



Significance of U.A.E. Soft Power Strategy: Exploring Perceptions of Emiratis

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ABSTRACT

The study evaluates the importance and significance of S.P. (soft power) in shaping the UAE's foreign policy and therefore, examines the impact of UAE's I.R. (International Relations) by employing various diplomatic strategies which include H.D. (Humanitarian Aid), C.D. (Cultural Diplomacy), E.D. (Economic diplomacy, and A.D. (Academic Diplomacy). The study has recognized that nations cannot generate significant influence in modern times through raw power or hard power. The study has adopted quantitative approach where it involves administration of surveys of 170 Emiratis to examine the general population perception towards S.P. procedures adopted by UAE. On the basis of results, it is identified that there is a significant correlation between S.P. and I.R. in the UAE. Moreover, it is worth noting that C.D. has reflected highest degree of correlation which implies that C.D. is more effective in exercising S.P. The study illustrates the intricate nature of S.P. and underscores the imperative of employing many strategies to enhance the UAE's position in the global arena. The results also suggest that the United Arab Emirates have potential avenues to augment their global impact through the improvement of their S.P. strategy, namely in the realm of academic diplomacy

1. Context

Hard power, which refers to military or economic coercion to achieve foreign policy goals, may have been influential in the past. However, it is no longer the sole determinant of a country's power and influence on the global stage. Sometimes, using hard power may be counterproductive or ineffective in achieving a country's goals (Nye and Kim, 2019). Instead, proponents of public diplomacy and soft power (hereinafter S.P.) argue that a country's ability to influence world politics relies not only on its military and economic might but also on its ability to attract and persuade others through non-coercive means. Cultural influence, appealing policies, and promoting values such as democracy, human rights, and the rule of law often characterize S.P. (Dubinsky, 2019). In other words, S.P. is the ability to shape the preferences and behaviors of others by building relationships, using dialogue and persuasion, and projecting a positive image of oneself. This approach emphasizes the importance of alliances, partnerships, and cooperation in achieving foreign policy objectives. S.P. and public diplomacy can be equally, if not more, influential in shaping global perceptions and attaining foreign policy objectives. By leveraging S.P., countries can influence the behavior of others through positive engagement rather than force.

The U.A.E.'s fast-changing internal and external dynamics and the need for a unified approach to policy sectors in light of the country's newly established international standing. The United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) has attained a prominent position in the Global S.P. Index 2020, indicating that the government is making strides in utilizing its soft power to augment its worldwide impact. However, it is imperative to acknowledge the necessity of refining the United Arab Emirates' global strategy through the utilization of international indicators. Additionally, it is crucial to elucidate the perspective of the country's population about S.P. approach to sustainable development. The present study has investigated the public's perceptions on the use of S.P.

Exploring the viewpoints of citizens is essential because it can provide valuable insights into how the U.A.E. can effectively communicate its S.P. initiatives to its citizens and the international community. By understanding citizens' perceptions of S.P., policymakers can develop strategies that resonate with the public and promote the U.A.E.'s reputation as a global leader. In recent years, (S.P.) has emerged as a pivotal component in scholarly and public discourse surrounding the International Relations (I.R.) field. Consequently, S.P. retains its significance in academic research (Sevin, 2021). Academic discussions are centered on S.P., which is emerging as a critical strategy for leadership. Its importance is only growing. However, the U.A.E. as a brand has gotten relatively little attention compared to other developing nations that have been the focus of substantial studies (Krzymowski, 2022).

This study aims to learn about S.P. and how U.A.E. has developed this idea and used it to its advantage. So, the study was executed with the goal in mind to determine how citizens of the U.A.E. view the connection between their country's S.P. within the domain of humanitarian diplomacy (hereinafter H.D.), Cultural diplomacy (hereinafter CD), economic diplomacy (hereinafter E.D.), and academic diplomacy (hereinafter A.D.) and its influence on its international ties.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Basic of Soft Power

