

Smart-Intelligent Power and Conflict Management at State-Level

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‘Hard Power’ (active engagement) is considered as the ability of a nation to dictate another nation to achieve desired objectives using economic and military means. ‘Soft Power’[®] (passive engagement) is viewed as the capability of a nation to achieve desired objectives through diplomatic persuasion using in-depth knowledge of culture and history. The term was coined in 1990 by Joseph Nye of Harvard University. ‘Smart Power’, referred by Nye in his 2004 book on soft power, is a suitable combination of hard and soft power into winning strategy. ‘Intelligent power’[#], introduced by speaker on September 29, 2010, is generalization of smart power. It uses diplomatic persuasion, understanding of culture, history and religion, personal bridges (personality analysis of leaders), support of cause/issue through scientific arguments, molding of public opinion^{\$}, eliciting human-right violations and (indirect/limited) application of hard power[®]. ‘Smart-Intelligent Power’ is useful, when there is a serious threat of active engagement, soft power has failed and smart power is only, partially, effective. Intelligent power is not generating the desired results. It is a combination of political, military and economic doctrines, using the techniques of conflict transformation and conflict management*, formulated through a deep study of history, geography and civics. The complex economic interdependence of global market economy should be utilized by applying the tools of dynamical-system analysis to determine points of stable and unstable equilibrium in the economic landscape, combined with military doctrine, based on knowledge of weaknesses of opponent and determining the best time to start active engagement, if absolutely needed.

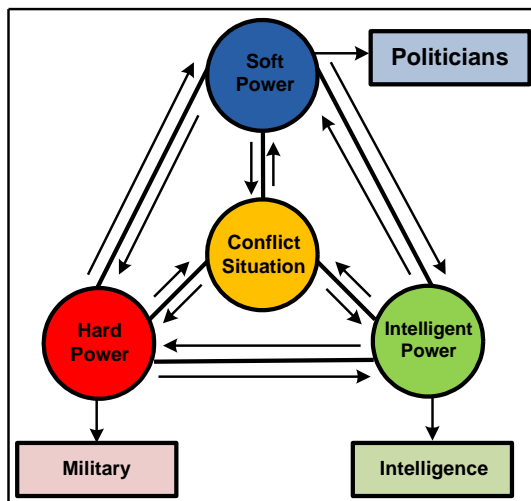


Fig. 1. Ingredients of smart-intelligent power

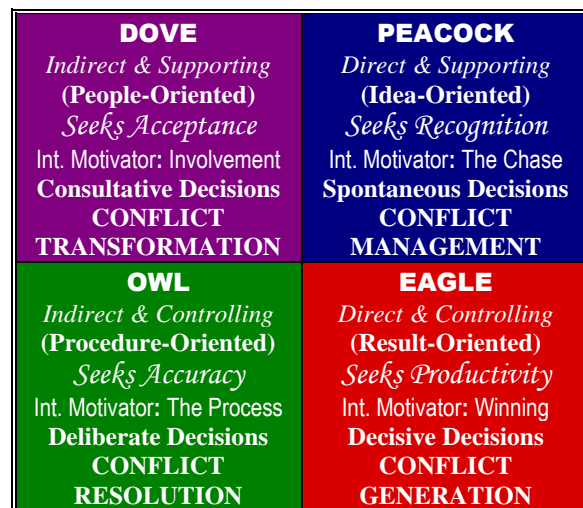


Fig. 2. Conflict-resolution mechanisms

Keywords: Hard power, soft power, smart power, intelligent power, conflict resolution

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