

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.	Program	BS Political Science
2.	Title	Defense & Strategic Studies
3.	Semester	
4.	Code	BS -PS452
5.	Rating	3 credit hour
6.	Type	Optional Course
7.	Pre-requisites	
8.	Introduction	<p>This course offers an integrated treatment of the main features of the discipline of strategic studies. It is designed to help students develop strong analytical frameworks for understanding the concept of strategy and also to examine a number of issues in depth. Specific contents include coverage of the nature of strategy, the relationship between strategy and war, the causes of war, grand strategy, air, land and maritime strategy, legal and ethical issues relating to the use of force. How the strategy has evolved with the passage of time through the strategic thoughts of Sun Tzu, Machiavelli, Kautilya and Clausewitz would be analyzed in the course. Strategic studies is concerned with the use of armed force in international politics. It deals with the existential relationship between war and peace. It asks how government leaders can best prevent the outbreak of armed conflict and, if necessary, how they can use armed force to protect the nation's interest. Strategy, then, is best understood as the use or threat of the use of armed force for political purpose.</p>
9.	Objectives	<p>To explore the role of different strategists towards the development of strategy.</p> <p>A formidable challenge for strategy is to convert political goals into military objectives which then guide military operations. The course looks at the evolution of warfare on land, in the air and at sea. It will also examine the task of defining how military operations contribute to the ends of strategy. Also to compare the work of strategic thinkers and to critically analyze them.</p> <p>To guide students that why Most states avoid the use of <i>brute force</i> to impose their will on others. Instead, they aim to use limited force (coercion) or the threat of the use of force (deterrence) to manage conflict and crisis. However, the impact of geography on strategy should never be too deterministic; some analysts argue that modern technology and globalization makes geography as a driver of modern defence policy largely obsolete. It is important to discuss the relevance of geography as a dimension of strategy and its relationship with strategic culture.</p>

		Technological breakthroughs certainly have changed the character of war, they have done little to change the enduring nature of war and strategy. The course will discuss the enduring debate about the relationship between strategy and technology and the evolution of nuclear strategy, the theory and practice of arms control and disarmament, and the related challenges.																								
10.	Contents	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Week</th> <th>Contents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Week 1-2</td> <td>Strategy, Conceptual/Definitional Issues War, Causes of war, strategies for war, Is war an inevitable part of International Politics. Strategy in Islam. Evolution of Strategic Studies as an Academic Discipline</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 3-4</td> <td>Theories of Strategy Types of Strategy Strategic Thought Process Stages of Strategic Thought Process Factors affecting Strategic Thought Process</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 5</td> <td>Warfare on land, Air and Sea Use of Air Power Importance of the decisive battle at sea,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 6</td> <td>Class Quiz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 7-8</td> <td>Sun Tzu is the most prominent and influential strategic thinker of ancient time. Sun Tzu's <i>The Art of War</i> is often regarded as presenting a distinctly eastern way of strategic thought. Indeed, many writers relate modern Chinese military thinking to his ideas. Machiavelli Strategic Thought.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 9</td> <td>Mid Term Exams</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 10-11-12</td> <td>Kautilya's Strategic thought. Clausewitz, Prussian military theorist is not only the most cited but also the most studied, analyzed classical strategist. His thoughts are fundamental to understand modern war and the use of armed forces</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 13-14</td> <td>Strategy and Geography, Strategy and Technology</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 15</td> <td>Nuclear Weapons, Disarmament, Arms Control</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 16-17</td> <td>Nuclear Proliferation, Deterrence as a Nuclear Strategy. Presentations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week 18</td> <td>Final Term Exams</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Week	Contents	Week 1-2	Strategy, Conceptual/Definitional Issues War, Causes of war, strategies for war, Is war an inevitable part of International Politics. Strategy in Islam. Evolution of Strategic Studies as an Academic Discipline	Week 3-4	Theories of Strategy Types of Strategy Strategic Thought Process Stages of Strategic Thought Process Factors affecting Strategic Thought Process	Week 5	Warfare on land, Air and Sea Use of Air Power Importance of the decisive battle at sea,	Week 6	Class Quiz	Week 7-8	Sun Tzu is the most prominent and influential strategic thinker of ancient time. Sun Tzu's <i>The Art of War</i> is often regarded as presenting a distinctly eastern way of strategic thought. Indeed, many writers relate modern Chinese military thinking to his ideas. Machiavelli Strategic Thought.	Week 9	Mid Term Exams	Week 10-11-12	Kautilya's Strategic thought. Clausewitz, Prussian military theorist is not only the most cited but also the most studied, analyzed classical strategist. His thoughts are fundamental to understand modern war and the use of armed forces	Week 13-14	Strategy and Geography, Strategy and Technology	Week 15	Nuclear Weapons, Disarmament, Arms Control	Week 16-17	Nuclear Proliferation, Deterrence as a Nuclear Strategy. Presentations	Week 18	Final Term Exams
Week	Contents																									
Week 1-2	Strategy, Conceptual/Definitional Issues War, Causes of war, strategies for war, Is war an inevitable part of International Politics. Strategy in Islam. Evolution of Strategic Studies as an Academic Discipline																									
Week 3-4	Theories of Strategy Types of Strategy Strategic Thought Process Stages of Strategic Thought Process Factors affecting Strategic Thought Process																									
Week 5	Warfare on land, Air and Sea Use of Air Power Importance of the decisive battle at sea,																									
Week 6	Class Quiz																									
Week 7-8	Sun Tzu is the most prominent and influential strategic thinker of ancient time. Sun Tzu's <i>The Art of War</i> is often regarded as presenting a distinctly eastern way of strategic thought. Indeed, many writers relate modern Chinese military thinking to his ideas. Machiavelli Strategic Thought.																									
Week 9	Mid Term Exams																									
Week 10-11-12	Kautilya's Strategic thought. Clausewitz, Prussian military theorist is not only the most cited but also the most studied, analyzed classical strategist. His thoughts are fundamental to understand modern war and the use of armed forces																									
Week 13-14	Strategy and Geography, Strategy and Technology																									
Week 15	Nuclear Weapons, Disarmament, Arms Control																									
Week 16-17	Nuclear Proliferation, Deterrence as a Nuclear Strategy. Presentations																									
Week 18	Final Term Exams																									
11.	Outcome	On satisfying the requirements for this course, students will have built a strong analytical framework for understanding the nature of strategy and investigating leading strategic ideas and issues from classical interstate conflicts to stabilization operations and small wars. They will have a keen understanding of different strategic thoughts to the use of force for the ends of policy (including political, historical, theoretical, geographical, and ethical standpoints). Students will have developed an																								