In the modern world, one aspect of I.R. considered among the most important is S.P. (Sevin, 2021). S.P. refers to an intellectual structure that seeks to comprehend the complex interactions between nation-states and how they employ various non-coercive methods to influence international actors (Islam, 2021; Nye and Kim, 2019). The terminology of "S.P." and "hard power" was introduced by Joseph Nye, a prominent American political scientist and esteemed professor at Harvard University. Nye has held several distinguished government positions, including the chairmanship of the National Intelligence Council and the role of deputy minister of defense for international security. These concepts were developed to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how nation-states employ their power. Nye (2022) posits that power in international politics is often likened to the environment, a frequently discussed topic that many must fully understand. Yasushi and McConnell (2015) assert that S.P. involves influencing the preferences of consumers by conveying to them a perception that their interests are being prioritized. The capacity to influence and captivate individuals to shape their choices is a crucial element of S.P. The distinguishing characteristic of S.P. lies in its non-coercive nature. The constituents of S.P. encompass foreign policies, political values, and cultural attributes of a nation.

While hard power has been a prominent topic of discussion in intellectual circles for some time, the concept of S.P. (S.P.) has gained traction as a framework for comprehending these dynamics in more recent times (Nye, 2021). The persuasive method of foreign policy known as S.P. is an approach to I.R.s. In today's world, the concept of "S.P." is regarded as an essential factor in shaping the nature of nations (Dubinsky, 2019; Cull, 2022; Nye and Kim, 2019). According to Islam (2021), the ability to influence other people without resorting to force or threats is an example of what is referred to as S.P. As a result, global governments have been trying to enhance their S.P. in the belief that they may use this power to influence the governments of other nations (Nye, 2021). According to Yasushi and McConnell (2015), the ability to attain results by attraction rather than force is the definition of S.P.

2.2 Factors Contributing to Soft Power

The challenges associated with implementing hard power during armed conflicts have been a significant factor in this strategy's rapid increase in popularity. Nye (2021) argued that relying on hard power can weaken a nation's position in the global community and lead to unfavorable consequences. For instance, it will make it more difficult for the nation to compete with other nations for tourist dollars and foreign investment. Because of this, the use of S.P. was the option that worked best.

According to Çevik's (2019) analysis, the emergence of S.P. can be attributed to strategic diplomacy, cultural exchange, ideological alignment, and shared interests among states. This has led to increased exertion of influence by states over one another. According to Nye, the concept of an appealing nation is predicated mainly on the usability of the nation's intangible resources. Culture, way of life, and diplomatic efforts all play a role in this scenario, helping legitimize the state's power and policies in the eyes of other parties (Yukaruc, 2017). Even though hard power may make it simpler for nations to exert influence over other states, the nature of this effect is transitory. According to McNamee and Glasser (1987), states affected by physical force will only succumb temporarily when they do so. On the other side, people will either be drawn to other countries that will offer them more than just dictatorship or occupation from a foreign force, or they will be able to free themselves from the chains of oppressive governments with the help of their culture. So, a nation that seeks to establish long-term influence and appeal should focus on developing its S.P. rather than its hard power (Nye and Kim, 2019; Neto et al., 2021).

2.3 Potential Benefit of Soft Power

Al Suwaidi (2021) contemplated that developing a nation's S.P. is an essential means by which it can connect with other nations, particularly those with which it engages in multi-level competition. Likewise, Ibrahim and Al-zazzawi (2022) contemplated that S.P. plays a vital role in developing tourism and investment. Because it fosters an environment that is conducive to productive and fruitful discussions, as it can affect a nation's appeal to tourists and potential investors. Gallarotti (2022) has proposed that "S.P." can be considered a form of meta-power, which operates within a more extensive arrangement of power relations, including social relationships. As a result, it affects these relations and, consequently, the outcomes predicted to be caused by the actors interacting with one another. The meta-power component of S.P. entails molding social interactions and circumstances in many settings.

