

**International Student Exchange Among
Muslim Nations;
Soft Power and Voting Alliances
at the United Nations**

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Introduction

- **The main goal of this research is to analyze the impact of student exchange as a component of soft power in American foreign policy**
- **I analyzed the potential benefit to America's foreign policy of accepting these international students and sending American students abroad**

Public Diplomacy

- **Public Diplomacy seeks to promote the national interest of the United States through understanding, informing and influencing foreign audiences – Public Diplomacy Alumni Assc.**

Soft Power

Soft Power is getting others to want what you want, *NOT* by coercing them, but through cooption (Joseph Nye)

Examples of Soft Power are exchange programs, financial assistance, aid during emergency and etc.

In other words, Soft Power is almost anything besides military power

Current Scenario

- **Significant increase in the number of Muslim international students enrolled in American institutions**
- **Increase in study abroad programs to predominantly Muslim countries by American students**
- **Allocation on exchange programs- Department of State**
2001- 231 Million
2010- 630 Million

Current Scenario (cont.)

Dr. Dino Patti Djalal – Indonesia
Current Ambassador to the U.S.

**Presidential Visitor's Program- Independence
celebration**

Exchange Program with UCLA

US-Indonesia Security Dialogue with Pentagon

**“Innovative Leaders Forum” to promote innovative
leadership from all sectors of Indonesian society**

Current Scenario (cont.)

Nabil Elaraby – Egypt

International Court of Justice Judge 2001-2006

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations in New York (1991-1999), Geneva (1987-1991)

Ambassador to India (1981-1983)

Camp David peace treaty with Israel in 1978

Support from U.S (Clinton)

