

THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SHAPING YOUTH DIPLOMACY IN A MULTIPOLAR WORLD

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20351215>

ABSTRACT: Nowadays, artificial intelligence is used in many fields, including youth diplomacy. Since young people use AI more than others, it plays a big role today. The world is no longer led by one country; powers like the United States, China, Russia, India, and the European Union share influence in this multipolar world. This article explains how AI helps young people from different countries communicate and work together despite language and cultural differences. It also looks at a real example from Yemen, where AI helped youth take part in peace talks. Findings show that AI is useful for translation, learning diplomatic skills, and organizing thoughts. However, there are also risks like deepfake videos and digital divide.

Ultimately, AI can help young diplomats, but only if they use it carefully and wisely.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence, Youth Diplomacy, Multipolar World, Deepfake, Digital Divide

INTRODUCTION

In this day and age, AI (Artificial Intelligence) is entering every field. There is a wide range of fields, one of which is diplomacy, especially youth diplomacy. Firstly, we need to know the differences between traditional diplomacy and youth diplomacy. I want to write about one big contrast, which is that traditional diplomacy depends on authorities, whereas in youth diplomacy you can express your thoughts without any rules. Additionally, governments have passed some laws for youth diplomacy about their age. If your age is between 15 and 24, you can join this type of diplomacy. The important side of youth diplomacy is to instill in them ideas about their future and also hear their opinions in numerous fields. It is also essential to remember that we live in a multipolar world, which means there are several powerful countries. They are: USA, India, Russia, China, and the European Union. The article mentions how AI plays a role in youth diplomacy and its negative and positive sides.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The role of artificial intelligence in diplomacy is getting more attention from researchers lately. According to Bjola (2019), AI could be useful for consular work, crisis situations, public relations, and negotiations. He said AI has big potential, but its promises must be tested carefully before being widely used.

A few studies focus on AI and youth participation. A report by the CMI Peace Foundation (2025) showed that a peacebuilding organization helped young people use AI to take part in peace talks in Yemen. Young people make up 69 percent of Yemen's population. This case showed that AI can overcome safety and infrastructure barriers in conflict zones.

Researchers also warn about the risks of AI in diplomacy. According to The Guardian (2024) and The Verge (2024), deepfake videos and voice tricks are another danger. In 2024, someone used AI to make a fake video call. The caller pretended to be a Ukrainian diplomat. The person who received the call was a US senator. This trick almost worked. Luckily, the senator realized the call was fake. This case shows that AI can be used to lie and cause problems between countries.

Digital inequality is another worry. The European Times (2026) reported that not all young people have equal access to AI tools because of bad internet connection, lack of devices, or high costs. This inequality can keep young people in developing countries from participating in global diplomacy.

In conclusion, past research shows that AI brings both opportunities and risks for diplomacy. However, very few studies focus specifically on youth diplomacy in a multipolar world. This article aims to fill that gap by analyzing how AI can help young diplomats build cooperation between competing powers like the US, China, Russia, India, and the European Union. (Author's own analysis)

METHODOLOGY

This research used a quantitative and qualitative methods to know about young people opinions about AI and diplomacy. The study was practical and focus on student views.

Participants

The participants for this research were 12 undergraduate students. All of them study at the Uzbekistan State University of World Languages. The students were between 18 and 25 years old. They live in Uzbekistan but they learn different foreign languages. I shared the online link with them, and they finished the survey on May 17 and 18, 2026.

Research Instruments

For data collection, I used Google Forms to make a short online survey because it is free and easy to open on phones. The survey had 5 simple questions. Some questions were “yes” or “no”, and some questions asked students to write their ideas. The survey focus on 4 main topics:

How young people use AI to talk with people from other countries.

If young students can trust AI advices or not.

Dangerous things and bad risks when using AI too much.

If schools and universities need to teach AI topics in classes.

Data Analysis

After getting all the answers from Google Forms, I looked at the numbers. For the first and second questions, I calculated the percentage of “yes” and “no” answers. For the open questions, I read all written text carefully. I found the most common answers and write them in the results part.

Ethical Considerations

Before the survey, I told students that this is for research only. I did not ask for names, emails, or personal information. All answers were collected anonymously, so nobody knows who wrote the answers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After finishing the online survey, I got all the answers from 12 students. The results show interesting things about AI and diplomacy.