In the realm of I.R., S.P. is a relatively recent innovation that has shown to be of fundamental importance in various ways to enhance awareness of important political issues (Ohnesorge, 2020). Cultural practices are one method for accomplishing this goal (Cull, 2022; Islam, 2021). Rabêlo Neto et al. (2022) identified that the necessity for a country to express its relationship with its other counterparts is the driving force behind the development of a nation's S.P. When used as a tool for I.R., the application of S.P. enables states to more successfully represent and protect the interests of their foreign policy (Rabêlo Neto et al., 2022). Tsvetkova and Rushchin (2021) posit that (S.P.) involves deliberately cultivating a favorable image to present it to an international audience, thereby promoting the positive reputation of a nation. S.P. is increasingly recognized as a crucial component of a nation's overall power, underscoring its growing significance. According to Nakano and Zhu (2020), various nations across the globe have utilized S.P. tactics to enhance their reputation and increase their global influence. The developed countries and superpowers of the world have instilled a strong sense of determination in their citizens to steer their nation's foreign relations in the correct direction.

According to Boutane (2021), countries with greater S.P. tend to enjoy a positive reputation among modern and tolerant nations. As a result, these countries are more likely to attract tourists interested in visiting them. According to the study conducted by Keating and Kaczmarek in 2019, Russia has

made efforts to enhance and maintain the intellectual capabilities of its citizens, resulting in an improved ability to attract tourists. The government of the People's Republic of China has incorporated S.P. as a deliberate component of its foreign policy. According to Yaci's (2018) statement, the Chinese government employs tourism as a means of "soft diplomacy" in its interactions with neighboring countries. China is rapidly emerging as a popular tourist destination and is a prime example of a country that strategically employs tourism as a policy and S.P. tool to enhance its global influence. According to Roukanas and Sklias (2021), the advantages of S.P. extend beyond the tourism sector. The entire economy benefits from the positive externalities of S.P. The primary purpose of utilizing S.P. is to disseminate ideas and maintain the perception that a nation is highly appealing due to its vibrant culture and way of living.

2.4 Approaches to Shaping Power

According to the notion delivered by various scholars, the use of S.P. needs to be carried out in the most unforced manner (Tsvetkova and Rushchin, 2021; Nye, 2021). Cho and Jeong (2008) argue unequivocally that using a natural approach is one of the most critical factors that play a role in determining how successful S.P. is. However, while adopting According to the theory proposed by Cho and Jeong, it is crucial to carefully select the suitable combination of individual components to effectively enhance a state's social progress in a desired manner. Similarly, the concept of S.P., as defined by Nye (2021), pertains to a country's ability to wield influence over other nations in the global arena and to cultivate a positive perception among international stakeholders. Cultivating a positive national image is the impetus behind the global trend of governments launching targeted campaigns to disseminate their respective countries' histories to select international audiences.

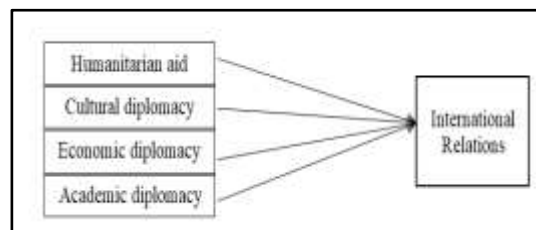
According to Nye (2023), the campaign strategy should not be regarded as simplistic propaganda, but rather as a multilayered programme based on a deep knowledge of sensitivity and complexity. According to Cho and Jeong's thesis, it is critical to carefully select the appropriate combination of individual components to effectively boost a state's social advancement in the desired manner. Similarly, Nye (2021) defines S.P. as a country's ability to exert influence on other states in the global arena and build a favourable perception among international stakeholders. The reason behind the global trend of governments initiating focused efforts to transmit their individual countries' histories to select international audiences is to cultivate a positive national image. According to Nye (2023), the campaign strategy should not be regarded as simplistic propaganda, but rather as a multilayered programme based on a deep knowledge of sensitivity and complexity. To put it another way, the method must not be perceived as unduly simplistic. This practise has existed throughout history; nevertheless, the interest it has sparked among researchers is considered more recent.

Nye (2021) identified that the approach that is taken to I.R. is dynamic, multifaceted, and can take many various shapes all around the world. On the other hand, Sulaiman (2014) contemplated that, to a large extent, cultural values are responsible for creating the global agenda for the formation of international partnerships. Although the effect of culture on international connections does not usually have an immediate impact, once cultures collide at a point of global interest, the significance of this effect becomes apparent. According to Cull (2022), CD is an indirect means of managing cultural expression and forming goals that improve economic, social, and political relationships among persons.