		<p>understanding of how strategy is made in theory and practice and how it is shaped by Sun Tzu, Machiavelli, Kautilya and Clausewitz, and the way in which organized violence is used. Students completing this course will have built strong academic foundations to aid them in other courses as they consider strategic issues in their future academic and professional careers.</p>
12.	Recommended Books / Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaufre, Andre. (1965). <i>An Introduction to Strategy</i>, London: Faber & Faber,. • Heuser, Beatrice. (2010). <i>The Evolution of Strategy</i>, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Paret, Peter (ed.), (1986). <i>Makers of Modern Strategy from Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age</i>, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. • Howard, Michael. &Paret, Peter. eds. (1976). <i>On War</i>, by Carl von Clausewitz, Princeton: Princeton University Press, , pp. 83-101, 731-737. • Handel, Michael I. (2001). <i>Masters of War: Classical Strategic Thought</i>, London: Portland, Frank Cass Publishers, pp. 1-62. • Ames, Roger T.(1993). <i>The Art of Warfare</i>, by Sun Tzu , New York: Ballantine, , pp. 101-162. • Baylis, John. (2004). <i>Strategy in the Contemporary World</i>. California: Oxford University Press. • Adelman, Kennetor, &Normant, Augustus. (1990). <i>The Defence Revolution: Strategy for the Brave New World</i>. San Francisco: C. S Press, Institute for Contemporary Studies. • Heuser, Beatrice. (2010). <i>The Evolution of Strategy</i>, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Baylis, John. (2002). ‘Arms Control and Disarmament’, in John Baylis, James Wirtz et al, <i>Strategy in the Contemporary World: An Introduction to Strategic Studies</i>, Oxford: Oxford University Press. • Gray, Colin S. (2010). <i>The Strategy Bridge: theory for practice</i>, Oxford: Oxford University Press. • Howard, Michael. (1983). <i>The Causes of Wars</i>, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. • Beaufre, Andre. (1965). <i>An Introduction to Strategy</i>, London: Faber & Faber, • Blainey, Geoffrey. (1977). <i>The Causes of War</i>, Melbourne: Sun Books. • Collins, John M. (1973). <i>Grand Strategy: Practice and Principles</i>, (Annapolis, MD: Naval War College Press. • Paret, Peter (ed.). (1986). <i>Makers of Modern Strategy from Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age</i>, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. • Schelling, Thomas C.(2008). <i>Arms and Influence</i>, New Haven: Yale University Press, 2008, pp. 35-91.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedman, Lawrence. (2004). <i>Deterrence</i>, Cambridge: Polity Press. • Morgan, Patrick. (1977). <i>Deterrence: A conceptual analysis</i>, Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. • Gray, Colin S. (Summer 1979), ‘Nuclear Strategy: A Case for a Theory of Victory’, <i>International Security</i> 4:1 pp. 54–8. • Gray, Colin S. (1992). <i>House of Cards: Why Arms Control Must Fail</i>, Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
--	--

Assessment Criteria:

Requirements	
Assignments/Quizzes/Project/Case Study/ Presentations	
Mid-Term Exam	
Final Term Exam	