

NATIONAL POWER: ANALYSIS OF DIPLOMACY, INFORMATION, MILITARY AND ECONOMY

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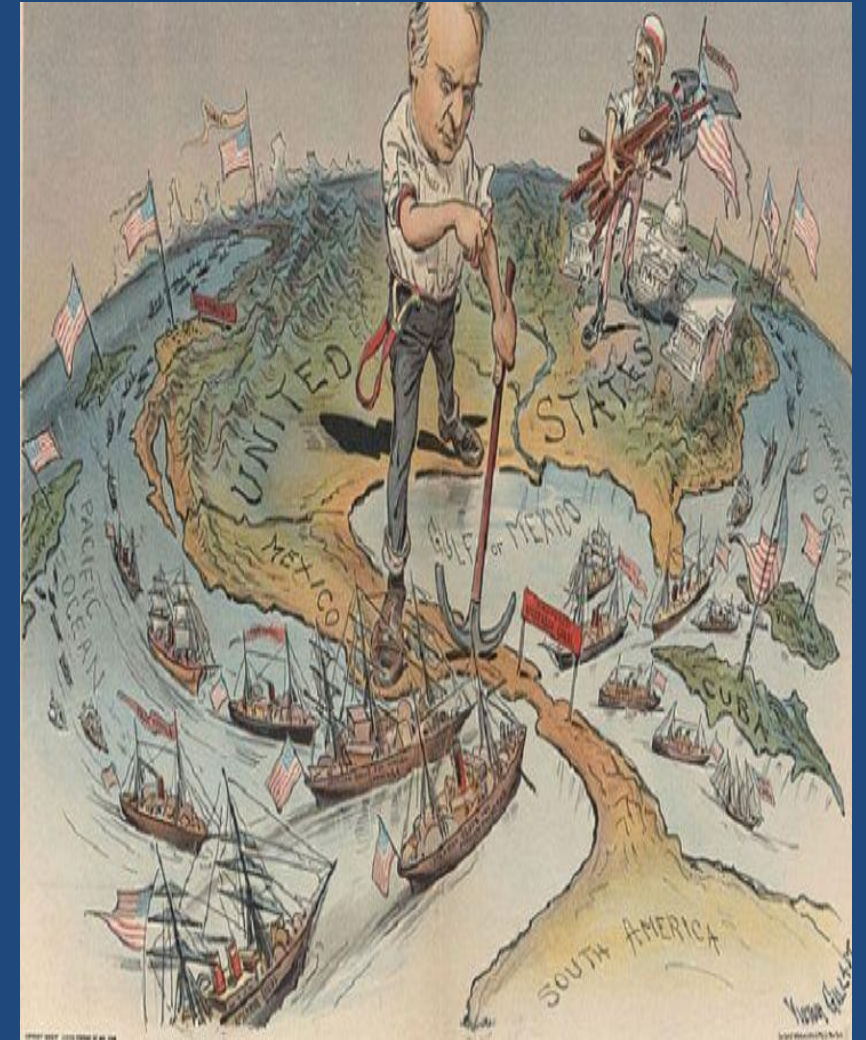
*Being Lecture Delivered to Participants of Army War College Nigeria
(AWCN), Course 10/2026 Mambilla Barracks, Abuja,
Friday 28 February 2025*

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(1) Introduction

- Nations exploit a number of “power factors” to acquire, maximize, assert and project their influence in the international system.
- These factors include: territory, population, economic resources, military might, knowledge economy, information/intelligence, science and technology etc



1. Introduction

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(2) Conceptualisations

Politics

- “...the activity through which people make, preserve and amend the general rule under which they live...politics intricately linked to the phenomena of conflict and cooperation (Heywood,, 2007: 4).
- “...the ability to achieve a desired outcome, and it is sometimes referred to in terms of the ‘power to’ do something. This includes everything from the ability to keep oneself alive to the ability to of government to promote economic growth.
- “In politics, however, power is usually thought of as a relationship: that is, as the ability to influence the behaviour of others in a manner not of their choosing....
- “...Power may be associated with the ability to punish or reward, bringing it close to force or manipulation, in contrast to influence which also encompasses rational persuasion... (Heywood, 2007: 7)



