

Volume 1, Issue 2 (Fall 2016)

YOUTH PERSPECTIVES

A biannual publication of



Foundation for Advancement of
Independent Research & Learning for
International Peace & Security
(FAIRLIPS)

YOUTH PERSPECTIVES

Description:

Youth Perspectives is a magazine of the **Foundation for Advancement of Independent Research and Learning for International Peace and Security (FAIRLIPS)** that aims to promote independent research and learning, both indispensable for securing international peace and security. It strongly adheres to the principle of unequivocal respect for humanity, religious beliefs of all communities and the local laws.

Youth Perspectives endeavours to advance foundation's objectives mainly to develop habit of learning and inculcate practice of writing among youth particularly undergraduate students of universities and colleges in a bid to prepare and promote a new generation of writers on subjects of diverse nature. It also strives to invite and encourage youth particularly students to participate in healthy debates, through their writings, in a positive and constructive manner.

Youth Perspectives provides young and talented writers from across the country a forum and opportunity to express their views and contribute on issues of their interest in a studious manner. It mainly, but not exclusively, encourages undergraduate students of universities and colleges to pen down their thoughts on contemporary issues of diverse nature.

Youth Perspectives invites young, talented and emerging scholars and writers to send their **opinion articles of about 600-800 words** on any current issue or historical event etc. Prospective writers can contribute on topics related to politics, economy, international relations, peace, security, human rights, environment, water scarcity, health, education, culture, sports, social issues, and role of media etc.

Ethical Guidelines:

Youth Perspectives stands for promoting peace, love, concord and harmony at all levels. Thus, prospective contributors are advised / expected to avoid controversial contents and hate material of every sort. Writers are also expected to respect Pakistan's constitution, laws including cyber laws, and institutions especially the integrity of country's judiciary and armed forces, as well as religious and sectarian beliefs of the citizens. The material that can spread religious, sectarian, racial and ethnic divide and hatred will not be published.

Disclaimer:

The views expressed in the *Youth Perspectives* or solely of the author(s) and do not represent the official point of view of the foundation (FAIRLIPS) or its team members.

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EDITOR:

Shahzada Rahim Abbas

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UNITED STATES PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

(Areeja Syed)

Public diplomacy can be used by a state to promote their national interest and foreign policy objectives by communicating with the people of other states. Public diplomacy provides information to foreign public through different medium like internet, media and other facilities in foreign countries such as conducting cultural diplomacy, it can be done by conducting art exhibits and provide international educational and professional exchange programs and to give aid to foreign country to promote their soft image. In new world order 'new public diplomacy' is used which recognizes transformational changes in global society, scholars who deal with public diplomacy have called for a new public diplomacy to meet the present-day demands. States must have to 'engage with' foreign public rather than communicating with foreign public to build relations because new world order is now globalized, in which non-state actors are also playing their role. New media which is social media plays its part in promoting public diplomacy as well.

The United States (US) have always tried its best to influence the people of foreign countries by hook or by crook with tactics such as public diplomacy. This tool has always been proved to be very significant when it comes to dealing with US foreign policy. This vision can be evaluated by going through the pages of history. Soon after World War II, authority for US public diplomacy was placed in civilian hands because US military was acquiring the most sensitive information and communication activities of major powers. During the Cold War, the United States Information Agency (USIA) was established just to be well focused on US public diplomacy efforts worldwide. The primary mission of that diplomacy was to counter Soviet propaganda in the world and the stoppage of the expansion of communism. The US put every possible effort to make those strategies to defeat

the Soviet threat. Once the Soviet Union dissolved in 1991, USIA's role was diminished and further reorganized with public diplomacy responsibilities into the Department of State. After the events of 9/11, US introduced new interest in promoting effective public diplomacy with the title of global war on terror, as a struggle against extremist ideologies and the support of major powers became crucial to the US-led fight against terrorism.

New characteristics of public diplomacy also emerged in the administration of President Obama. Public diplomacy is strategically important for US. In the time of President Bush, policies of public diplomacy were focused on only 'telling' but in Obama's administration they are more focusing on 'listening' approach, which indicates significant progress in US public diplomacy. The US public diplomacy is a multi-stakeholder instrument along with the role of foreign affairs agencies/departments, civil society actors also plays their significant roles in strengthening US public diplomacy. Government should select capable public diplomats who are equipped with providing facilities to NGO's as well because Obama's policies are giving emphasis on public as well as private sectors in foreign countries.

