, and celebrities, in shaping global agendas and outcomes.

### **7) \*Issue-Based Relationships\*:**

New diplomacy focuses on building relationships and partnerships based on common interests and values, rather than on fixed alliances or ideologies.

### **8) \*Flexibility\*:**

New diplomacy requires the ability to adapt to changing circumstances and challenges, as well as to innovate and experiment with new approaches and solutions.

### **9) \*Conflict Resolution\*:**

New diplomacy seeks to prevent and resolve conflicts through peaceful means, such as dialogue, mediation, arbitration, and judicial mechanisms.

### **10) \*Increased Communication\*:**

New diplomacy demands more frequent and effective communication among various actors and stakeholders, as well as more transparency and accountability in reporting and feedback.

## **Similarities between new and old Diplomacy.**

### **1. Communication:**

Both old and new diplomacy rely on communication as a means of conveying messages, exchanging information, and building trust between states. However, the modes and methods of communication have changed over time. Old diplomacy was mainly conducted through written correspondence, face-to-face meetings, and formal ceremonies. New diplomacy involves more diverse and informal channels of communication, such as telephones, emails, social media, and public diplomacy.

### **2. Negotiation:**

Negotiation is a core function of diplomacy that aims to reach agreements or compromises between conflicting parties. Both old and new diplomacy use negotiation as a tool to resolve disputes, prevent wars, and promote cooperation. However, the scope and complexity of negotiation have increased in new diplomacy. Old diplomacy was mostly bilateral and focused on territorial or security issues. New diplomacy is often multilateral and covers a wider range of topics, such as human rights, trade, environment, and development.

### **3. Representation:**

Representation is another essential function of diplomacy that involves acting on behalf of one's state or organization in foreign relations. Both old and new diplomacy require representation as a way of expressing interests, values, and policies to other actors. However, the actors and audiences of representation have diversified in new diplomacy. Old diplomacy was dominated by professional diplomats who represented their states to other governments. New diplomacy involves more non-state actors who represent their interests or causes to various stakeholders, such as civil society, media, or international organizations.

### **4. Confidentiality:**

Confidentiality is a principle of diplomacy that refers to the protection of sensitive information from unauthorized disclosure. Both old and new diplomacy value confidentiality as a means of ensuring trust, security, and effectiveness in diplomatic activities. However, the challenges and limits of confidentiality have changed in new diplomacy. Old diplomacy was more secretive and exclusive, relying on closed-door negotiations and private communications. New diplomacy is more transparent and inclusive, facing more public scrutiny and accountability demands from various sources, such as whistleblowers, hackers, or journalists.

### **5. Protocol:**

Protocol is a set of rules and customs that govern the conduct and etiquette of diplomatic interactions. Both old and new diplomacy follow protocol as a way of showing respect, courtesy, and recognition to other parties. However, the formality and rigidity of protocol have relaxed in new diplomacy. Old diplomacy was more hierarchical and ceremonial, adhering to strict codes of dress, language, and behavior. New diplomacy is more flexible and casual, allowing for more personalization, improvisation, and adaptation to different contexts.

## **6. International law:**

International law is a system of rules and norms that regulate the relations between states and other international actors. Both old and new diplomacy respect international law as a source of legitimacy, authority, and obligation in diplomatic affairs. However, the content and enforcement of international law have evolved in new diplomacy. Old diplomacy was based on classical international law that emphasized state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-intervention. New diplomacy is influenced by modern international law that recognizes human rights, collective security, and humanitarian intervention.

## **7. Conflict resolution:**

Conflict resolution is a goal of diplomacy that seeks to end or prevent violence between hostile parties. Both old and new diplomacy pursue conflict resolution as a way of maintaining peace and stability in the international system. However, the strategies and mechanisms of conflict resolution have improved in new diplomacy. Old diplomacy relied on power politics, balance of power, or appeasement to deal with conflicts. New diplomacy employs more cooperative approaches, such as mediation, arbitration, or peacekeeping to address conflicts.

## **8. Multilateral diplomacy:**

Multilateral diplomacy is a type of diplomacy that involves three or more parties in a negotiation or cooperation process. Both old and new diplomacy practice multilateral diplomacy as a way of managing complex interdependence and common challenges in the global arena. However, the frequency and importance of multilateral diplomacy have increased in new diplomacy. Old diplomacy was mainly bilateral or regional in scope, dealing with specific issues or interests between two or more states. New diplomacy is more global and comprehensive in scope, addressing universal issues or interests that affect all states.

## **9. State interests:**

State interests are the goals or preferences that guide the actions of states in foreign policy. Both old and new diplomacy serve state interests as a way of advancing or defending their national interests or values in the world stage. However, the definition and prioritization of

state interests have changed in new diplomacy. Old diplomacy was more driven by realist interests that focused on power, security, or prestige of states. New diplomacy is more influenced by liberal interests that emphasize democracy, human rights, or cooperation among states,

### **Difference between old and new diplomacy.**

<b>Old Diplomacy VS New diplomacy.</b>	
<b>Old Diplomacy.</b>	<b>New Diplomacy.</b>
<b>1. Communication:</b> Old diplomacy relied on formal and official communication between governments, often through ambassadors and envoys.	New diplomacy involves more informal and diverse communication channels, such as civil society groups, media, social networks, and public diplomacy.
<b>2. Secrecy:</b> Old diplomacy was characterized by secrecy and confidentiality, as diplomats negotiated behind closed doors and kept their intentions and strategies hidden from the public.	New diplomacy is more transparent and open, as diplomats have to deal with the scrutiny and pressure of public opinion, media, and non-state actors.
<b>3. Diplomatic channels:</b> Old diplomacy used mainly bilateral and multilateral treaties and alliances to regulate the relations between states.	New diplomacy uses a variety of forums and mechanisms, such as regional organizations, international institutions, ad hoc coalitions, and issue-based networks.
<b>4. Mediation:</b> Old diplomacy relied on the balance of power and the threat of force to resolve conflicts between states.	New diplomacy relies more on dialogue, negotiation, and persuasion to achieve peaceful settlements and cooperation.
<b>5. Speed:</b> Old diplomacy was slow and cumbersome, as diplomats had to travel long distances and communicate through letters and telegrams.	New diplomacy is fast and agile, as diplomats can use modern technology and transportation to communicate instantly and travel frequently.
<b>6. Information access:</b> Old diplomacy had limited access to information, as diplomats depended on their own sources and intelligence.	New diplomacy has abundant access to information, as diplomats can use the internet, media, and other actors to gather and share data and analysis.
<b>7. Multilateralism:</b> Old diplomacy was dominated by a few major powers that acted in their own interests and often ignored the voices of smaller states.	New diplomacy is more inclusive and participatory, as diplomats have to engage with multiple stakeholders and respect the

	diversity of perspectives and values.
<b>8. Public opinion:</b>	
Old diplomacy was indifferent or hostile to public opinion, as diplomats considered themselves as experts and elites who knew better than the masses.	New diplomacy is responsive and accountable to public opinion, as diplomats have to justify their actions and policies to the domestic and international audiences.
<b>9. Soft power:</b>	
Old diplomacy relied mainly on hard power, such as military and economic strength, to influence other states.	New diplomacy relies more on soft power, such as culture, values, and reputation, to attract and persuade other actors.
<b>10. Issue-based:</b>	
Old diplomacy focused mainly on political and security issues, such as territorial disputes, alliances, and wars.	New diplomacy focuses more on global and transnational issues, such as human rights, environment, trade, and development.
<b>11. Crisis management:</b>	
Old diplomacy was reactive and defensive, as diplomats tried to prevent or contain crises that threatened the status quo.	New diplomacy is proactive and preventive, as diplomats try to anticipate or address the root causes of conflicts and challenges.
<b>12. Gender and diversity:</b>	
Old diplomacy was male-dominated and homogeneous, as diplomats were mostly white men from privileged backgrounds.	New diplomacy is more gender-balanced and diverse, as diplomats include women and people from different cultures, ethnicities, religions, and orientations.
<b>13. Technology:</b>	
Old diplomacy used traditional tools and methods, such as letters, telegrams, meetings, and conferences.	New diplomacy uses modern tools and methods, such as email, phone calls, video calls, social media, blogs, podcasts.
<b>14. Globalization:</b>	
Old diplomacy operated in a relatively stable and predictable world order, where states were the main actors and boundaries were clear.	New diplomacy operates in a complex and dynamic world order, where non-state actors are influential and boundaries are blurred.
<b>15. Environmental concerns:</b>	
Old diplomacy ignored or marginalized environmental issues, as diplomats prioritized economic growth and national interests over ecological sustainability.	New diplomacy recognizes or prioritizes environmental issues, as diplomats acknowledge the interdependence of human well-being and natural resources.