Main Area of Focus

Exchange Program

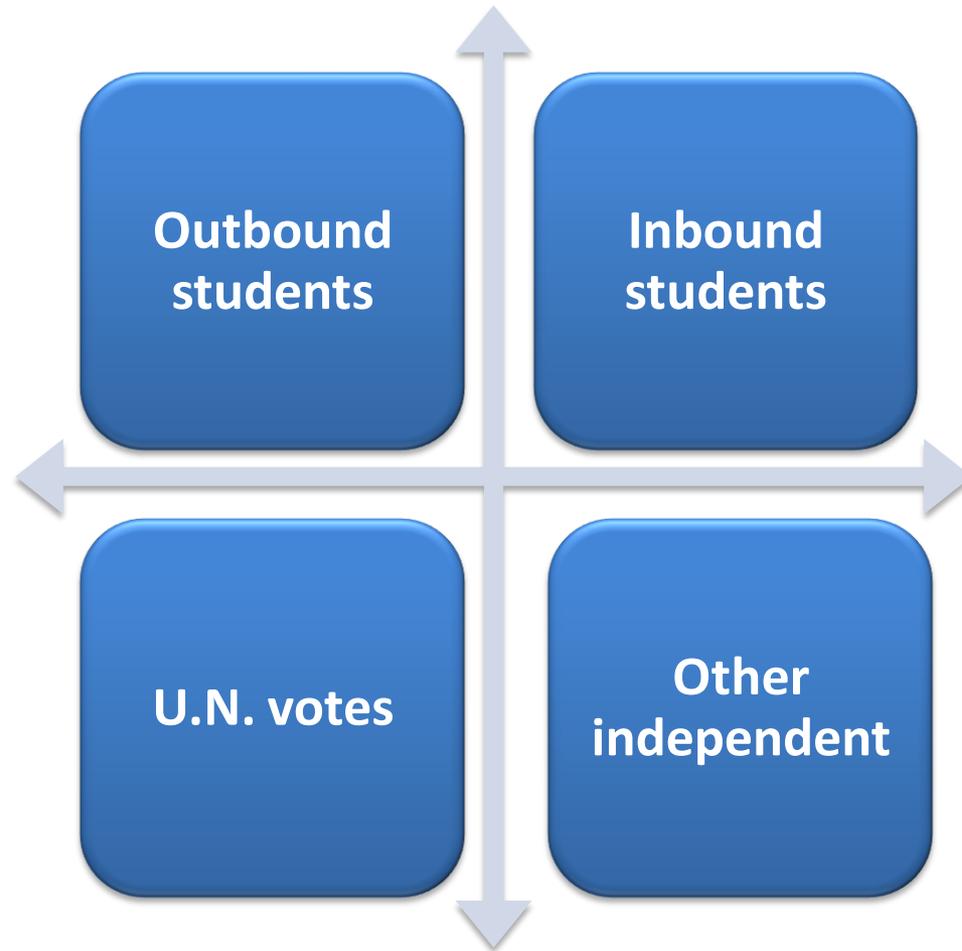
Exchange Programs and Public Diplomacy

Strategy

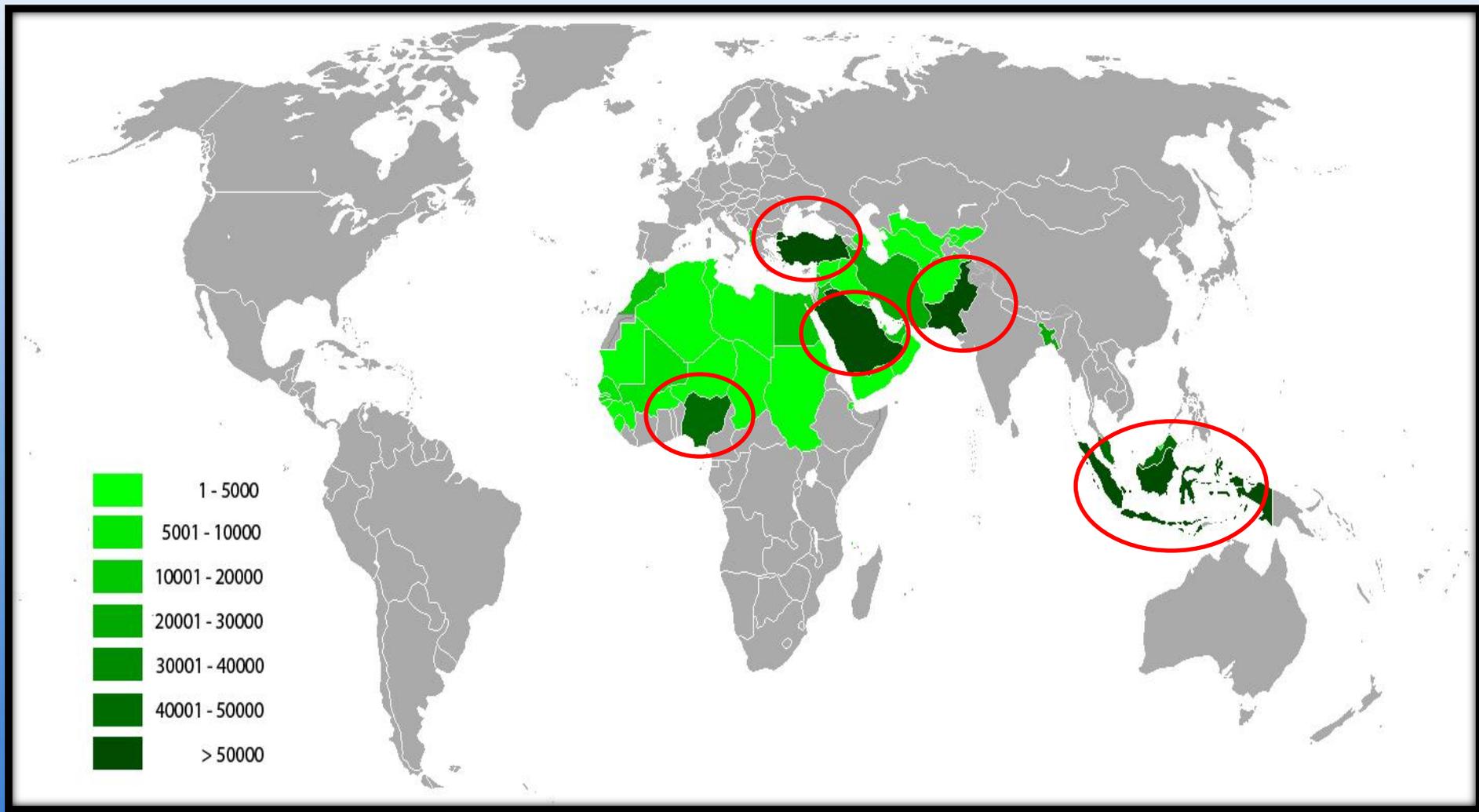
Measure Success

Variables

Unit of Analysis : 48 Muslim Countries



Average Inbound Students from Muslim Nations 2001-2009

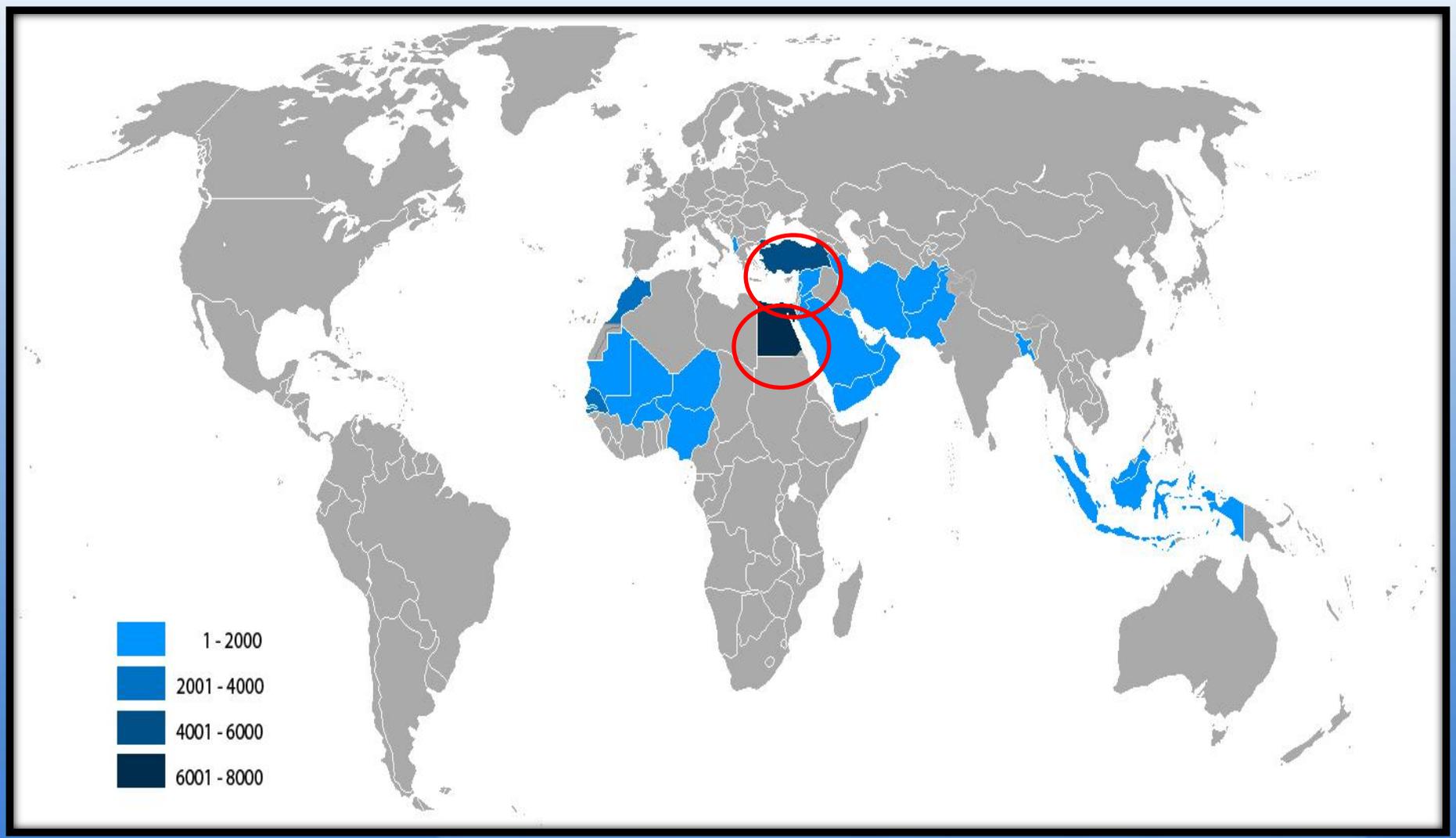


Source : Institute of International Education

Table 1: Inbound Students and U.N. Score