(2) Conceptualisation

State

- “*State* is a form of *political association* or *polity* that is distinguished by the fact that it is not itself incorporated into any other political associations, though it may incorporate other such associations” (e.g state gov’t, LGAs, wards, etc (Kukathas, 2008: 2).
- It is a *political community*, though not all political communities are states (e.g. a nation or people can not be described as a state, but state may contain a single nation, parts of different nations, or a number of entire nations (Kukathas, 2008: 2).
- State is a corporate entity and a product of modern political construction that emerged in early modern Europe (Kukathas, 2008: 2).



(2) Conceptualisation-Cont

International Relations

- “International relations is the discipline, that tries to explain political activities across state boundaries (Trevor Taylor)”.
- "International relations is concerned with the factors and activities, that affect the external policies and the powers of the basic units into which the world is divided" (Hoffman).
- It is influenced or shaped by either: primary participants in international relations (e.g. national leaders and oilier politicians), nongovernmental participants (e.g. private citizens, corporations and nongovernmental organizations) and domestic political events and nonpolitical influences (e.g. economics, geography, and culture) (Farooq, 2016: 4)



(2) Conceptualisation-Cont

Power

- “Power, in its broadest sense, is the ability to achieve a desired outcome, sometimes seen as the ‘power *to*’ *do* something” (Leftwich, 2004: 5).
- It could be seen as the “ability to keep oneself alive or the ability of government to promote economic growth” (Leftwich, 2004: 5).
- “In politics, power is usually seen as the ability to influence the behaviour of others in a manner not of their choosing. This implies having ‘power *over*’ people” (Leftwich, 2004: 5).
- More narrowly, power may be associated with the ability to punish or reward, bringing it close to force or manipulation in contrast to influence which also encompasses rational persuasion... (Heywood, 2007: 7).



(2) Conceptualisation-Cont

National Power

- “**capability, potential**, and capacity of a nation and a country for using its material and spiritual resources in order to impose national determination and gain national interests and goals” (Hafeznia, et al (2003: 17).
- “National power consists of the **materialistic and spiritual capabilities** that exist in one geographical and political unit called a country or a government” (kazemi, 1994: 16).
- “a country’s capacity to pursue **strategic goals** through purposeful action” (Zarghani, 2010: 9).

Dimension/aspects of National Power

- **Aspect of influence**: is more subjective (although it has objective nature as well) and countries and governments try to apply their power by imposing their influence on others and by fulfilling their determination
- **Aspect of force**: is more objective and depends on military power and punishment tools which are used by governments when the aspect of influence does not prove effective (Zarghani, 2010: 9).

(2) Conceptualisation-Cont

Levels and Degrees of National Power

- *Extra-global power* is a power that has an influence beyond the globe and the space between the planets.
- *National power with global effect* is a power that can affect global processes whether they have one aspect or multiple aspects, such as superpower like the US or former Soviet Union.
- *National power with regional effect* is a power that can be manifested in a geopolitical region, such as Nigeria in Africa
- *National power with local effect* is a power that can only affect its neighbors, such as Saudi Arabia in Arabic peninsula
- *National power with domestic effect* is a power that is manifested inside the borders of a country such as Nepal that does not have any hegemony beyond its borders.
- *Weakened national power* that does not have total power even within its borders such as Somalia and Afghanistan (Zarghani, 2010: 10).

(2) Conceptualisation-Cont

Hard Power

- Hard power is predicated on the use of force. Force is more objective and depends on military power and punishment tools which are used by governments when the aspect of influence does not prove effective (Zarghani, 2010: 9).

Soft Power

- Soft power is centred around state's capacity to influence. Influence is more subjective (although it has objective nature as well) and countries and governments try to apply their power by imposing their influence on others and by fulfilling their determination (Zarghani, 2010: 9).