• **Bilateral diplomacy.**

Bilateral diplomacy is a type of diplomacy that involves two countries or entities engaging in direct negotiations and agreements. It is a form of international relations in which two countries or entities work together to resolve issues and create mutually beneficial outcomes.

**Some examples of bilateral diplomacy are:**

- The US-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, which is a high-level forum for discussing a range of issues between the two countries, such as trade, security, human rights, and climate change.
- The India-Pakistan Composite Dialogue, which is a framework for addressing various disputes and cooperation areas between the two nuclear-armed neighbours, such as Kashmir, terrorism, water sharing, and confidence-building measures.

### **Features of Bilateral Diplomacy:**

Bilateral diplomacy is a type of diplomacy that involves two countries or entities engaging in direct negotiations and agreements. It is a form of international relations in which two countries or entities work together to resolve issues and create mutually beneficial outcomes<sup>1</sup>.

Some of the features of bilateral diplomacy are:

#### **1) \*Direct communication\*:**

Bilateral diplomacy allows for direct and frequent communication between the parties involved, which can help to build trust, understanding, and cooperation. Direct communication can also facilitate the exchange of information, views, and proposals, as well as the resolution of disputes and conflicts.

#### **2) \*Mutual interests\*:**

Bilateral diplomacy is based on the recognition and pursuit of mutual interests between the parties involved. Mutual interests can be economic, political, security, cultural, or humanitarian in nature. Bilateral diplomacy can help to identify and promote areas of convergence and cooperation, as well as to manage areas of divergence and competition.

#### **3) \*Confidentiality\*:**

Bilateral diplomacy can provide a degree of confidentiality and discretion for the parties involved, which can help to protect sensitive information, avoid external interference or pressure, and maintain domestic support. Confidentiality can also enable the parties to explore various options and scenarios without committing to a final outcome.

#### **4) Negotiation:**

Bilateral diplomacy involves the process of negotiation between the parties involved, which can help to reach agreements and compromises that are acceptable and beneficial for both sides. Negotiation can also help to overcome obstacles and challenges, as well as to adjust to changing circumstances and realities.

#### **5) Sovereign equality:**

Bilateral diplomacy is based on the principle of sovereign equality between the parties involved, which means that they respect each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in internal affairs. Sovereign equality can also help to foster a sense of mutual respect and dignity, as well as to balance the power asymmetry between the parties.

#### **6) Customization:**

Bilateral diplomacy allows for customization and adaptation of the diplomatic relations according to the specific needs, preferences, and characteristics of the parties involved. Customization can also help to tailor the diplomatic agenda, methods, tools, and outcomes to the particular context and situation of each bilateral relationship.

#### **7) Flexibility:**

Bilateral diplomacy offers a degree of flexibility and dynamism for the parties involved, which can help to respond to new opportunities and challenges, as well as to cope with uncertainty and complexity. Flexibility can also help to adjust the pace, intensity, and scope of the diplomatic engagement according to the evolving circumstances and expectations.

#### **8) Consular relations:**

Bilateral diplomacy includes the establishment and maintenance of consular relations between the parties involved, which can help to provide assistance and protection to their nationals abroad, as well as to facilitate travel, trade, tourism, education, culture, and other exchanges. Consular relations can also help to promote goodwill and friendship between the peoples of both countries or entities.

#### **9) Ambassadors:**

Bilateral diplomacy involves the appointment and accreditation of ambassadors between the parties involved, who act as the official representatives and spokespersons of their respective

countries or entities. Ambassadors can also help to coordinate and oversee the diplomatic activities, initiatives, and programs between both sides.

## **10) \*Conflict resolution\*:**

Bilateral diplomacy can play a role in preventing, managing, or resolving conflicts between the parties involved, whether they are political, military, economic, or social in nature. Conflict resolution can also help to restore peace, stability, and cooperation between both sides.

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### **• Multilateral Diplomacy.**

Multilateral diplomacy is a form of international relations in which multiple countries work together to achieve a common goal. It involves using negotiations, dialogue, and other diplomatic tools to resolve disputes and promote cooperation between nations. Multilateral diplomacy can take many forms, such as international agreements, treaties, and conventions.

**Some examples of multilateral diplomacy are:**

- The United Nations (UN), which is an international organization that provides a platform for countries to come together and negotiate on various issues that affect global stability, security, and development.
- The World Trade Organization (WTO), which is an international organization that regulates trade and commerce among countries and settles trade disputes.
- The Paris Agreement, which is an international treaty that aims to limit global warming and mitigate its impacts by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Multilateral diplomacy is essential for addressing complex global challenges that require cooperation among countries. By working together, countries can find solutions that are more effective, efficient, and sustainable than those pursued bilaterally. Multilateral diplomacy also promotes dialogue and understanding among nations, which can help to reduce tensions and prevent conflicts.

### **Features of multilateral Diplomacy:**

Here is a brief summary of the features that you listed:

#### **1. Involves Multiple Parties:**

Multilateral diplomacy is a form of international relations in which multiple countries work together to achieve a common goal. It involves using negotiations, dialogue, and other diplomatic tools to resolve disputes and promote cooperation between nations.

## **2. Non-Binding Agreements:**

Non-binding agreements are a type of international cooperation that does not create legally enforceable obligations for the parties involved. They are often used to express political commitments, intentions, or expectations on various issues, such as security, trade, environment, human rights, etc. Non-binding agreements can take different forms, such as declarations, communique, resolutions, statements, codes of conduct, etc. They can be issued by formal international organizations, such as the UN or the WTO, or by informal groups of countries, such as the G20 or APEC<sup>1</sup>

## **3. Diverse Participation:**

Multilateral diplomacy involves the participation of various actors, such as states, international organizations, regional organizations, civil society, and private sector. These actors are becoming more involved in international organizations' decision-making processes, demanding greater transparency and accountability from governments and multilateral institutions.

## **4. Forums and Organizations:**

Multilateral diplomacy is performed in various settings, including international organizations such as the United Nations (UN), the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the World Health Organization (WHO), among others. These organizations provide a platform for countries to come together and negotiate on various issues that affect global stability, security, and development. Multilateral diplomacy is also performed through regional organizations such as the European Union (EU), the African Union (AU), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), among others.

## **5. Conflict Resolution:**

Multilateral diplomacy can help to prevent and resolve conflicts by facilitating dialogue and understanding among nations. By working together, countries can find solutions that are more effective, efficient, and sustainable than those pursued bilaterally. Multilateral diplomacy can also help to address the root causes of conflicts, such as poverty, inequality, human rights violations, and environmental degradation.