Country	Inbound	U.N. Score	Country	Inbound	U.N. Score
AFGHANISTAN	1696	0.18	TURKMENISTAN	1017	0.13
ALGERIA	1292	0.11	UZBEKISTAN	3875	0
AZERBAIJAN	2349	0.17	YEMEN	2309	0.11
BAHRAIN	3463	0.12	ALBANIA	7208	0.52
BRUNEI	184	0.17	MALI	6112	0.17
BURKINA FASO	2609	0.17	SENEGAL	5760	0.17
CHAD	778	0.14	EGYPT	14814	0.12
COMOROS	253	0.12	JORDAN	15680	0.13
DJIBOUTI	67	0.13	KUWAIT	15934	0.14
GAMBIA	3266	0.12	LEBANON	16450	0.12
GUINEA	1700	0.16	MOROCCO	12547	0.13
GUINEA-BISSAU	117	0	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	10383	0.11
IRAQ	1654	0	BANGLADESH	23489	0.17
KYRGZSTAN	1748	0	IRAN	20854	0.11
LIBYA	1106	0.11	MALAYSIA	48781	0.16
MAURITANIA	538	0.13	NIGERIA	47403	0.2
NIGER	1874	0	INDONESIA	68800	0.16
OMAN	3185	0.12	PAKISTAN	52191	0.16
QATAR	2904	0.12	SAUDI ARABIA	50177	0.12
SIERRA LEONE	2273	0.16	TURKEY	95985	0.38
SUDAN	2449	0.12	MALDIVES		0.2
SYRIA	4310	0.09			
TUNISIA	2707	0.11			