Literature also underscores H.D. as a valuable tool for countries to enhance their S.P. (Versluys, 2016; Vuving, 2009; Gökalp, 2020). Gill (2020) proclaimed that countries can improve their reputation and credibility by providing practical assistance in times of crisis. This generates goodwill and positive perceptions among recipients and the global community. Mol et al. (2022) said that H.D. also helps build relationships and partnerships, strengthening diplomatic ties and influence. Additionally, it shapes narratives about a country's values and priorities, leading to a favorable portrayal. However, it is argued that it is essential that H.D. is driven by genuine altruism and a commitment to humanitarian principles, as solely politically motivated aid can undermine trust and credibility (Kuramayeva, 2020). Furthermore, E.D. and A.D. have also considered crucial approaches for a country's S.P. Both approaches contribute to cultural exchange, people-to-people connections, and the exchange of ideas, positively shaping a country's image (Yueh, 2020; Fernandes, 2021; Kiran and Açikalın, 2021). Effective employment of A.D. (Khan et al., 2020) and E.D. (Carminati, 2022) allows nations to attract investments, promote cultural heritage, and establish positive reputations, ultimately enhancing their global influence and competitiveness in I.R. It is essential to note that the United Arab Emirates has made great use of various features in order to develop the state's relationships with other countries.

2.5 Hypothesis Development and Conceptual Framework

The model formulated for this study posits that the independent variables, namely H.D., CD, A.D., and E.D., significantly impact the I.R. of the United Arab Emirates. Figure 1 illustrates the theoretical basis of this investigation.



Consequently, based on the findings mentioned above, the subsequent hypotheses are posited:

- H1: The use of H.D. approach by UAE for SP is positively associated quality and depth of its IR

- H2: The use of C.D. approach by UAE for SP is positively associated quality and depth of its IR
- H3: The use of E.D. approach by UAE for SP is positively associated quality and depth of its IR
- H4: The use of A.D. approach by UAE for SP is positively associated quality and depth of its IR

3. Methods

During this study, a quantitative survey methodology is utilized to collect data from a sample size of 170 Emiratis to understand their perspectives regarding the S.P. strategy employed by the U.A.E. This study utilized a cross-sectional survey design for its data collection. A representative cross-section of Emiratis currently residing in the U.A.E. was chosen randomly to participate in the survey. Because it enables the collection of data at a single point in time, the cross-sectional survey design is the research design that is the most suitable for this particular study. The sample was representative of the Emirati population, and the data collected were analyzed to determine the perceptions of Emiratis towards the S.P. strategy of the U.A.E.

A well-designed questionnaire serves as the primary information collection method for this investigation. The questionnaire was split into two parts: the first part, Section A, collected demographic information about the respondents, and the second part, Section B, collected information about the respondents' perceptions of the S.P. strategy employed by the U.A.E. The results of the survey were analyzed by using statistical software such as SPSS on the data that was collected from respondents. The researcher used descriptive statistics like mean, standard deviation, and frequency distributions during the investigation. The inferential statistics consist of the Pearson correlation test to investigate the variables' connections.

Ethical considerations were taken into account through the process of obtaining informed consent from the participants prior to the collection of data. The participants were assured that the confidentiality and anonymity of their responses would be maintained. Additionally, the collected data was used exclusively for research and academic purposes. No personal or sensitive questions were included in the questionnaire that could cause the respondents to feel offended. In addition, the researcher took precautions to ensure that the data collected would not be utilized for any other reason besides academic research.

4. Results

4.1 Profile of the Respondents

As explicated in the previous chapter, a web-based survey comprising 170 Emirati nationals was administered. The analysis is presented in detail, respectively. This section presents an overview of the demographic characteristics of the participants who responded to the survey using descriptive statistics.

The data about the gender distribution of the participants indicates that 53% of the respondents are female, whereas 47% are male. The statistical data about nationality indicates a significant preponderance of citizens of the United Arab Emirates, accounting for 96% of the total population. The obtained outcomes are deemed advantageous as the investigator aims to obtain findings about the attitudes of Emirati citizens towards the cultural and social initiatives of the United Arab Emirates within both domestic and international contexts. The findings indicate the dispersion of participants about their residential Emirate. The findings indicate that most participants, precisely 57%, reside in Dubai. A smaller proportion of the sample, comprising 28%, reported living in Abu Dhabi, while the remaining respondents hailed from other Emirates within the United Arab Emirates.