## **6. Negotiations:**

Multilateral diplomacy is typically conducted through a process of negotiation, where representatives of different countries come together to discuss and reach an agreement on a particular issue. The negotiation process typically involves several stages, including agenda-setting, information sharing, proposal-making, and consensus-building. Throughout the negotiation process, countries may also engage in informal consultations and bilateral meetings to build relationships and seek common ground. Multilateral diplomacy can be a complex and time-consuming process, requiring skilled diplomats who can navigate different cultural and political perspectives to find common ground and reach consensus.

## **7. Norm Development:**

Multilateral diplomacy can contribute to the development of norms and standards that guide the behavior of states and other actors in the international arena. By establishing rules and principles that are widely accepted and respected, multilateral diplomacy can promote peace, justice, human rights, democracy, and cooperation among nations. Multilateral diplomacy can also help to monitor and enforce compliance with these norms through mechanisms such as sanctions, resolutions, or courts.

## **8. Multifaceted Issues:**

Multilateral diplomacy can address complex and multifaceted issues that require cooperation among countries. By working together, countries can tackle global challenges that affect all humanity, such as climate change, migration, sustainable development, opportunities and risks of new technologies, health pandemics, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, and cyber security. Multilateral diplomacy can also help to coordinate policies and actions across different sectors and levels of governance.

## **9. Consensus-Building:**

Multilateral diplomacy aims to achieve consensus among all parties involved in a negotiation or decision-making process. Consensus means that all parties agree to support or accept an outcome without any formal objections or reservations. Consensus-building requires compromise, flexibility, trust, and mutual respect among negotiators. Consensus-building can enhance the legitimacy and effectiveness of multilateral outcomes by ensuring that they reflect the interests and concerns of all stakeholders.

## **10. Diplomatic Protocols:**

Multilateral diplomacy follows certain diplomatic protocols that regulate the conduct and etiquette of diplomats and representatives in multilateral settings. These protocols include rules on accreditation, representation, communication, immunity, privileges, dress code, seating arrangements, voting procedures, language use, document drafting, signature ceremonies, etc. Diplomatic protocols help to ensure orderliness, respectfulness, professionalism, and efficiency in multilateral diplomacy.

### **Difference between Bilateral and Multilateral Diplomacy.**

Bilateral Diplomacy.	Multilateral Diplomacy.
<b>1. Participants:</b>	Multilateral diplomacy involves coordination among more than three countries to achieve a common goal.
<b>2. Focus:</b>	Multilateral diplomacy is often focused on maintaining international order and stability, and follows a pattern of principles.
<b>3. Communication:</b>	Multilateral diplomacy requires communication among multiple parties, often through international organizations, conferences, or other platforms.
<b>4. Flexibility:</b>	Multilateral diplomacy is more rigid and constrained by the rules and procedures of the multilateral framework.
<b>5. Secrecy:</b>	Multilateral diplomacy is more transparent and accountable, as the parties have to share information and justify their actions to other stakeholders.
<b>6. Decision making:</b>	Multilateral diplomacy can be slower and harder in reaching decisions, as the parties have to accommodate the views and interests of other participants.
<b>7. Conflict resolution:</b>	

Bilateral diplomacy can be more effective in resolving conflicts between two parties, as they can directly address the root causes and find mutually acceptable solutions.	Multilateral diplomacy can be more challenging in resolving conflicts among multiple parties, as they have to deal with complex issues and diverse perspectives.
<b>8. Speed:</b> Bilateral diplomacy can be more responsive and adaptable to changing situations, as the parties can quickly adjust their policies and actions.	Multilateral diplomacy can be more stable and consistent, as the parties have to follow the established norms and agreements.
<b>9. Scope:</b> Bilateral diplomacy can have a narrower scope, as it only affects the relations between two parties.	Multilateral diplomacy can have a broader scope, as it affects the relations among multiple parties and the global community.
<b>10. Alliances :</b> Bilateral diplomacy can foster stronger alliances between two parties, as they can build trust and cooperation based on shared interests and values.	Multilateral diplomacy can create wider alliances among multiple parties, as they can promote solidarity and collaboration based on common goals and principles.
<b>11. Diplomatic tools:</b> Bilateral diplomacy can use various diplomatic tools, such as economic incentives, military threats, cultural exchanges, or public relations campaigns.	Multilateral diplomacy can also use various diplomatic tools, such as sanctions, peacekeeping operations, humanitarian assistance, or media outreach campaigns.
<b>12. Resources:</b> Bilateral diplomacy can require fewer resources, as the parties only have to deal with one counterpart.	Multilateral diplomacy can require more resources, as the parties have to engage with multiple counterparts and coordinate their actions.
<b>13. Global impact:</b> Bilateral diplomacy can have a limited global impact, as it only affects the interests and outcomes of two parties.	Multilateral diplomacy can have a significant global impact, as it affects the interests and outcomes of multiple parties and the international system.
<b>14. Diplomatic challenge:</b> Bilateral diplomacy can face diplomatic challenges such as power asymmetry, conflicting interests, or mistrust between the parties.	Multilateral diplomacy can face diplomatic challenges such as coordination problems, collective action dilemmas, or free-riding behavior among the parties.
<b>15. Balance of power:</b> Bilateral diplomacy can influence the balance of power between two parties, as they can enhance or reduce their relative capabilities	Multilateral diplomacy can influence the balance of power among multiple parties, as they can shape or change the distribution of

and influence,	capabilities and influence in the international system.
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### • **Democratic Diplomacy.**

Democratic diplomacy is a concept that refers to the practice of conducting foreign relations and diplomacy in a manner that aligns with democratic principles and values. It involves transparency, accountability, and public participation in shaping a country's foreign policy decisions. Democratic diplomacy emphasizes the importance of public input, debate, and adherence to democratic processes when making decisions related to international relations. It aims to ensure that foreign policy is in line with the preferences and interests of the citizens in a democratic society.

Democratic diplomacy is a term that refers to the conduct of foreign policy in a way that reflects and respects the values and principles of democracy, such as transparency, accountability, human rights, multilateralism, rule of law, free and fair elections, civil society engagement, inclusivity, diplomatic negotiation, and peaceful conflict resolution.

#### **Some of the benefits of democratic diplomacy are:**

- It enhances the legitimacy and credibility of foreign policy decisions by involving the people and their representatives in the process.
- It fosters cooperation and dialogue among different actors and stakeholders, both within and across countries, to address common challenges and opportunities.
- It promotes the protection and promotion of human rights, democracy, and good governance around the world, as well as the prevention and resolution of conflicts through peaceful means.
- It supports the development and empowerment of civil society organizations, which play a vital role in advancing democratic values and practices at the local, national, and global levels.

#### **Some of the challenges of democratic diplomacy are:**

- It requires a balance between responsiveness and responsibility, as well as between participation and representation, to ensure that foreign policy decisions are both informed by and accountable to the people.
- It faces difficulties in dealing with non-democratic or authoritarian regimes, which may not share the same values or interests as democratic countries.

- It demands a high level of coordination and communication among various actors and institutions involved in foreign policy making, such as the executive branch, the legislative branch, the judiciary, the media, the civil society, and the international organizations.