(2) Conceptualisation-Cont

Differences between Hard and Soft Power

Hard Power

- Hard power rely on military or economic strength to basically force other nations to cooperate. E.g. threat to military force or attempt to out-compete others in international markets.
- Hard power is mostly exercised by states.
- Gives no room for negotiation or compromise, it's simply a matter of survival.
- It tends to cause destruction (in terms of both lives and resources) and builds up resentment (*Muscato, 2003:1*)

Soft Power

- Soft power is the ability to attract or repel others to like what you like (Nye, 1990).
- Soft power is a policy based around negotiation and subtle influence.

Soft power can be exercised by actors other than state .

- Soft power policies try to gain cooperation through persuasion and example. E.g. American democracy was founded as an ideal that was meant to inspire others and provide example (*Muscato, 2003:1*)

(2) Conceptualisation Cont.

There are several elements of national power. These includes the followign

- ***Permanent and temporary elements***: power can be assumed temporarily or ceded. It can also be exercised on permanent basis (Morgenthau). E.g. membership of UNSC – temporary (rotational members) and permanent members (P5).
- ***Natural and social determinants***—the former including geography, resources and population and the latter economic development, political structures and national morale by Organski;
- ***Tangible and Intangible Elements***— the former category includes those elements which can be assessed in quantitative terms and latter such elements as are ideational and psychological and cannot be quantified by Perkins et al.

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(3) Elements of National Power

There are several elements of national power. In the following slides, we shall examine these elements critically and empirically.

(3) Elements of National Power

DIME

- Diplomacy
- Information
- Military
- Economy



TDSK

- Territorial Space
- Demography
- Science and Technology
- Knowledge economy (Education)

(3) Elements of National Power – Cont.

DIME

- Diplomacy
- Information
- Military
- Economy

(3) Elements of National Power-(DIME)

Diplomacy (Soft Power)

The ability to use persuasion and dialogue based on the ethics of international friendship and solidarity.

- ***Types of Diplomacy***

1. **Track One Diplomacy**: driven by state institutions (MDAs)

2. **Track Two Diplomacy**: non-state agencies

3. **Multi-Track Diplomacy**: Combination of state and non-state agencies



Elements of National Power (DIME)

Military Power (Hard Power)

- Land forces, Air Force, naval force, territorial army/gendarmes and paramilitary outfits (police, customs, immigration, forest guard etc) are classified as "hard power".
- These institutions and their armed personnel are on "the line of duty" to defend the nation from existential threats and advance its prestige and respect in the comity of nations.
- **Elements of Military Power**
 1. Personnel
 2. Hardware
 3. Software



Elements of National Power (DIME)

Economic Resources

Economic resources such natural, mineral, agricultural and industrial base propel nations to positions of influence and recognition. In addition the service sectors - banking, insurance, mortgage facilities and micro/macro economic fundamentals play an important role.

- **Determinants of Economic Power**

1. Macro-economic fundamentals
2. Micro-economic fundamentals
3. Trade and investment
4. Factors of Production: Land, Labour, Capital and Entrepreneurship
5. Industrialization and automation



Duvernay Shale
Economic Resources
Energy Briefing Note
November 2017



Elements of National Power (DIME)