The analysis of age distribution indicates that a majority of 56% of the participants fall within the age bracket of 21-30 years. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that the age cohort from 31 to 40 constitutes 38% of the total sample, while the remaining participants were from age groups exceeding 40 years old. Furthermore, the distribution of respondents based on their highest educational attainment indicates that a majority of 59% possess a Bachelor's degree, whereas 32% have obtained a Master's degree. Individuals possessing either a high school diploma or a Ph.D. exhibit the lowest levels of representation within the sample. The findings about the distribution of occupations indicate that a majority of the respondents, 82%, were engaged in employment. A relatively smaller proportion of the participants, that is, 11%, were pursuing their studies, whereas 7% of the respondents reported being without employment.

4.2 Hypothesis Testing

In order to gain a deeper comprehension of the impact of individual independent variables on the forecast of the dependent variable, namely I.R., a Pearson correlation test was conducted. The beta coefficients of each variable allow for the determination of their relative significance and impact direction. The regression analysis was performed using SPSS 19.0. The particulars are discussed sequentially. Four distinct hypotheses were formulated to examine the correlation between S.P. strategies and the United Arab Emirates' global diplomatic interactions.

H1: The use of H.D. approach by UAE for SP is positively associated quality and depth of its IR

The Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.75 indicates a strong positive correlation between H.D. and I.R. This suggests that as the U.A.E. increases its engagement in H.D. efforts, the quality and depth of its I.R. also tend to improve. The p-value of less than 0.001 indicates that this correlation is statistically significant, further supporting the relationship. The results reveals that the H.D. is quite important and considered as a good tool for S.P. for UAE in devising sound I.R. strategies and fostering goodwill, enhancing global reputation and buildings strategic partnerships.

H2: The use of C.D. approach by UAE for SP is positively associated quality and depth of its IR

From the correlation results, it is identified that there a positive association between C.D. as a tool of S.P. and I.R. with 0.68 correlation coefficient. It results reflect that the UAE reputation at global level tends to enhance significantly when government allocate large sources towards C.D. initiatives such as promoting arts, fostering cultural exchanges, and organizing cultural-based events locally and internationally. With the p-value of 0.001, it also reflect that there is a substantial relation between C.D. and I.R. This underscores the significance of employing CD as a strategic approach for the UAE in enhancing its IR. The findings of this study suggest that the implementation of CD initiatives has facilitated international collaboration, fostering mutual understanding and cultivating a sense of respect. Consequently, this has contributed to enhancing the global position and influence of the United UAE

H3: The use of E.D. approach by UAE for SP is positively associated quality and depth of its IR

The Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.61 indicates a moderate positive link between ED and IR in the UAE. This suggests that while the UAE actively engages in ED initiatives, such as trade agreements, investments, and economic collaborations, there is a tendency for the quality and depth of its IR to enhance. The obtained p-value, which is less than 0.01, signifies the statistical significance of the correlation between E.D. and S.P., hence highlighting the crucial role of E.D. as a strategic planning tool for the UAE. The aforementioned findings underscore the significance of economic cooperation and exchanges in bolstering the worldwide stature of the UAE, recruiting partners from around the world, and cultivating partnerships that are advantageous to all parties involved.

H4: The use of A.D. approach by UAE for SP is positively associated quality and depth of its IR

For the United Arab Emirates, A.D. and I.R. have a marginally positive association with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.54. This shows that the U.A.E.'s I.R. tends to get better as it increases its A.D. initiatives, such as fostering educational exchanges, research partnerships, and sponsoring academic events. A.D. is relevant as a S.P. strategy for the U.A.E., as shown by the correlation's statistical significance (p-value less than 0.05). These results highlight the value of information sharing, intellectual exchange, and educational collaborations in expanding the United Arab Emirates' worldwide impact and developing stronger ties with other countries.