## **Totalitarian Diplomacy.**

<b>Democratic Diplomacy.</b>	<b>Totalitarian Diplomacy.</b>
Democratic diplomacy is based on the principles of *respect for human rights, **cooperation with other countries, and **peaceful resolution of conflicts.	Totalitarian diplomacy, on the other hand, is based on the principles of **domination over other countries, **aggression and intimidation, and **use of force and violence*.
Democratic diplomacy is conducted by *elected representatives* of the people, who are accountable to the public and can be removed from office if they fail to serve the national interest.	Totalitarian diplomacy is conducted by *unelected leaders* or parties, who have absolute power and are not accountable to anyone.
Democratic diplomacy is guided by *international law* and *multilateral institutions, such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and the International Court of Justice.	Totalitarian diplomacy is guided by **national interests* and *unilateral actions*, often ignoring or violating international law and norms.
Democratic diplomacy is characterized by *transparency* and *openness, where the government shares information with the public and the media, and engages in dialogue with other countries.	Totalitarian diplomacy is characterized by **secrecy* and *censorship*, where the government controls information and the media, and suppresses dissent and opposition.
Democratic diplomacy is influenced by *public opinion* and *civil society, where the people have a voice in shaping foreign policy and can protest or support government actions.	Totalitarian diplomacy is influenced by **ideology* and *propaganda*, where the people are indoctrinated with a set of beliefs and values that justify government actions.
Democratic diplomacy is flexible and adaptable to changing circumstances, where the government can revise its policies and strategies based on new evidence and feedback.	Totalitarian diplomacy is rigid and dogmatic, where the government sticks to its policies and strategies regardless of their outcomes or consequences.
Democratic diplomacy is respectful of the diversity and sovereignty of other countries, where the government recognizes the right of other nations to choose their own political and economic systems.	Totalitarian diplomacy is intolerant of the diversity and sovereignty of other countries, where the government seeks to impose its own political and economic system on other nations.
Democratic diplomacy is supportive of	Totalitarian diplomacy is hostile to democracy

democracy and human rights around the world, where the government promotes democratic values and practices, and defends the rights of oppressed people.	and human rights around the world, where the government undermines democratic values and practices, and violates the rights of oppressed people.
Democratic diplomacy is conducive to global peace and security, where the government works with other countries to prevent or resolve conflicts, reduce nuclear proliferation, combat terrorism, and address global challenges such as climate change, poverty, and pandemics.	Totalitarian diplomacy is detrimental to global peace and security, where the government creates or escalates conflicts, pursues nuclear weapons, sponsors terrorism, and ignores or exacerbates global challenges such as climate change, poverty, and pandemics.
Democratic diplomacy is beneficial to global trade and development, where the government fosters free and fair trade, supports economic integration, provides aid and assistance to developing countries, and respects intellectual property rights.	Totalitarian diplomacy is harmful to global trade and development, where the government engages in unfair trade practices, opposes economic integration, exploits developing countries, and steals intellectual property rights.
Democratic diplomacy is responsive to global public opinion, where the government listens to the views and concerns of other countries and peoples, and tries to improve its image and reputation in the world.	Totalitarian diplomacy is indifferent to global public opinion, where the government disregards or dismisses the views and concerns of other countries and peoples, and does not care about its image or reputation in the world.
Democratic diplomacy is based on mutual trust and respect between countries, where the government honors its commitments and obligations, abides by international agreements, and seeks win-win solutions for common problems.	Totalitarian diplomacy is based on mutual suspicion and fear between countries, where the government breaks its commitments and obligations, violates international agreements, and seeks zero-sum solutions for common problems.

## Coercive diplomacy.

Coercive diplomacy is a strategy in international relations that combines diplomatic negotiations with the threat or limited use of force to influence the behavior of another nation.

### Aim:

It aims to persuade a target state to change its policies, cease certain actions, or comply with certain demands by creating a credible threat or pressure through a combination of diplomatic and coercive measures.

### **Gunboat Diplomacy:**

Gunboat diplomacy is a form of foreign policy where a powerful nation employs its military force or the presence of warships to intimidate or coerce a weaker country into accepting its demands or policies. It emphasizes the use of naval power as a tool for diplomatic negotiation and influence.

### **Non Career Diplomat:**

A non-career diplomat refers to an individual who is not a part of the regular diplomatic service or does not have a formal background in diplomacy. Instead, they may be appointed to represent their country in specific diplomatic roles based on their expertise, influence, or other relevant qualifications.

### **Network of Diplomacy:**

A network of diplomacy refers to a complex web of interconnected relationships between nations and international actors, built to facilitate communication, negotiation, and cooperation on global issues. It involves formal and informal channels for dialogue and collaboration to promote peace, resolve conflicts, and advance mutual interests among participating entities.

### **Summit Diplomacy:**

Summit diplomacy refers to a form of international diplomacy where heads of state or government from different countries meet face-to-face to discuss and negotiate key issues and build bilateral or multilateral relationships. These high-level meetings, known as summits, aim to address complex challenges and foster cooperation on a global scale.

### **Open Diplomacy:**

Open diplomacy refers to a diplomatic approach that promotes transparency, inclusivity, and accessibility in international relations. It involves engaging the public, civil society, and non-state actors in the decision-making process, aiming for a more participatory and accountable form of diplomacy.

### **Dollar Diplomacy:**

Dollar diplomacy is a term that describes a foreign policy that uses economic power and financial incentives to influence other countries. It was mainly used by the United States during the presidency of William Howard Taft (1909-1913), who wanted to promote American

commercial interests and stability abroad by guaranteeing loans and investments in Latin America and East Asia.

### **Shuttle Diplomacy:**

Shuttle diplomacy is a term used to describe the action of an outside party who serves as an intermediary between two or more parties that are reluctant to hold direct discussions. The intermediary travels back and forth between the parties, trying to broker a compromise or a solution. The term was first applied to the efforts of US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who facilitated the cessation of hostilities following the Yom Kippur War in 1973.

**Some examples of shuttle diplomacy are:**

- President Jimmy Carter's mediation between Israel and Egypt at Camp David in 1978.
- Turkey's mediation between Israel and some Arab countries, such as Syria, in the 2000.

### **Cricket Diplomacy:**

Cricket diplomacy is the use of cricket as a political tool to improve or worsen the diplomatic relations between two cricket-playing nations. Cricket is the second-most widely played game in the world after football, and is often used to bridge gaps in diplomacy between rival countries.

**Some examples of cricket diplomacy are:**

- The Ashes series between Australia and England, which has a history of controversies and tensions that affected the trade and immigration between the two countries.
- The India-Pakistan cricket rivalry, which reflects the political and historical conflicts between the two neighbors. Cricket matches between India and Pakistan are sometimes used as ice breakers and political signaling in the complex relationship.
- The 1996 World Cup, which was jointly hosted by India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. This event helped to ease the tensions caused by the Sri Lankan civil war and fostered regional cooperation.

Cricket diplomacy can have positive or negative impacts on the relations between countries, depending on the context and outcome of the matches. It can also generate a lot of public interest and media attention, making it a powerful tool for soft diplomacy.

### **Carrot And Stick Diplomacy:**

Carrot and stick diplomacy is a term used to describe a strategy of using both rewards and punishments to influence the behavior of another actor in international relations. The term is derived from the metaphor of a donkey that can be motivated to move by either dangling a carrot in front of it or hitting it with a stick from behind.

#### **Some examples of carrot and stick diplomacy are:**

The US policy towards Iran's nuclear program, which involves imposing sanctions (stick) and offering incentives (carrot) to persuade Iran to halt its uranium enrichment activities.

#### **Twitter Diplomacy:**

Twitter diplomacy refers to the use of Twitter, a social media platform, as a tool for conducting diplomatic communication and negotiations.

Twitter diplomacy can have positive effects on foreign policy, such as fostering dialogue and trust between actors, enhancing information gathering and analysis, and legitimizing political possibilities for change. However, Twitter diplomacy can also pose challenges and risks, such as creating controversy, misunderstanding, or conflict due to the informal and public nature of the communication. Twitter diplomacy is a growing trend that reflects the changing dynamics of international relations in the digital age.