Average Outbound Students to Muslim Nations 2001-2009



Source : Institute of International Education

Table 2: Outbound Students and U.N. Score

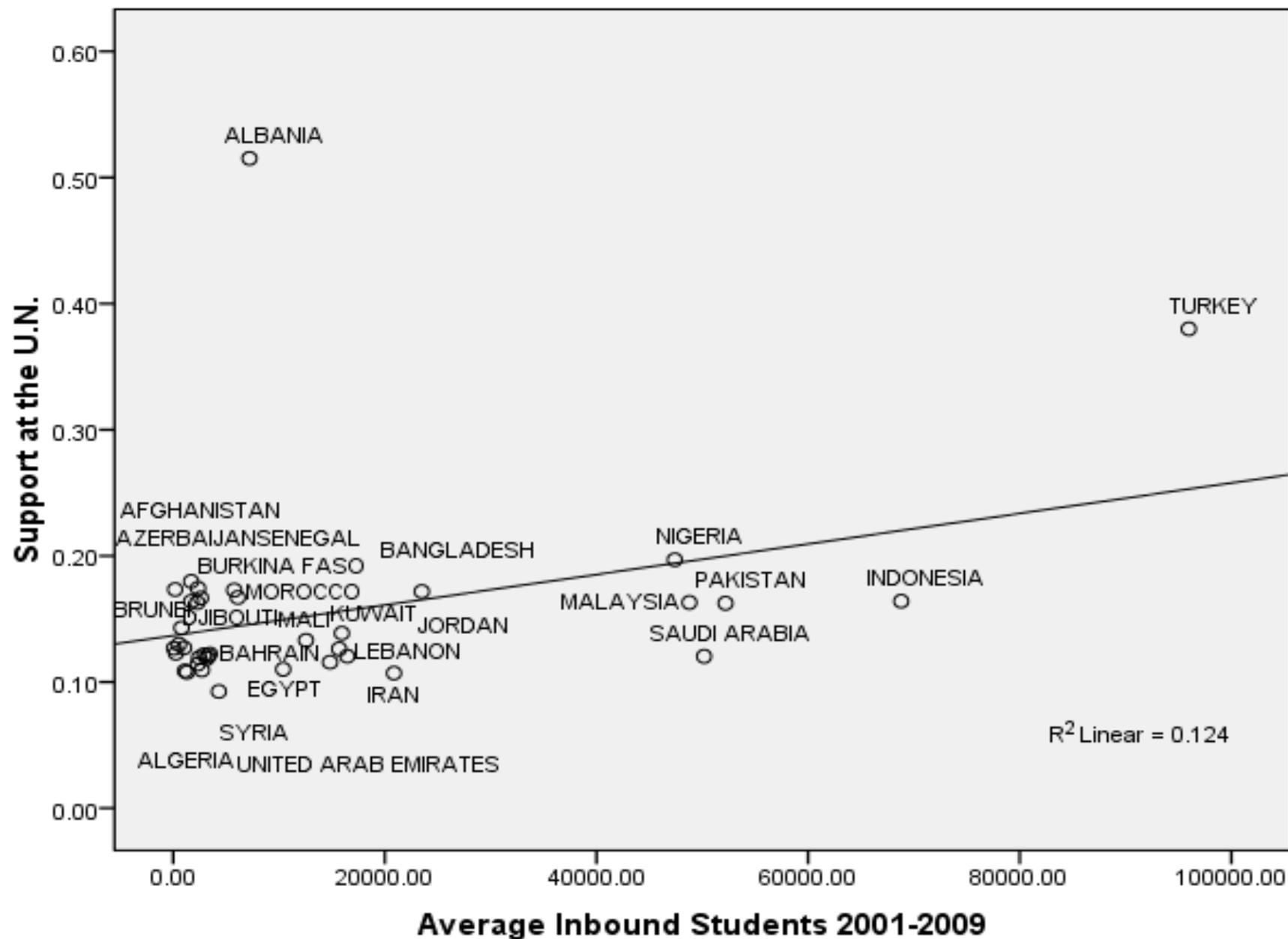
Country	Outbound	U.N. Score	Country	Outbound	U.N. Score
AFGHANISTAN	9	0.18	ALGERIA		0.11
ALBANIA	115	0.52	AZERBAIJAN		0.17
BAHRAIN	106	0.12	BRUNEI		0.17
BANGLADESH	316	0.17	CHAD		0.14
BURKINA FASO	281	0.17	COCOS ISLAND		0
GAMBIA	295	0.12	COMOROS		0.12
INDONESIA	569	0.16	DJIBOUTI		0.13
IRAN	17	0.11	GAZA STRIP		0
JORDAN	1811	0.13	GUINEA		0.16
KUWAIT	78	0.14	GUINEA-BISSAU		0
LEBANON	231	0.12	IRAQ		0
MALAYSIA	663	0.16	KYRGZSTAN		0
MALI	523	0.17	LIBYA		0.11
MAURITANIA	25	0.13	MALDIVES		0.2
NIGER	222	0	MAYOTTE		0
NIGERIA	189	0.2	QATAR		0.12
OMAN	108	0.12	SIERRA LEONE		0.16
PAKISTAN	53	0.16	SUDAN		0.12
SAUDI ARABIA	38	0.12	TUNISIA		0.11
SYRIA	161	0.09	TURKMENISTAN		0.13
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1742	0.11	UZBEKISTAN		0
YEMEN	68	0.11	WEST BANK		0
MOROCCO	3447	0.13			
SENEGAL	2859	0.17			
TURKEY	5062	0.38			
EGYPT	7254	0.12			

Table 1

Bivariate Correlation: Average Support for U.S Position at the United Nations with Independent Variables

Independent Variables	Correlation Coefficient
U.N Budget Share	.047
Percent of G.D.P on Education	-.190
G.D.P per capita	-.102
Average number of Inbound Students	.352*
Average number of Outbound Students	.122
Oil Exports	-.158
Oil Imports	.080
Oil Production	-.202
U.S. Aid	-.026

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).



Conclusion

- **Only number of Inbound Students shows a correlation with the voting pattern at the U.N.**
- **No significant association found among other variables**

Further Research

- **What are other factors that will correlate with exchange program in showing a significant result with the voting behavior at the United Nations.**
 - **Public Diplomacy history**
 - **Students attitude while on exchange**
 - **Students perception**
 - **Visa regulation**