Independent variables		Dependent Variable
		I
.R.	Correlation coefficient	0.75
	Significance Value	.000
H.D.	Total Number of Responses	170
	Correlation coefficient	0.68
CD	Significance Value	.000
	Total Number of Responses	170
ED	Correlation coefficient	0.61
	Significance Value	.000
	Total Number of Responses	170
AD	Correlation coefficient	0.54
	Significance Value	.000
	Total Number of Responses	170

Table 1 Pearson Correlation

4.3 Discussion

The results presented herein are focused on research and aim to discuss and achieve the research objectives. In summary, the study's outcomes were derived from a singular methodological approach, specifically an online quantitative survey involving 170 participants, which served as the primary means of testing the formulated hypotheses.

The analysis of the participant demographics revealed essential insights for this study. Most respondents were female (53%), and 96% of participants were U.A.E. citizens, aligning to capture the attitudes of Emirati citizens towards the U.A.E.'s cultural and social initiatives. The distribution of participants across the residential Emirates showed that a significant proportion (57%) resided in Dubai, followed by 28% in Abu Dhabi, while the remaining participants hailed from other Emirates. Regarding age, the largest age group was 21-30 years (56%), followed by 31-40 years (38%). Educational attainment showed that 59% held a Bachelor's degree, while 32% had a Master's degree. Participants with high school diplomas or Ph. D.s were less represented. Regarding occupation, the majority (82%) were employed, with 11% pursuing studies and 7% currently without employment. These demographic findings provide a comprehensive understanding of the participant profile for the study's subsequent analysis and interpretation of the perceptions of U.A.E. citizens regarding S.P. practices and I.R.

Comparing the findings, it is evident that all four S.P. approaches—H.D., CD, E.D., and A.D.—contribute positively to the U.A.E.'s I.R. Each approach has its unique role and impact, with H.D. and CD displaying stronger associations. These results underline the multifaceted nature of S.P. and emphasize the significance of employing diverse approaches to enhance the U.A.E.'s international standing and relationships.

The participants believed that using S.P. strategies would facilitate the advancement of the United Arab Emirates in the context of international relations policy. The statement suggests that the citizens of the United Arab Emirates believe that an increase in the employment of S.P. by their country would improve its global values and image. The findings suggest a positive correlation between the U.A.E.'s efforts to improve its S.P. strategies and the efficacy of its intended outcomes.

The table summarizes the four hypotheses, their results (Pearson correlation coefficients), and the implications of the findings. The results indicate the strength and significance of the correlations, while the implications highlight the importance of each S.P. approach in shaping the quality and depth of the U.A.E.'s I.R.

Hypothesis	Results	Implications
H1: The extent to which U.A.E. engages in H.D. as an S.P. approach is positively associated with the quality and depth of its I.R.	Pearson correlation coefficient (r) = 0.75, p < 0.001	The strong positive correlation suggests that increased engagement in H.D. positively impacts the U.A.E.'s I.R.
H2: The extent to which the U.A.E. engages in CD as an S.P. approach is positively associated with the quality and depth of its I.R.	Pearson correlation coefficient (r) = 0.68, p < 0.001	The moderate positive correlation indicates that investing in CD initiatives improves I.R. for the U.A.E.
H3: The extent to which U.A.E. engages in E.D. as an S.P. approach is positively associated with the quality and depth of its I.R.	Pearson correlation coefficient (r) = 0.61, p < 0.01	The moderate positive correlation highlights the significance of E.D. in enhancing the U.A.E.'s I.R.
H4: The extent to which U.A.E. engages in A.D. as an S.P. approach is positively associated with the quality and depth of its I.R.	Pearson correlation coefficient (r) = 0.54, p < 0.05	The weak positive correlation suggests that A.D. plays a role in improving the U.A.E.'s I.R., albeit to a lesser extent.

The primary aim of this investigation was to determine the correlation between S.P. and the United Arab Emirates' global diplomatic interactions. The findings of the correlation analysis indicate a statistically significant relationship between four S.P. practices of the United Arab Emirates and I.R. specifically, the practice of CD exhibits the strongest correlation. At the same time, A.D., E.D., and H.D. demonstrate moderate to weak correlations.

