

Diplomacy



Introduction

- Man is a social animal (Aristotle)
- He can not survive alone; he has to live with other human beings
- Because a man can not fulfil his needs alone.

Introduction

- Sole purpose behind creation of society.
- Thus, society is a Web of relationships.
- Mutual Needs and Security were the reasons behind State.

Contd..

- Similarly, a state can not survive alone, it must interact with other state in order to fulfil its needs.
- Even powerful States need other's support and cooperation.

Contd..

- Global village, Because of advancement in information and communication technology,
- Interdependency, inter-connectivity,
- Cooperation with each other, sharing of things

Contd..

- However, there exists many complexities beneath this cooperation.
- Conflict / clash of interests.
- Have and have not, yours and ours.

Contd..

- Diplomacy is the technique / tactics to deal with other state (to conduct foreign relations).
- Diplomacy is an “Art to deal with somebody and to convince others.”
- It simply is Peaceful Coexistence through mutual dialogues.

Contd..

- Thus, diplomacy is a basic means by which a nation seeks to secure the goals of its national interest.
- Foreign policy always travels on the shoulders of diplomacy and gets operationalized in other states.

What is Diplomacy?

Stalin once observed:

- “A diplomat’s words must have no relation to action—otherwise what kind of diplomacy is it? Good words are a mask for concealment of bad deeds. Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water or wooden iron.”

What is Diplomacy?

Another statesman has also observed,

- “When a diplomat says yes, he means perhaps; when he says perhaps, it means no; and when he says no, he is not a diplomat.”

What is Diplomacy?

- Yet Diplomacy cannot be described as the art of deceit and concealment. Diplomacy is, in fact, the art of negotiations and conduct of foreign relations.

Definitions of Diplomacy

Various definitions of diplomacy are;

- “Diplomacy is the process of representation and negotiation by which states customarily deal with one another in terms of peace.” (**Padelford and Lincoln**)

This definition is very limited because foreign policy is not only about peace, it is a broader term.

Contd..

- “Diplomacy is the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct of official relations between governments of independent states.” (**Sir Ernest Sato**)

Contd..

- “Diplomacy is the management of international relations by means of negotiations”. (Harold Nicholson)

It simply means to manage international relations through negotiations, that will create peace.

Contd..

- “The way and methodology by which states bring peace with other nations.”
- This definition also has similar issues.

Contd..

- “Diplomacy is the promotion of the national interest by peaceful means.” (**Hans J. Morgenthau**)

Contd..

Thus, diplomacy means:

- Application of intelligence and techniques.
- To the conduct of official relations.
- Between the government of independent/sovereign states.

Nature of Diplomacy

(1) Diplomacy is not Immoral:

- Diplomacy is neither the art of deceit nor mere lies or propaganda, and nor even something immoral.

Nature of Diplomacy

(2) Diplomacy is a means of International Relations:

- Diplomacy is a '*official machinery*' for conducting relations among sovereign independent States.
- It consists of techniques and procedures for conducting such relations.

Nature of Diplomacy

(3) Diplomacy acts through Settled Procedures:

- Diplomacy functions through a network of foreign offices, embassies, legations, consulates, and special missions all over the world.
- It always works according to definite and settled procedures and protocol.

Nature of Diplomacy

(4) Bilateral as well as Multilateral in Form:

- Diplomacy is commonly bilateral in character. However as a result of the growing importance of international conferences, international organizations, regional negotiations, it has now also developed a plural character.

Nature of Diplomacy

(5) Diplomacy operates both in times of Peace as well as War:

- Some writers hold that diplomacy operates only in times of peace and when war breaks out diplomacy comes to an end.
- However, this is not a correct view. Diplomacy continues to operate even when war breaks out.

Nature of Diplomacy

Contd...

- Of course, during war its nature undergoes a change; from peace diplomacy it takes the form of war diplomacy.

Nature of Diplomacy

(6) Breakdown of Diplomacy always leads to Crisis:

- When diplomacy breaks down, the danger of war, or at least of a major crisis develops.

Nature of Diplomacy

(7) Diplomacy is backed by National Power:

- A strong diplomacy means a diplomacy backed by a strong national power.
- Diplomacy uses persuasion and influence as the means for exercising power in international relations.

Nature of Diplomacy

Contd....

- It cannot use force and violence.
- However, it can issue warnings, give ultimatums, promise rewards and threaten punishment

Nature of Diplomacy

(8) Test of Success of Diplomacy:

- Success in Diplomacy is measured in terms of the amount of success achieved towards the fulfillment of the goals of national interest in international relations.

Functions of Diplomats

1- Representation and Pursuing Foreign policy goals

- This is the main job of diplomatic mission. To pursue the goals of the foreign policy of their country.
- Even they are employed specifically for this purpose.
- They are a mode of connection between both states, in order to convey a message to their native state, they are the best source.

Contd..

- Stay connected with the policy makers of that country.
- Some specific programs are arranged to fulfil their goals, as socio-economic and technical assistance.
- And sometime clarifies the polices of his native state.
- Even countries issues huge funds to their diplomatic missions, just to safeguard their interests. As USA

2- Observation and Reporting

- Another big responsibility is to collect information and news for their country and to convey them to their native state.
- Works as a kind of secret agent, but collects information openly from newspapers, media and government officials.
- To keep an eye on the socio-political environment of that state, and to keep his country aware about any upcoming change.
- So that his state can accommodate itself accordingly.

Contd..

- Although, in military and technological field secret information are collected,
- But normally gives information about the social, economical, political, activities of the country.
- Economic Reports
- Military Reports
- Political Information
- Social and Cultural Information

3- Negotiations

- Represent his state in negotiations, the stance of his country,
- For the interests of the country, compromise, alternative, foresight,
- To avoid mis-understanding and confusion, to avoid conflict.
- Utilizes his abilities to the best, Must be cunning and active.

Contd..

- Depends on the nature of message, even negative message in positive way, Polite and peaceful manner
- They usually do not interfere in the domestic matters of the state, nor gives his opinion.
- Tries not to involve in the political conflicts of the country.