The US public diplomats are more focused in gaining respect and trust of foreign public in the interest of US. The tactics used by the US in these programs serve best its national interests, developing the skills that can eradicate extremism, to promote educational and cultural programs and the implementation of these policies as well. If US gets involved in engaging and telling their story to people around the world it will help in advancing their national interests and will enhance their national security as well. The US now recognizes that this government-to-government diplomacy is no longer enough, so they are emphasizing more on public diplomacy by using new media and new technologies. New media, the social media, can be the first connection that fulfils the element of 'telling' and

‘listening’ to create a two-way flow of information. This builds a curiosity in public to learn more about one another. It builds a relationship in public over time and distance that’s why the US public diplomats are also using social media for the promotion of their public diplomacy.

If we talk about the future of US public diplomacy, Americans are the nation that is more focused on their principles. Such principles include freedom of speech, human rights, trade liberalization, free market economy and rule of law over worldwide level. In order to ensure the long durability of their public diplomacy, America must work upon a number of changing international trends such as multipolar world, new ways of communicating, new opportunities, and changing dynamics of International Politics. Achieving their best interests in this environment will require public support from every corner to promote public diplomacy around the world. Therefore, Americans believe that public diplomacy is an important part of America’s attempt to engage the support of foreign public in pursuit of common interests and values. In order to strengthen public engagement and people to people relationships for better future, the US needs to focus on targeted audience for the promotion of their national interests. The audience can be fellows from exchange programs offered by the US Department of State and Public Affairs such as Fulbright, Herbert Humphrey and many more, media personnel, academicians and scholars vividly. This will further enrich the long lasting American public relations and cultural affinity through peace, passion and prosperity. As any foreign fellow is representative of his homeland, he can perform as symbol of bilateral relationship between the two countries so US must focus on every individual on diversity basis.

There is a long way to go for the US to have better image of their public diplomacy worldwide. As the scenario of changing world into new dimensions, US must focus upon every ally and foe country significantly. For this purpose, it

must provide more and more opportunities within and outside the US boundaries to seek the favorable interests systematically. It needs to adapt new public diplomacy strategies for rising China, oil rich Middle Eastern countries, energy reservoirs of Central Asian Republic, a deprived Africa, a united Europe and friendly Latin American states to make this world a better place to live in. To this end, it needs to focus more on media especially social media to promote their public diplomacy to the rest of the world.

Areeja Syed is the student of master's degree in Defense and Diplomatic Studies at Fatima Jinnah Women University. She is an independent researcher and keen observer of Pakistan's Defense Studies.

THE DAWN OF CHINA'S PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

(Tanzeela Khalid)

China is the second largest economy in the world because of its public diplomacy. Public diplomacy is an open tact is the procedure by which direct relations with individuals in a nation are sought to propel the interests and develop the estimations of those being spoken to. As indicated by this definition goes past more conventional ones depicting open discretion as a state focused procedure of correspondence with foreign groups of onlookers. Public diplomacy is a foreign concept in China. Chinese public diplomacy is a traditional diplomacy. China's foreign arrangement foundation is battling with these advancements as it too is no more in full control of china's strategy. In any case, the new open discretion of china is about drawing in publics, not simply advising them: it is about setting up long term connections that manufacture trust and an idea not new in Chinese society. In china the term open strategy is regularly utilized as a part of a more extensive connection of tending to publics.

In china the term public diplomacy is often used in a wider context of addressing publics. China is increasing the influence of their soft power through their public diplomacy, Chinese are doing more struggle to increase their soft power in the whole world. China's delicate force is developing as it society and its financial political model is turning out to be more alluring to different part of the world. After USA, China is a second biggest financial nation all through the world. China is quickly growing and enhancing its delicate force and open strategy. In china there is likewise the involvement by non-state performing artists in china' open discretion.

Chinese traditional culture and politics have presented major obstacles for Chinese public diplomacy. Traditional Chinese diplomacy emphasizes high politics and neglects grass-root politics. There are numerous components included in the form of China's open diplomacy. The most vital domestic element that has molded and still shapes China's foreign approach and tact is the nation's monetary ascent. Chinese moved from a centrally planned economy to market economy, its coordination with the world economy and the subsequent tremendous development have made China a financial power house. China's foreign approach and strategy have likewise seen quick changes and the vast majority of these improvements have been conducive to China's image across the globe. China needs a tranquil and stable global environment, vitality, and crude materials for its financial development. China's development offers numerous monetary open doors for worldwide business. China is putting resources into zones that are imperative to Africa's future.

On the contrary, China shows great interest in public diplomacy and has clearly set its sights on learning how to promote Chinese soft power and projected itself positively to the world. In the twenty first century ethnic Chinese have become a central part of global migration flows that have arisen in response to technological, economic and immigration policy changes in western societies. As China becomes a lodestone in international economic development, transnational cultural exchanges, and world security cooperation, more and more overseas Chinese have striven to re-embrace their ethnic and cultural identities. The ongoing economic globalization and information revolution have transformed domestic and international politics significantly.