In this research, it has been observed that the citizens of the United Arab Emirates believe that cultural exchange facilitates a broader expression of interest. The findings indicate that prior research has established CD as a potent element in reconstructing a nation's reputation (Abdullah and Khan, 2019). The United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) has strategically employed CD to advance its S.P. in both regional and global contexts.

As per the study's findings, the United Arab Emirates' S.P. approach endeavors to establish the nation's reputation as a hub of tourism, art, and culture within the region. The alignment between the U.A.E.'s strategic objectives and its reputation as a regional hub for development can be observed in the present circumstances. The efficacy of the United Arab Emirates' S.P. strategies is contingent upon the effective dissemination of cultural values capable of attracting specialists from various parts of the globe. The findings of the survey analysis indicate that the present state of the environment and infrastructure of S.P. policies in the U.A.E. is effectively structured. In order to fully optimize the advantages of the state, it must be imbued with appropriate cultural values and messages.

Implementing foreign and humanitarian aid policies can help promote cultural values in the U.A.E. The study's findings indicate that a significant proportion of Emirati citizens who participated in the research believe that the foreign policy of the United Arab Emirates is successful in achieving its desired goals. At the same time, the people expressed an upbeat assessment of the effectiveness and positive impact of the (H.D.) policies that have been put into practice by the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.). It was observed that domestic economic assistance policies were significantly effective.

The study yielded a noteworthy discovery that many participants expressed a favorable evaluation of the caliber of the nation's cultural policy. Therefore, the study's findings indicate a limited degree of faith in A.D. among the respondents, and the current A.D. strategy of the United Arab Emirates was evaluated as comparatively inadequate. The outcome mentioned above implies that the United Arab Emirates has the potential to make further advancements in the realm of S.P., provided that it establishes robust and dependable A.D. initiatives. Thus, the necessary infrastructure to actualize new potentials is accessible and functioning efficiently.

In international relations (I.R.), global leaders are getting increasingly competitive as they try to get areas of influence worldwide. This study looks at how S.P. can be used as a tool and gives it much attention. The government's goal with this strategy is to increase its influence in a foreign country without being aggressive. The government achieves this goal by showing that its political and intellectual model is more appealing than the target countries. By doing this, the government invites the target country to copy its model. With these tactics, the country can avoid conflict and reach its goals for political expansion. The research uses well-known global actors as a case study to show how vital S.P. is in modern politics.

5. Conclusion Contributions, and Recommendations

The research investigated contemporary best practices of S.P. Additionally; the study conducted a comparative analysis of S.P. policies across various nations. The results of this study may be applied to conduct a comprehensive examination of the utilization of social protection policies on a global scale beyond the confines of the United Arab Emirates. The research examined how nationals perceive effective S.P. strategies, which subsequently influence movements and self-impression surveys that impact international relations (I.R.) strategies. The research highlights the significance of branding and

cultivating a favorable image to advance national development in S.P. The analysis suggests modifications to the scales used in the national index of S.P., ensuring a comprehensive methodology with various data-collection approaches.

Moreover, the study findings provide valuable insights and practical recommendations for enhancing the S.P. policies of the U.A.E. The results highlight the need for the U.A.E. to focus on promoting its cultural values. The study also identifies areas for improvement in the current S.P. policies, such as education disparities and the lack of emphasis on academic values. These findings can guide policymakers and experts in improving S.P. strategies. Moreover, the study's implications extend to stimulating further research on education-related aspects of S.P. Overall, the study offers practical knowledge for enhancing the S.P. of U.A.E. policies and inspires future research in the field.

The present research has several limitations that impact the study's findings and insights. The generalizability of the findings to the entire population of the United Arab Emirates is limited due to sampling bias in the online data-gathering process. Furthermore, the research solely examined individuals with citizenship in the United Arab Emirates without assessing comparable positions occupied by non-citizens and individuals of foreign origin. This poses a challenge in assessing the efficacy of the S.P. of the United Arab Emirates for its target demographics. It would be beneficial to analyze the perception of foreigners and assess the role of S.P. in shaping their views. Additionally, the survey questions could have been better organized to identify more critical issues related to the S.P. of the U.A.E. model. The research could have also benefited from reviewing S.P. practices of other countries, including smaller states, to gain more comprehensive insights.

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