Information and Intelligence Capability

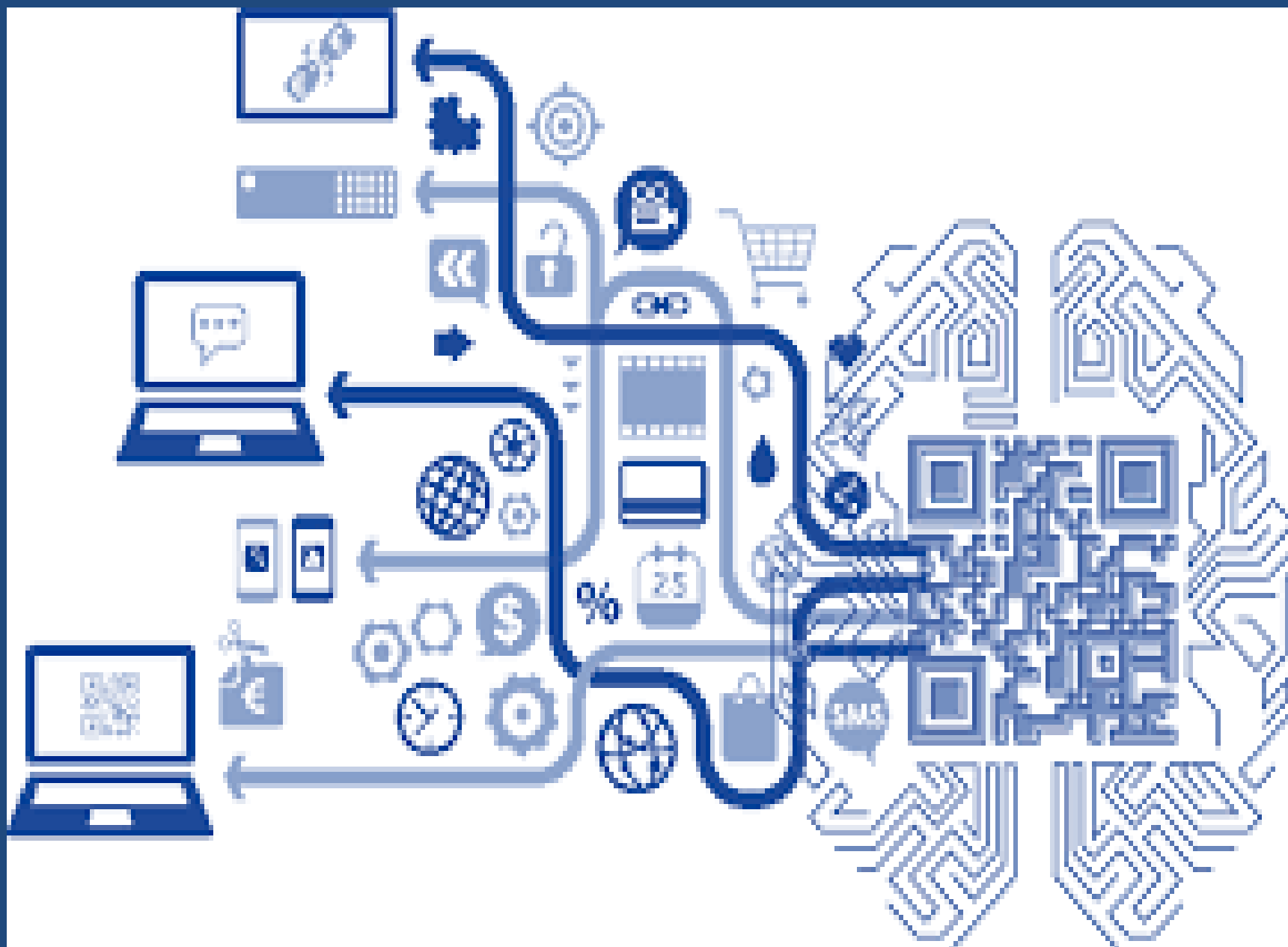
The ability to gather, process and apply intelligence for military and diplomatic use, and also for propaganda and espionage.



The Intelligence Universe











Knowledge is
having the right
answer.

Intelligence is
asking the right
question.