#### **Public Diplomacy:**

Public diplomacy is a type of diplomacy that emphasizes interacting with foreign citizens in order to develop bonds and influence the opinion of the public. It is a type of soft power that involves fostering ties and understanding between nations through cultural, economic, and educational exchanges. Public diplomacy can also involve reaching out to foreign audiences through the media and other kinds of communication.

#### **Economic Diplomacy:**

Economic diplomacy is using the entire spectrum of a state's economic resources to advance its national interests. It entails advancing a nation's interests abroad by employing economic means like trade, investment, finance, and development assistance. Economic diplomacy is used to encourage global cooperation, job creation, and economic prosperity. It can also be used to settle conflicts and improve diplomatic ties between nations.

#### **Cultural Diplomacy**

Cultural diplomacy is the sharing of ideas, art, data and information, and other elements of culture among nations and their inhabitants in order to improve mutual understanding. The

goal of cultural diplomacy is to increase public support for political and economic objectives by helping citizens of a foreign country become familiar with its principles and institutions.

### **Science Diplomacy:**

Science diplomacy is the use of science and technology to foster international collaboration and create bridges between nations. It includes tackling global issues like food security, climate change, and pandemics, utilizing scientific research, technology, and expertise. Moreover, science diplomacy encourages international scientific cooperation and the exchange of information and resources.

### **Cyber Diplomacy:**

Cyber diplomacy refers to the use of electronic communication and technology to advance diplomacy and foreign affairs. It includes using technological tools like social media, websites, and other online platforms to conduct diplomatic debates, develop connections, and advance global collaboration. Global challenges like data privacy, cyber security, and digital infrastructure can be addressed through cyber diplomacy.

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### **Education Diplomacy:**

Education diplomacy is the making use of education to advance international relations and advance intercultural understanding. It incorporates international faculty, students, and idea exchanges as well as the establishment of educational programs that encourage cooperation

and understanding across national boundaries. Using educational tools to assist global development objectives is a vital form of diplomacy.

### **Health Diplomacy:**

Health diplomacy employs diplomatic techniques to address issues in global health such as pandemics, healthcare access, and health equity. International collaboration is also a component of health diplomacy to enhance outcomes in global health. For example, during Covid -19, states collectively worked to make vaccines to cure Covid, as well as states send vaccines to each other to fight against the global pandemic.

### **Sports Diplomacy:**

Sports diplomacy is promoting sports to advance diplomatic affairs, peace, and understanding. It includes using athletics to promote communication and collaboration while bridging gaps across nations, cultures, and people. Sports diplomacy may advance environmental conservation, gender equality, human rights, and social and economic growth. It can also be used to improve diplomatic ties between nations and to provide a forum for discussion of international problems.

## **Diplomatic Communication.**

Diplomatic communication is the art and practice of building and maintaining relationships and conducting negotiations with people using tact and mutual respect. Diplomatic communication involves various skills, such as analysis, awareness, communication, leadership, collaboration, composure, persuasion, representation, and reporting.

Diplomatic communication can be used in different contexts, such as between states, organizations, or individuals. Diplomatic communication can also take different forms, such as verbal, written, or non-verbal. Diplomatic communication is important for achieving goals, resolving conflicts, and promoting cooperation.

### **Elements or Principles of Diplomatic communication:**

Diplomatic communication involves several key points and principles to ensure effective dialogue and negotiation. Here are some important elements of diplomatic communication:

#### **1. Clarity and Precision:**

Diplomats should communicate their messages clearly and precisely, avoiding ambiguity, vagueness, or distortion. Clarity and precision can help prevent misunderstandings, misinterpretations, or misrepresentations of the intended meaning.

## **2. Respect and Politeness:**

Diplomats should communicate with respect and politeness, showing courtesy, consideration, and appreciation for the other party. Respect and politeness can help establish rapport, trust, and goodwill, as well as reduce tension, hostility, or resentment.

## **3. Confidentiality:**

Diplomats should communicate with confidentiality, protecting the privacy and security of the information and sources that they share or receive. Confidentiality can help preserve the integrity, credibility, and reputation of the diplomatic actors, as well as safeguard their interests and objectives.

## **4. Official Channels:**

Diplomats should communicate through official channels, using the appropriate protocols, procedures, and formats for the diplomatic correspondence or interaction. Official channels can help ensure the validity, authenticity, and authority of the diplomatic communication, as well as facilitate its delivery and reception.

## **5. Cultural Sensitivity:**

Diplomats should communicate with cultural sensitivity, being aware of and respectful to the cultural differences and similarities between themselves and the other party. Cultural sensitivity can help avoid cultural misunderstandings, offenses, or stereotypes, as well as enhance cross-cultural understanding, communication, and cooperation.

## **6. Negotiation and Compromise:**

Diplomats should communicate with negotiation and compromise, being willing to listen to and accommodate the views and interests of the other party. Negotiation and compromise can help find common ground, resolve disputes, reach agreements, or achieve win-win outcomes.

## **7. Timing:**

Diplomats should communicate with timing, choosing the right moment to initiate, continue, or end the diplomatic communication. Timing can help optimize the effectiveness, efficiency,

and impact of the diplomatic communication, as well as adapt to the changing circumstances or opportunities.

### **8. Documentation:**

Diplomats should communicate with documentation, keeping a record of the diplomatic communication in written form. Documentation can help provide evidence, reference, or accountability for the diplomatic communication, as well as support its implementation or follow-up.

### **9. Multilateral vs. Bilateral:**

Diplomats should communicate with multilateral or bilateral approaches depending on the situation. Multilateral communication involves more than two parties and requires coordination and consensus among them. Bilateral communication involves only two parties and allows more direct and flexible interaction between them.

### **10. Adherence to International Law:**

Diplomats should communicate with adherence to international law, following the rules and norms that govern the relations between states or international organizations. Adherence to international law can help maintain order, stability, and justice in the international system.

### **11. Soft Power:**

Diplomats should communicate with soft power, using their persuasive skills to influence or attract the other party without coercion or force. Soft power can help enhance the reputation, legitimacy, or attractiveness of the diplomatic actor.

### **12. Crisis Communication:**

Diplomats should communicate with crisis communication, being prepared to respond quickly and effectively to an emergency or a threat that affects their interests or security. Crisis communication can help prevent escalation, manage risk, or restore normalcy.

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## **Types of Diplomats.**

There are various types of diplomats, each with specific roles and functions. Some common types include:

➤ **Ambassadors:**

An ambassador is the highest-ranking diplomat who represents their country in a foreign nation. They are accredited to the head of state of the host country and have the authority to speak on behalf of their government. Ambassadors are responsible for maintaining diplomatic relations, promoting their country's interests and values, and protecting their country's nationals and property in the host country.

➤ **Foreign Service Officers:**

Foreign service officers (FSOs) are a specific type of diplomat who work for their country's foreign service, and have specialized training and expertise in diplomacy and foreign policy. FSOs can serve in various positions, such as political, economic, consular, public diplomacy, or management officers. They can be assigned to different posts around the world, where they assist the ambassador and other diplomats in carrying out their duties.

➤ **Consuls:**

A consul is a diplomat who represents their country in a foreign city. Consuls are not accredited to the head of state, but to the local authorities or the minister of foreign affairs of the host country. Consuls are mainly concerned with providing consular services to their country's citizens and businesses abroad, such as issuing passports, visas, certificates, and other documents; assisting in legal matters; and facilitating trade and cultural exchanges.