AI for Talking with Other Countries

The first question was about if AI can help young people from different countries to talk more easily. 100% of students (12 respondents) said “yes”. Nobody said “no”. The survey results show that young people strongly believe in the usefulness of AI for international communication. All 12 respondents agreed that AI helps overcome language barriers. This is very important because in a multipolar world, young diplomats often need to communicate with peers from different language backgrounds. AI makes translation very fast, so communication becomes much easier.

Trust and AI Advice

The second question asked if young diplomats should always say “yes” to AI advice. The answers were different. Only 16.7% (2 respondents) said “yes”, but 83.3% (10 respondents) said “no”. This shows that young people are careful about trusting AI completely. Students think that young diplomats must not trust AI completely because AI can make big mistakes and lacks human emotions. This shows that young diplomats are aware of AI’s limitations and do not see it as a perfect tool.

Bad Things and Risks of AI

The third question was an open question about bad things if young diplomats use AI too much. I read all answers carefully. The main risk that respondents identified was losing critical thinking skills. Some also mentioned losing human emotions or becoming too dependent on AI. This matches what other researchers have warned about. For example, deepfake technology can spread false information, and over-reliance on AI can make people less independent.

Checking AI Mistakes

The fourth question was about what students will do if AI says something wrong. The results show that 100% of respondents said they would check with real people and facts if AI gave wrong information. This is a very positive sign because it shows that young people are not blindly following AI. They understand the importance of human judgment and fact-checking.

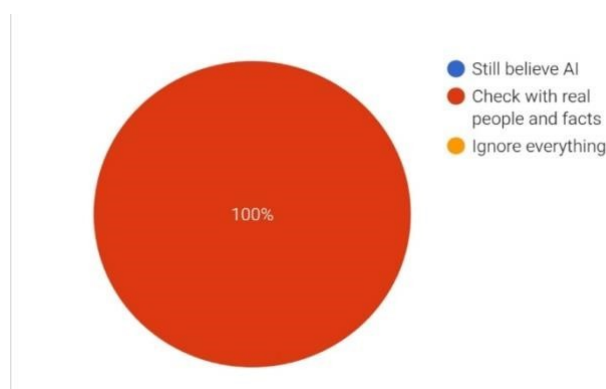


Figure 1. Students’ answers about what to do if AI is wrong.

As we can see in Figure 1, 100% of the students will double-check the facts with real people. Nobody chose to ignore or blindly trust the wrong information. This proves that young students are very responsible.

Learning AI at University

The last question asked if students want to learn how to use AI for diplomacy at school or university. 75% of respondents said they want to learn how to use AI for diplomacy, and only one respondent (8.3%) said no. The rest (16.7%) were not sure. This suggests that young people see AI education as valuable

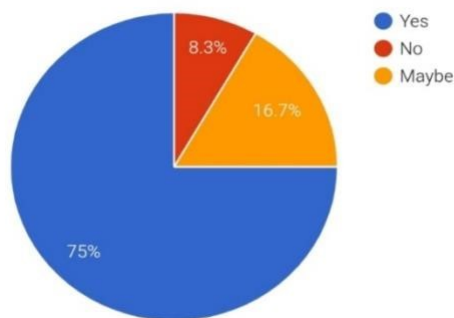


Figure 2. Students’ interest in learning AI at university.

Figure 2 shows that students really want to learn about AI. 75% of them chose “yes”. Only 8.3% chose “no”, and 16.7% said “maybe”. This chart proves that universities need to start teaching AI courses for students.

CONCLUSION

This study confirms that Artificial Intelligence plays an important role in youth diplomacy, especially in today’s multipolar world. AI helps young people overcome language barriers, organize their thoughts, develop diplomatic skills, and express their opinions much more freely — which is clearly shown in our survey results and the Yemen case study.

However, we cannot ignore the serious risks that come with AI. Deepfake technology can easily manipulate voices and images, and relying too much on these tools might weaken critical thinking skills over time. Interestingly, the survey showed that most young people are fully aware of these risks and still prefer to double-check AI answers using real facts and human sources.

Looking ahead, future research should explore how to design AI tools that support young diplomats without replacing human judgment. Finally, educators and policymakers need to consider adding AI literacy into school and university programs, particularly for students focusing on international relations and diplomacy. Ultimately, if used wisely and ethically, AI can truly empower the next generation of diplomats. If not, it is bound to create new and complex problems.

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