List of intelligence gathering disciplines

1. **HUMINT** (Human Intelligence) *Espionage/Spying
2. **GEOINT** (IMINT)
geospatial intelligence / imagery intelligence
3. **MASINT** (measurement and signature intelligence)
4. **OSINT** (open source intelligence)
5. **SIGINT** (signals intelligence)
6. **TECHINT** (technical intelligence)
7. **FININT** (financial intelligence)

The Intelligence Gathering Process



THE INTELLIGENCE PROCESS



SOURCE: JOINT INTELLIGENCE / JOINT PUBLICATION 2-0 (JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF)

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(4) Elements of National Power (TDSK)

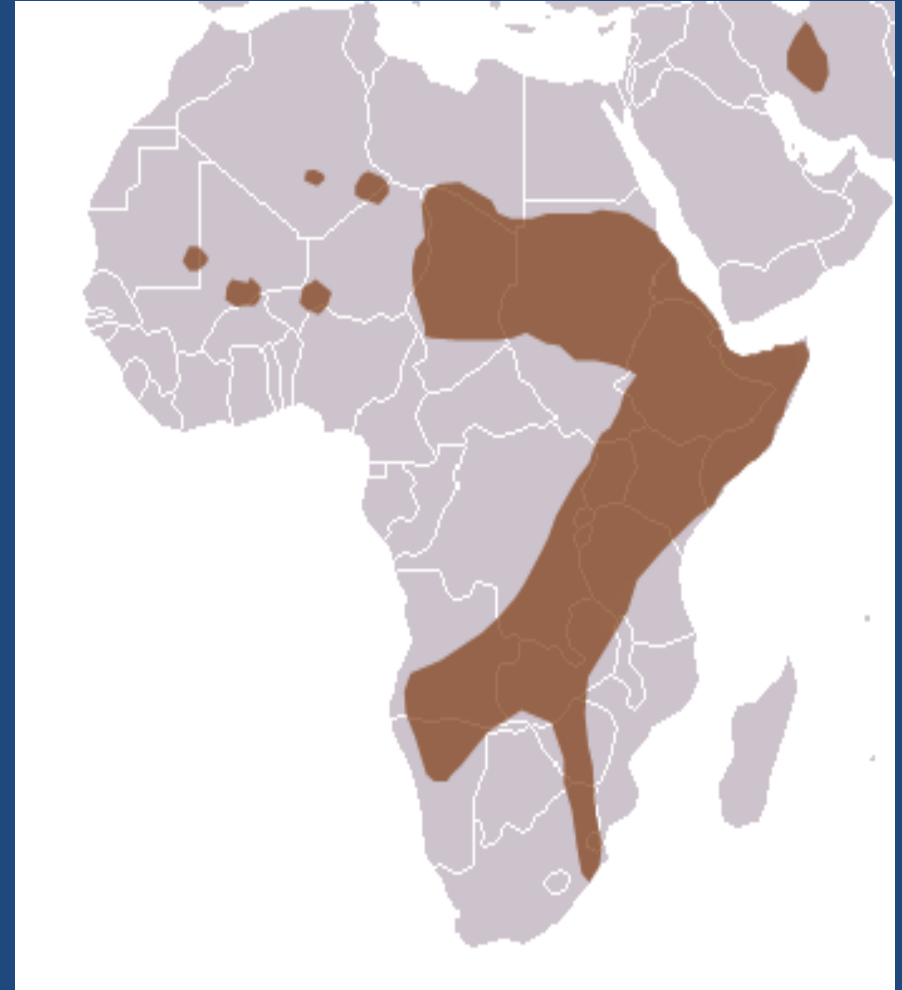
TDSK

1. Territorial Space
2. Demography
3. Science and Technology
4. Knowledge economy
(Education)

(4) Elements of National Power (TDSK)