➤ **Chargés d'affaires:**

A chargé d'affaires is a diplomat who temporarily acts as the head of a diplomatic mission in the absence of an ambassador. They have the same functions and privileges as an ambassador, but they are not formally recognized by the host country as such. A chargé d'affaires can be appointed when there is a vacancy in the ambassadorial position, or when diplomatic relations are severed or suspended between two countries<sup>1</sup>.

➤ **Career Diplomats:**

These are professional diplomats who work for their country's foreign service. They are trained and experienced in international relations and diplomacy.

➤ **Political Diplomats:**

These diplomats focus on representing their country's political interests and policies to foreign governments. They engage in political negotiations and discussions.

➤ **Economic Diplomats:**

Economic diplomats promote trade, investment, and economic cooperation between their country and others. They work to enhance economic relations and remove trade barriers.

➤ **Cultural Diplomats:**

These diplomats promote cultural exchange and understanding between countries. They may organize cultural events, art exhibitions, and educational programs.

➤ **Multilateral Diplomats:**

They represent their country in international organizations such as the United Nations, the European Union, or regional bodies, working on issues of global importance.

➤ **Consular Diplomats:**

Consular diplomats assist their country's citizens abroad. They handle issues like passport and visa services, emergency assistance, and legal matters.

➤ **Public Diplomats:**

Public diplomats engage with foreign publics and media to improve their country's image and reputation. They use public relations strategies to influence public opinion.

➤ **Special Envoys:**

These diplomats are appointed for specific missions or negotiations. They may be experts in a particular field or be tasked with resolving a specific diplomatic issue.

➤ **Digital Diplomats:**

In the modern era, diplomats use digital tools and social media to communicate and engage with foreign governments and the public.

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## **Qualities of a good Diplomat.**

Qualities of a good diplomat. Here are some brief explanations for each quality:

**1. Communication Skills:**

A good diplomat should be able to communicate effectively with different audiences, both verbally and in writing. Communication skills include listening, speaking, writing, and presenting. A diplomat should be able to convey messages clearly, persuasively, and diplomatically.

## **2. Cultural Sensitivity:**

A good diplomat should be aware of and respect the cultural differences and diversity of the countries and people they interact with. Cultural sensitivity involves understanding the values, beliefs, customs, and norms of other cultures, and adapting one's behavior accordingly.

## **3. Negotiation Skills:**

A good diplomat should be able to negotiate with other parties to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. Negotiation skills include preparing, strategizing, bargaining, compromising, and closing deals. A diplomat should be able to balance the interests of their own country with the interests of others.

## **4. Analytical Thinking:**

A good diplomat should be able to analyze complex and dynamic situations and problems, and provide sound and rational solutions. Analytical thinking involves collecting, processing, evaluating, and synthesizing information from various sources, and applying logic and reasoning to make decisions.

## **5. Patience and Perseverance:**

A good diplomat should be able to cope with stress, uncertainty, and frustration, and maintain a positive and professional attitude. Patience and perseverance involve being calm, resilient, persistent, and determined in pursuing one's goals and objectives.

## **6. Adaptability:**

A good diplomat should be able to adjust to changing circumstances and environments, and deal with unexpected challenges and opportunities. Adaptability involves being flexible, versatile, creative, and innovative in finding solutions and overcoming obstacles.

## **7. Integrity and Ethics:**

A good diplomat should be honest, trustworthy, respectful, and responsible in their actions and interactions. Integrity and ethics involve following the principles and standards of conduct of their profession, their country, and the international community.

## **8. Problem-Solving:**

A good diplomat should be able to identify, define, and solve problems that arise in their work. Problem-solving involves applying analytical thinking, negotiation skills, communication skills, and creativity to find effective and feasible solutions.

## **9. Political Acumen:**

A good diplomat should be knowledgeable about the political systems, actors, issues, and dynamics of the countries and regions they work in. Political acumen involves understanding the interests, motivations, agendas, and strategies of various stakeholders, and anticipating the implications and consequences of different actions.

## **10. Language Proficiency:**

A good diplomat should be able to speak at least three languages fluently. Language proficiency involves being able to communicate in different languages with accuracy, clarity, and confidence. Language proficiency also helps a diplomat to understand the culture, history, and context of other countries.

## **11. Multilateral Cooperation:**

A good diplomat should be able to work with other countries and international organizations to achieve common goals and address global challenges. A good diplomat should respect the diversity of perspectives and interests, and seek to build consensus and trust.

## **12. Emotional Intelligence:**

A good diplomat should have the ability to understand and manage one's own emotions, as well as the emotions of others. A good diplomat should be empathetic, respectful, and adaptable to different cultures and situations.

## **13. Knowledge of International Law:**

A good diplomat should have a solid grasp of the principles and rules that govern the relations between states and other actors in the international arena. A good diplomat should be able to apply international law to protect and promote one's country's interests and values, as well as to uphold the rule of law and human rights.

## **14. Discretion:**

A good diplomat should be able to handle sensitive and confidential information with care and prudence. A good diplomat should avoid disclosing or leaking information that could harm one's country's reputation, security, or negotiations.

## **15.Crisis Management:**

A good diplomat should be able to respond effectively and swiftly to unforeseen events or emergencies that could threaten one's country's interests or citizens abroad. A good diplomat should be able to assess the situation, communicate clearly, coordinate actions, and provide assistance.

## **16.Networking:**

A good diplomat should be able to establish and maintain constructive relationships with various stakeholders, such as foreign governments, international organizations, civil society, media, and business. A good diplomat should be able to leverage these contacts to advance one's country's agenda and influence.

## **17.Conflict Resolution:**

A good diplomat should be able to prevent, manage, or resolve disputes or conflicts that could arise between or within states. A good diplomat should be able to use diplomacy as a tool for peace and stability, and employ various methods such as negotiation, mediation, arbitration, or litigation.

## **18.Public Speaking:**

A good diplomat should be able to communicate effectively and persuasively in oral or written form. A good diplomat should be able to articulate one's country's position and rationale, as well as listen and respond to questions or feedback from different audiences.

## **19.Strategic Thinking:**

A good diplomat should be able to analyze the current and future trends and developments in the international environment, and identify the opportunities and challenges for one's country. A good diplomat should be able to formulate and implement strategies and policies that are coherent, realistic, and consistent with one's country's vision and values.

## **20.Knowledge of Home Country Policies:**

A good diplomat should be well-informed about the domestic political, economic, social, and cultural issues that affect one's country. A good diplomat should be able to represent and explain one's country's policies and perspectives to foreign counterparts, as well as report back on the feedback or reactions from abroad.

## **Immunities and privileges of Diplomats.**

immunities and privileges of diplomats. Here are some points based on the web search results:

### **1. Diplomatic immunity:**

Is the immunity enjoyed by foreign states or international organizations and their official representatives from the jurisdiction of the country in which they are present. This means that diplomats cannot be arrested, prosecuted, or sued in the host country for any civil or criminal offense, unless their immunity is waived by their home country.

### **2. Exemption from taxes:**

Is the privilege that exempts diplomats from paying any taxes or fees imposed by the host country, such as income tax, property tax, sales tax, customs duties, etc. This does not apply to taxes or fees that are paid for specific services rendered, such as hotel bills, utility charges, etc.

### **3. Invulnerability to civil lawsuits:**

Is the privilege that protects diplomats from being sued in civil cases in the host country, unless the case relates to their private or professional activities outside their official functions. For example, a diplomat can be sued for breach of contract if they rent a house and fail to pay the rent, but not for defamation if they make a speech criticizing the host government.

### **4. Inviolability of residence:**

Is the privilege that guarantees the security and privacy of the diplomatic premises, such as the embassy, consulate, or residence of the diplomat. This means that the host country cannot enter, search, seize, or damage the premises without the consent of the diplomat or their home country.