China rose economically and is subsequently influencing the world through its vibrant unique culture and heritage. Moreover, China's public diplomacy aims to fulfill two roles as a function of wise strategic thinking and defensive reasons, and as an urgent task to facilitate China's rise to soft power. In this regard, Chinese

diplomacy has to go beyond the traditional model of diplomacy which focuses on government to government engagement. Chinese rapid economic and political development attracts the interest and attention of the world because majority of the countries now encourage and welcome china to be responsible stakeholder in the international system. In the recent years, approximately 93 countries promote Chinese language learning and cultural of china. For this purpose, Chinese central television annually spends billions of dollars to support international broadcasting in English and many other languages.

Chinese immigrants have played a significant role in china's international communication, economic development, and the construction of cheesiness. The fact that the Chinese mass media have expanded their operations overseas, and the fact that a serial news release and briefing system has been adopted by government offices at the national and provincial levels, China is trying to leverage its mass media and cultural exchange programs to drive domestic industries that will be competitive in today's global economy. The extent to which China's public diplomacy will prove effective in near future depends a significant degree on whether China can successfully build up a domestic consensus on the image of the state and depends to a certain extent on whether China can find a way to identify itself.

Tanzeela Khalid is a student of Defense and Diplomatic studies at FJWU.

IRAN'S REINVIGORATING ROLE IN WORLD POLITICS

(Majid Essa Ali)

Islamic republic of Iran was plunged into quagmire economically and politically especially after 2003 and more generally after the 1979 hostage crisis. In response, Washington froze Iranian assets of more than \$100 billion kept in foreign banks. In 2003 United States unilaterally imposed sanctions on Iran for its nuclear program. After confirmation of the nuclear project by the International Atomic Energy Agency, sanctions were imposed by United Nations, European Union and International community.

The crippling sanctions tumbled Iran into predicament. According to reports, fall in oil exports was costing \$ 4 to 5 billion each month. In sum, the sanctions charged the country \$160 billion in oil revenue since 2012 alone.

Signing of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran's nuclear deal with p5+1) in July 2015 and implementation in early 2016 helped Iran reinvigorate its economy. IMF had pointed out to the bolstering economy of Tehran last month, expecting a 4% increase in its economy by this year. International community seems to be more impatient for the nuclear deal than Iran. It can be seen in the form of official visits of several heads of the states and their desires to finalize several agreements. Week after the deal, Chinese President Xi Jin ping paid an official visit to Iran, reviving the traditional silk route under the banner of 'One-belt one-road' along with signing of 17 documents between two states. Beijing wants to connect Iranian ports with Europe helping China efficient delivery of its goods saving 31 days of voyage. Current trade between the two stands at \$52 billion.

In April 2016, a high-level EU delegation headed by the Vice president Frederica Mogherini paid a visit to Tehran to boost bilateral relations in the field of environment, energy, transport, science, humanitarian aid, civil nuclear cooperation, culture and economy. The delegation also included the heads of several manufacturing corporations who were willing to invest in Iran.

A \$500 million tri-lateral deal on Chabahar port between Iran, India and Afghanistan was signed in the month of May. The trilateral deal was not over as Tehran offered Islamabad to join the deal by connecting Chabahar with Gwadar port. Iranian ambassador in Pakistan, Mehdi Honardoust stated that 'Doors are always open for Pakistan and other regional nations to join the deal'. Iranian media on arrival of Narendra Modi designated as '15 weeks, 15 heads of states' visit to Tehran'.

Iran-Oman bilateral economic relations were emphasized to enhance after a high-ranking Omani delegation headed by the Foreign minister Yusuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah visited Tehran marking deals in sector of oil and gas pipeline, making joint ventures and facilitating visa issuance. In 2014 the two sides signed a gas deal of worth \$60 billion which is expected to complete in 6 months.

Last month Iranian speaker of parliament Ali Larijani had stated that Iran's non-petroleum exports are \$50 billion which is inadequate. Moreover, he postulated that Iran's petroleum Industry is short of about \$46 billion to withstand. Surely after the collection of \$100 billion, Iran would be able to boost its production.

In confirmation of the recent shipping data, loading capacity of oil rose to 25 million barrels which is being carried by supertankers of 26 states. Such statistics reveal the rush of Iranian economy and the role of Iranian politics in international arena in the wake of nuclear agreement.

Moreover, Iran is also involved in Syrian and Yemen conflict. Iranian role in these conflicts was depicted the US Secretary of State John Kerry by urging Tehran to “help us end the war in Yemen. Help us end the war in Syria, not intensify, and help us to be able to change the dynamics of this region.

Majid Essa Ali is a student of BS International Relations from International Islamic University.