Territorial Space

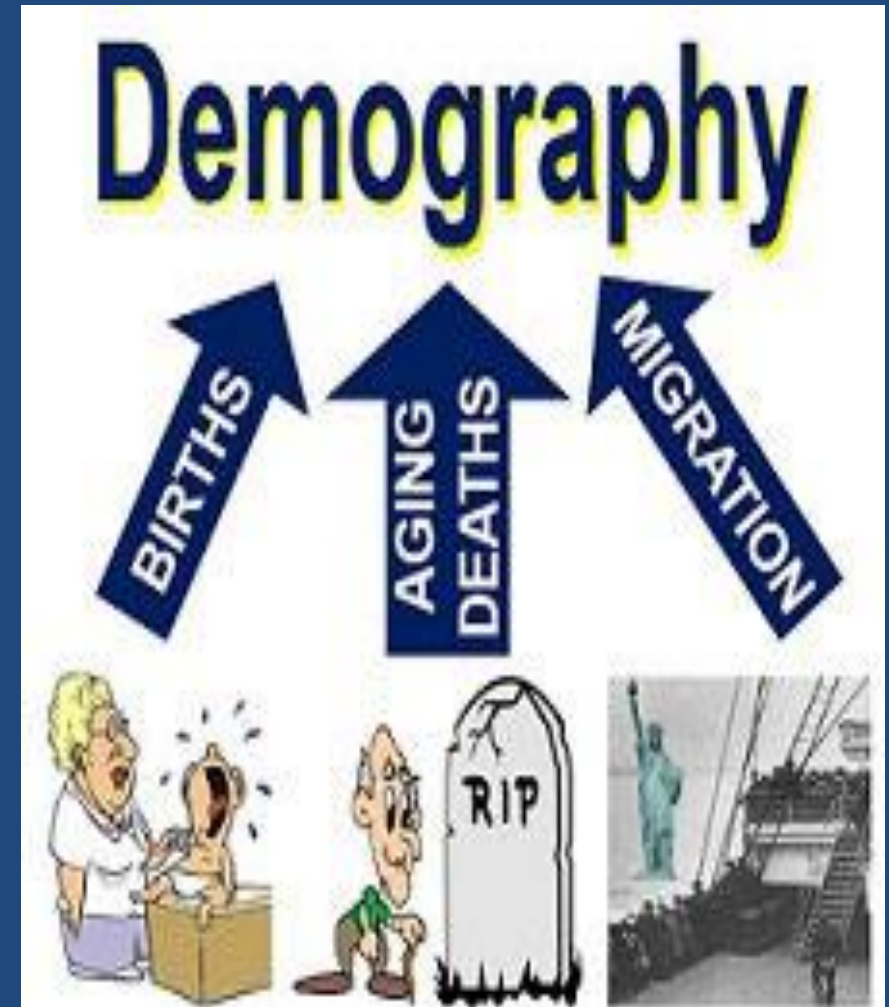
This include land, maritime and air domains are markers of national powers. Countries that have access to these resources command significant powers. On the other hand, landlocked countries are often at the mercy of their littoral neighbours. Examples, Niger and Chad are at the mercy of Nigeria and Cameroon respectively.



(4) Elements of National Power (TDSK)

Demography and Human Resources

- The size of a country's population is a determinant of the country power. Today, China and India are highly respected because of the size of their population, while countries with tiny population such as Gambia and Maldives are virtually not influential in global affairs.
- Demography is a strategic asset which, if unused, disused, misused or abused, would not translate to national power. For instance, with anticipation of 190 million Nigeria will have been a more effective power if it can deploy its population for strategic use. Nigeria is endowed with a talented and resourceful population. However, there is no solid national policy to harness the country's human resources and talents.



(4) Elements of National Power (TDSK)

Science and Technology

including information and communication technologies (ICT)....