### **5. Freedom of communication:**

Is the privilege that allows diplomats to communicate freely and securely with their home country and other diplomatic missions. This means that the host country cannot intercept, censor, or tamper with any official correspondence or communication of the diplomats, such as letters, emails, phone calls, etc.

### **6. Diplomatic pouches:**

are sealed bags or containers that contain official documents or items that are sent or received by diplomatic missions. They enjoy inviolability and immunity from inspection

or seizure by the host country, unless there is strong evidence that they contain contraband or illegal items.

## **7. Immunity for family members:**

Is the privilege that extends some of the immunities and privileges of diplomats to their spouses and dependent children who accompany them to the host country. They enjoy immunity from criminal jurisdiction and inviolability of person and residence, but not from civil jurisdiction or taxation.

## **8. Exemption from jury duty and witness obligations:**

Is the privilege that exempts diplomats and their family members from serving as jurors or witnesses in any judicial proceedings in the host country. This is to avoid any conflict of interest or interference with their official duties.

## **9. Duty-free imports:**

Is the privilege that allows diplomats and their family members to import personal items and goods into the host country without paying any customs duties or taxes. This is to facilitate their living conditions and enable them to perform their official functions.

## **10. Exemption from traffic violations:**

Is the privilege that exempts diplomats and their family members from being fined or penalized for minor traffic offenses in the host country, such as speeding, parking, etc. However, they are still expected to respect and follow the traffic laws and regulations of the host country and may be subject to serious consequences for major offenses, such as drunk driving, hit-and-run, etc.

## **11. Immunity from arrest for minor offenses:**

Is the privilege that protects diplomats and their family members from being arrested or detained by the host country for minor offenses, such as public disorder, trespassing, etc. However, they may still be subject to expulsion or persona non grata declaration by the host country for serious offenses or misconduct.

## **12. Access to medical services:**

Is the privilege that grants diplomats and their family members access to medical care and facilities in the host country on equal terms with its nationals or other foreigners. This may include public health services, private clinics, hospitals, pharmacies, etc.

## **13. Right to display the national flag:**

Is the privilege that allows diplomats to display and fly the flag of their home country on their diplomatic premises and vehicles in the host country. This is to signify their official status and identity as representatives of their home country.

#### **14. Immunity from property searches:**

Is the privilege that prevents diplomats and their family members from being subjected to any searches or seizures of their personal property by the host country, unless there is a valid warrant issued by a competent authority and consented by their home country. This includes their luggage, vehicles, documents, etc.

#### **15. Protection from harassment:**

Is the privilege that ensures diplomats and their family members are treated with respect and dignity by the host country and are not subjected to any harassment, intimidation, or discrimination on the basis of their nationality, race, religion, gender, etc. This includes protection from verbal abuse, physical assault, hate crimes, etc.

### **The Art of Negotiation: Theory And Practice.**

Negotiation is a process of communication and decision-making between two or more parties who have conflicting interests or goals. Negotiation theory is a branch of social science that studies how people negotiate and what strategies and techniques they use to reach agreements.

There are different approaches to negotiation theory, such as structural, strategic, behavioral, processual, and integrative. Each approach has its own assumptions, methods, and applications.

**Some of the key concepts and principles of negotiation theory are:**

#### **1) Interests vs. positions:**

Interests are the underlying needs, desires, or motivations of each party, while positions are the specific demands or proposals they make. Focusing on interests rather than positions can help parties identify potential tradeoffs and opportunities for joint gains.

#### **2) BATNA:**

BATNA stands for Best Alternative To a Negotiated Agreement. It is the most attractive option that a party can pursue if the negotiation fails. Knowing one's BATNA can help a party assess the value of the current offer and decide whether to accept it or walk away.

### **3) ZOPA:**

ZOPA stands for Zone Of Possible Agreement. It is the range of outcomes that are acceptable to both parties. Finding the ZOPA requires exploring the parties' interests, priorities, preferences, and reservation points.

### **4) Value creation vs. value claiming:**

Value creation is the process of expanding the pie of resources or benefits that are available for distribution. Value claiming is the process of dividing the pie among the parties. Integrative negotiation aims to create value by finding mutually beneficial solutions, while distributive negotiation focuses on claiming value by maximizing one's own share.

### **5) Objective criteria:**

Objective criteria are external standards or benchmarks that can be used to evaluate the fairness or legitimacy of an offer or agreement. Using objective criteria can help parties avoid haggling over subjective opinions or preferences and reach a more rational and durable outcome.

### **Steps of negotiations:**

Negotiations are a process by which two or more parties try to reach an agreement or resolve a conflict. There are different types and stages of negotiations, depending on the situation and the goals of each party. Here are some common steps of the negotiation process:

#### **1) Preparation:**

This is the first and most important step of the negotiation process. It involves researching the issue, identifying the interests and needs of each party, determining the best alternative to a negotiated agreement (BATNA), setting a walkaway point, and defining a stretch goal. Preparation can also include establishing the ground rules for the negotiation, such as the time, place, agenda, and participants.

#### **2) Bargaining:**

This is the stage where the parties exchange offers, counteroffers, and concessions. The bargaining stage can be either distributive or integrative, depending on whether the parties

view the negotiation as a zero-sum game or a value-creating opportunity. The bargaining stage involves using various tactics and strategies to persuade, influence, and cooperate with the other party.

### **3) Clarification and justification:**

This is the stage where the parties explain and justify their positions, interests, and demands. The clarification and justification stage can help to avoid misunderstandings, build trust, and find common ground. The clarification and justification stage involves asking questions, providing information, and listening actively to the other party.

### **4) Problem-solving:**

This is the stage where the parties try to find creative and mutually beneficial solutions to the issue. The problem-solving stage can help to expand the pie, create value, and satisfy the interests of both parties. The problem-solving stage involves brainstorming, generating options, evaluating alternatives, and making trade-offs.

### **5) Closure and implementation:**

This is the final stage of the negotiation process, where the parties agree on a solution and commit to it. The closure and implementation stage can help to ensure that the agreement is clear, realistic, and durable. The closure and implementation stage involves summarizing the main points, confirming the details, signing a contract, and following up on the actions.

## **Diplomacy, Espionage and Propaganda.**

Diplomacy, espionage and propaganda are three interrelated concepts that have been used by states to influence other states and public opinion.

**Diplomacy** is the practice of conducting negotiations and maintaining relations between states, often through official representatives such as ambassadors or consuls.

**Espionage** is the covert gathering of information or intelligence about the activities, plans, or intentions of another state or entity, usually by agents or operatives.

**Propaganda** is the dissemination of information, ideas, or opinions that are intended to persuade or manipulate the audience, often by appealing to emotions or biases.

These three concepts have been used throughout history for various purposes, such as advancing national interests, securing alliances, preventing conflicts, promoting ideologies, or undermining adversaries.

**For example**, during the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union engaged in a fierce competition for global influence and dominance, which involved diplomatic efforts, covert operations, and propaganda campaigns. Some of the methods and techniques used by both sides included psychological warfare, space race, sports diplomacy, cultural exchanges, and media outlets.

**Importance:** Diplomacy, espionage and propaganda are still relevant and important in the contemporary world, as states face new challenges and opportunities in the global system. However, they also have to adapt to the changes in technology, communication, and norms that affect their effectiveness and legitimacy. For instance, the rise of social media and digital platforms has created new possibilities and risks for public diplomacy and propaganda, as well as new sources and targets for espionage. Moreover, the emergence of new actors and issues, such as non-state actors, transnational threats, human rights, and environmental concerns, has also influenced the scope and goals of diplomacy, espionage and propaganda.