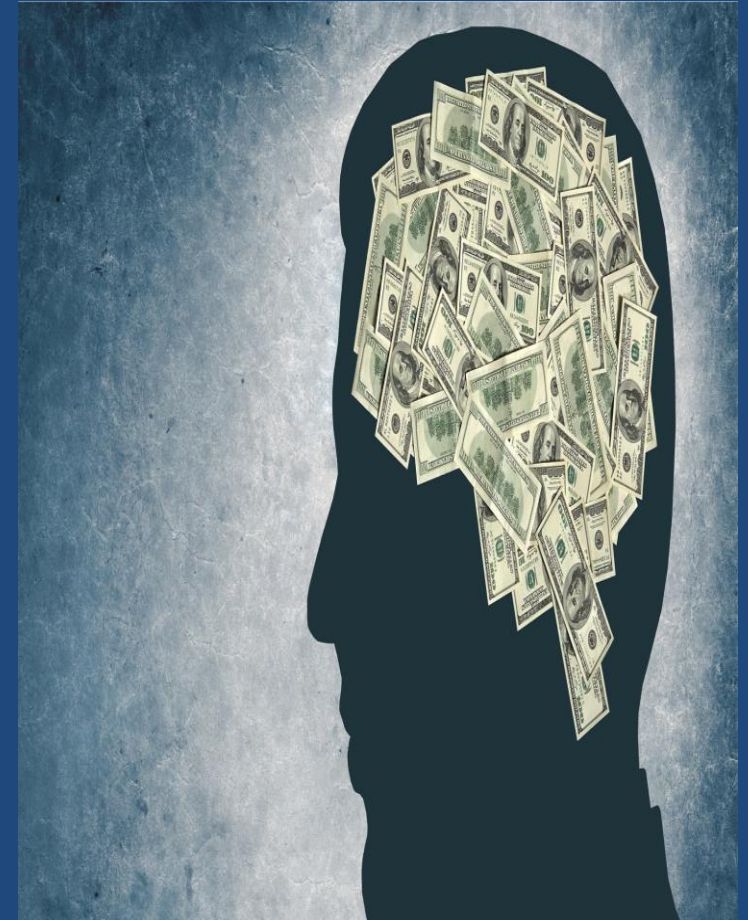
- National power is often derived from scientific and technological breakthrough.
- Scientific innovations create a power base for host state.
Consider the power of the internet, artificial intelligence, industrial automation etc



(4) Elements of National Power (TDSK)

Knowledge Economy

- Research and development is the basis of national prestige and global impact. The national R&D policy spur universities and research agencies to produce new ideas, products and patents that can propel a nation to higher pedestals.
- Advances in stem cell research, nanotechnology, cyber technology etc are defining the power of nations that invest in knowledge economy.
- The Knowledge economy is also an alternative source of national income. Nations with sound high education - such as USA, UK, Germany, Malaysia, and Ghana - are reaping huge profits from international students enrolment



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(5) Conclusion

- Nations are duty bound to invest strategically in their elements of national power. Smart nations are far ahead in maximising their power. This is no rocket science.
- It takes good leadership and commitment on the part of citizens to propel a nations to power. On the hand, weak nations have consigned themselves to oblivion by failing to invest in their elements of national power

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(6) Recommendations for Nigeria

1. **Invest in leadership:** there is need for leadership ethics and the establishment "leadership harvesting institutions". In USA, Harvard and MIT are leadership harvesting center. We need leadership universities and similar institutions in Nigeria. We should also develop a national leadership policy.
2. **Invest in Science and Technology:** our national educational policy should prioritise science and technology without prejudice sets and humanities.
3. **Maintain Territorial integrity at all cost.** The ceding of Bakassi Peninsula to Cameroon is an unfortunate case of abdicating our vital territory.
4. **Invest in a Smart Armed Forces** - one that is driven by science, technology, artificial intelligence and robotics (drone technology). The existing policy of recruiting soldiers without commensurate investment in knowledge and equipment is counter productive. This is without prejudice to investing in men and materials (soft and hardware)

(6) Recommendations-Cont

5. **Developmental Governance:** we need to invest in our infrastructure which are fast dilapidating and depreciating. Our air, road and rail transport should be revamped. Also public and private devoted should be integrated through public-private partnership. We should invest in industrial, financial and service sectors for enhanced economic performance. Our economic fundamentals should be enhanced. The fight against corruption should be enhanced.
6. **Diplomatic infrastructure:** our diplomatic infrastructure should be enhanced to make it an engine room for global engagement. Diplomacy is the other side of military investment, and is far more effective than notary might. Our embassies should be enhanced with state of the art technologies and modern facilities. Our diplomats should be trained and retrained to their jobs more effectively. Also, our diplomatic embassies should be granted the full complements in terms of posting all cadres of staff such as ministers, consuls, defence attaches, intelligence desk officers, investment desk officers, cultural attaches etc

Interactive Session