### **Role of foreign office to managing the relation with other countries.**

The role of the foreign office is to manage the diplomatic relations of a country with other countries and international organizations. The foreign office is responsible for communicating, negotiating, and representing the interests and policies of its country in the global arena. Some of the main functions of the foreign office are:

- **\*Attending official functions\*** as a representative of their country and communicating messages from their country to the host country.
- **\*Explaining their country's policies and goals\*** to the host country and preparing documents for submission to the host country.
- **\*Collecting information\*** on the political, economic, social, and cultural conditions of the host country and reporting them to their home government.
- **\*Conducting negotiations\*** to promote friendly relations, resolve conflicts, and cooperate on global issues with the host country and other countries.
- **\*Enhancing their country's image\*** and reputation in the foreign public through public diplomacy and cultural exchange programs.
- **\*Providing consular services\*** to their citizens abroad, such as issuing passports, visas, and travel documents, and assisting them in emergencies.

- **Consulting and implementing** the foreign policy of their home government through coordination with other ministries and agencies.

### **Some others are:**

- **Diplomacy:**

It conducts diplomatic negotiations, communicates with foreign governments, and represents the home country's interests abroad.

- **Foreign Policy Formulation:**

It helps shape and implement the country's foreign policy by providing advice to the government on international matters.

- **Bilateral Relations:**

The foreign office manages relationships with specific countries, promoting cooperation, resolving conflicts, and advancing national interests.

- **Multilateral Diplomacy:**

It participates in international organizations (e.g., the United Nations) to collaborate on global issues, negotiate agreements, and advocate for the country's positions.

- **Consular Services:**

It assists citizens abroad, issues passports and visas, and provides consular protection when necessary.

- **Crisis Management:**

It responds to international crises, such as conflicts, natural disasters, or emergencies involving citizens abroad.

- **Trade and Economic Relations:**

It fosters economic ties with other nations, including trade agreements, investment, and economic diplomacy.

- **Cultural and Public Diplomacy:**

The foreign office often promotes cultural exchange, educational programs, and public diplomacy efforts to enhance the country's image.

- **Information and Intelligence:**

It gathers and analyzes information about foreign countries to aid in decision-making and policy formulation.

- **International Law and Treaties:**

It ensures compliance with international law and manages the negotiation and implementation of treaties and agreements.

### **Important short question:..**

- **What is bilateral diplomacy?**

Bilateral diplomacy is a type of diplomacy that involves two countries or entities engaging in direct negotiations and agreements. It is a form of international relations in which two countries or entities work together to resolve issues and create mutually beneficial outcomes.

- **Difference between soft and hard power?**

Hard power is the exercise of influence through coercion, relying on tactics like military force, payments, and economic sanctions.

Soft power: Soft power uses attraction and persuasion to change minds and influence behaviour. Its sources include culture, government, political values, and positive global engagement.

- **Consular?**

A consul is a diplomat who represents their country in a foreign city. Consuls are not accredited to the head of state, but to the local authorities or the minister of foreign affairs of the host country. Consuls are mainly concerned with providing consular services to their country's citizens and businesses abroad, such as issuing passports, visas, certificates, and other documents; assisting in legal matters; and facilitating trade and cultural exchanges.

- **Appeasement ?.**

A diplomatic policy of making political or material concessions to an aggressive power to avoid conflict.

- **Dollar diplomacy?**

Dollar diplomacy is a term that describes a foreign policy that uses economic power and financial incentives to influence other countries. It was mainly used by the United States during the presidency of William Howard Taft (1909-1913), who wanted to promote American commercial interests and stability abroad by guaranteeing loans and investments in Latin America and East Asia.

- **Good Office?**

A third party (as a go-between') tries to persuade disputing states to enter into negotiations; when negotiations start, its functions are at an end.

- **Shuttle diplomacy?**

Shuttle Diplomacy are negotiations conducted by a mediator who travels between two or more parties that are reluctant to hold direct discussions.

**Example:** Israel-Palestine for a one state solution.

- **Cricket Diplomacy?**

Cricket diplomacy is the use of cricket as a political tool to improve or worsen the diplomatic relations between two cricket-playing nations. Cricket is the second-most widely played game in the world after football, and is often used to bridge gaps in diplomacy between rival countries.

- **Gunboat Diplomacy?**

Gunboat Diplomacy refers to using the power of the military to force other nations to make diplomatic concessions.

- **Espionage?**

Espionage is the covert gathering of information or intelligence about the activities, plans, or intentions of another state or entity, usually by agents or operatives.

- **Informal diplomacy?**

Informal diplomacy is a term that refers to the practice of resolving conflicts or building relationships through unofficial channels, such as personal contacts, civil society groups, or track two dialogues.

- **Defense attaché?**

A defense attaché (DA) is a member of the armed forces who serves in an embassy as a representative of his/her country's defense establishment abroad and in this capacity enjoys diplomatic status and immunity.

- **Foreign minister?**

Is a minister who is responsible for conducting the relation or dealing with other state.

- **National interest?**

National interest refer to the set of goal and objectives pursued by a country to safeguard and advance its well-being, security, and prosperity,

- **Track II diplomacy?**

Track 2 diplomacy refers to "non-governmental, informal and unofficial contacts and activities between private citizens or groups of individuals, sometimes called 'non- state actors.'

**Example:** The NGO Search for a Common Ground that works to develop peace building Mechanisms.

- **Henry Kissinger?**

Henry Kissinger is a prominent American diplomat and political scientist who served as the U.S secretary of state from 1973 to 1977. He played a key role in shaping foreign policy in the cold war era and was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1973 for his efforts in negotiating the end of the Vietnam War.

- **High commissioner?**

Main representative office of a Commonwealth country situated in the capital city of another Commonwealth country.

- **Summit diplomacy?**

Summit diplomacy refers to a form of international diplomacy where heads of state or government from different countries meet face-to-face to discuss and negotiate key issues and

build bilateral or multilateral relationships. These high-level meetings, known as summits, aim to address complex challenges and foster cooperation on a global scale.

- **Diplomatic recognition?**

Diplomatic recognition is the power to recognize or refuse to recognize foreign governments.

- **Open diplomacy?**

Open diplomacy refers to a diplomatic approach that promotes transparency, inclusivity, and accessibility in international relations. It involves engaging the public, civil society, and non-state actors in the decision-making process, aiming for a more participatory and accountable form of diplomacy.

- **Six devices of diplomacy?**

- I. Negotiations.
- II. Treaties.
- III. Conventions.
- IV. Agreements.
- V. Protocols.
- VI. Accords.
- VII. Alliances.

- **When diplomacy became established profession?**

- **Non career diplomacy?**



A non-career diplomat refers to an individual who is not a part of the regular diplomatic service or does not have a formal background in diplomacy. Instead, they may be appointed to represent their country in specific diplomatic roles based on their expertise, influence, or other relevant qualifications.

- **Network of Diplomacy?**

A network of diplomacy refers to a complex web of interconnected relationships between nations and international actors, built to facilitate communication, negotiation, and cooperation on global issues. It involves formal and informal channels for dialogue and collaboration to promote peace, resolve conflicts, and advance mutual interests among participating entities.

- **Function of diplomacy according to palmer and perkin?**

Palmer and Howard C. Perkins identified four major functions of diplomats are to represent their country's interests and policies in international relations, negotiation, reporting, and protection of the interests of the nation and its citizens in foreign lands.

- **Negotiation?**

Negotiation is a process of communication between two or more parties who have some shared and some opposed interests, and who try to reach an agreement that satisfies their needs and preferences.

**Best of Luck.**

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