

Four Years Bachelor's Degree  
The Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Held on 10 August, 2019, the Strategic Studies Standing Committee Meeting, chaired by the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences Dr Shiva Lal Bhusal, Professor of Economics proposed the following agenda.

First Year

SST 421: Introduction to Strategic Studies (Major I)

SST 422: Military History (Major II)

Second Year

SST 423: Strategic Thoughts (Major III)

SST 424 National Security (Major IV)

Third Year

SST 425: International Studies (Major V)

XX XX: Subject from a different discipline, such as Economics, Sociology, Conflict (Elective)

Four Year

SST 426: Military Study (Tactical Studies) (Major VI)

SST 427: Academic Writing, Research Design (Major VII)

SST 428: Defense Studies (Elective for other disciplines)



प्राज्ञिक परिषद्को कार्यालय  
काठमाडौं



मानविकी तथा सामाजिक शास्त्र विभाग  
डिप्टी कार्यालय  
त्रि. वि., कीर्तिपुर

Dr. Shiva Lal Bhusal

## Introduction to Strategic Studies

Course code: SST 421

Paper: Ⅰ

Credit hours: 6

Teaching hours: 150

Full marks: 100

Pass marks: 40

### Description

A course on Strategic Studies introduces students to the basic concepts and theories of strategic studies. It is centered on the study of the evolution of military strategies, strategic theories and conflicts and peace studies. In regular class sessions, learners are exposed to topics and issues, ranging from intelligence to diplomacy and international cooperation to security and defense through interactive processes on the strategic planning from a high level of conceptualization.

### Learning Objectives

#### A. General Objectives

- To familiarize students with concept of strategy and its evolution,
- To induce participants to the nature and scope of strategic studies in national interest, and
- To inculcate in learners the importance of strategic studies, economics of political economy, and interrelationships of international relations and diplomacy

#### B. Specific objectives

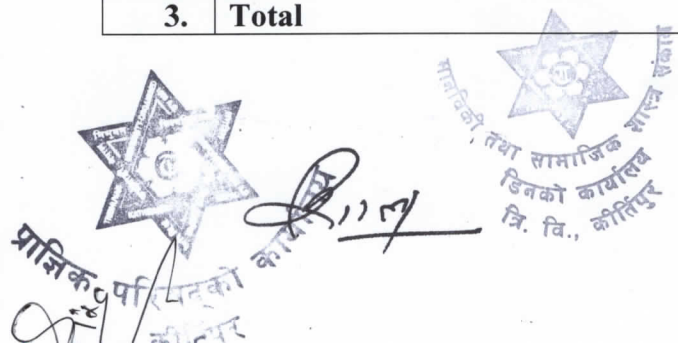
- To impart knowledge on international strategy for global peace and cooperation
- To acquaint students with the evolution of military strategy,
- To engage students with strategic theories, strategic planning and international politics

### Pedagogical strategies

Instructors adopt learner-centered and learning-focused pedagogical strategies by using different media and materials, including print and digital. Instructors deliver contents, asking students questions, responding their thoughts, making connections, and ultimately synthesizing the ideas in respective sessions. Students continuously make presentations, both individual and collaboration, on various topics and issues from the syllabus. Precisely, participatory approach to learning is applied to facilitate the teaching learning process, and also to create and structure the conditions for learning.

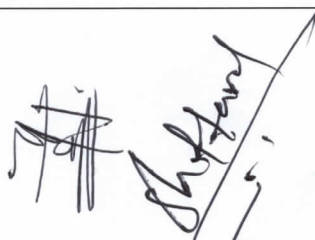
### Evaluation Mechanism

SN	Evaluation Elements	Weightage
1.	Assignments, projects, tutorials, Mid- Term Exam	30
2.	End Term Exam	70
3.	Total	100



## Course Contents

Units	Content	Teaching Hours
<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Understanding Strategy</b> Meaning and Scope of Strategy Concept of Strategy and Tactics Types of Strategies Strategic Movement and Strategic Maneuvers Aims of Strategic Studies Nature and Scope of Strategic Studies Importance of the Study of Strategic Studies Difference between Defense Studies and Strategic Studies Critical Approaches to Strategic Studies	<b>25</b>
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Evolution of Military Strategy</b> Sun Tzu and Kautilya Military Strategies of Niccolo Machiavelli Sebastien Vauban's Impact of Science on War Carl Von Clausewitz's Concept of Modern Military Strategy Alfred Mahan and the Origin of Naval Strategy JFC Fuller's Strategy of Tank Warfare Air Power Strategies of Giulio Douhet, Billy Mitchel and Alexander Sebaraski Blitzkrieg Strategy	<b>30</b>
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Strategic Theory and Levels of Strategic Planning</b> <b>a. Strategic Theory</b> Meaning of Strategic Theory Assumption of Strategic Theory Nature and Values of the Strategic Theory <b>b. Levels of Strategic Planning</b> Grand Strategy Strategy Grand Tactics Tactics	<b>20</b>
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>International Politics</b> Geopolitics/ Geo-strategy Multilateral Diplomacy International Political Economy National Power	<b>30</b>





<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>International Cooperation for Security and Defense</b> Concept of Collective Security The League of Nations—Success and Failure Origin of the United Nations	<b>30</b>
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Intelligence and Strategy</b> Intelligence as Enabler of Strategy Strategic Surprise Post 9/11 World of Intelligence	<b>15</b>

### Required Readings

Baylis, John & James J. Wirtz and Colin S. Gray. 2016. *Strategy in the Contemporary World*. Oxford University Press

Maiolo, Joseph A & Thomas G. Mahnken. 2014. *Strategic Studies: A Reader*. Routledge

Paret, Peter. 1986. *Makers of Modern Strategy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press

### Suggested Readings

Buzan, Barry. 1987. *An Introduction to Strategic Studies*. Palgrave Macmillan UK

Conolly, Richard L. 1970. "Exercise of Command". *Naval War College Review*, Vol. 22, No. 9 (May 1970), pp. 50-61. U.S. Naval War College Press

Corvaja, Alessandra Scheffler & Brigita Jeraj and Uwe M. Borghoff. "The Rise of Intelligence Studies: A Model for Germany?" *Connections*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Winter 2016), pp. 79-106. Partnership for Peace Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes

Creveld, Martin Van. 1985. *Command in War*. Harvard University Press.

Creveld, Martin Van. 1989. *Technology and War*. New York: The Free Press.

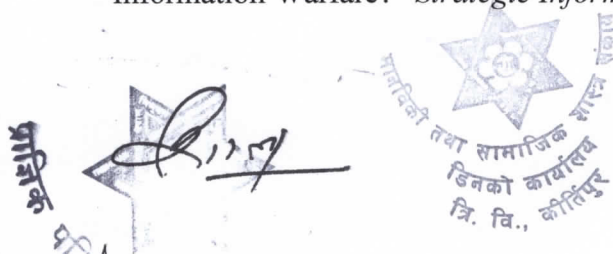
Heraclides, Alexis & Ada Dialla. 2015. "Humanitarian Intervention Today". *Humanitarian Intervention in the Long Nineteenth Century*. Manchester University Press.

Immerman, Richard H. 2008. "Intelligence and Strategy: Historicizing Psychology, Policy, and Politics". *Diplomatic History*, Vol. 32, No. 1 (JANUARY 2008), pp. 1-23. Oxford University Press

Keegan, John. 2010 *Intelligence in War*. Random House.

Levi, Werner. 1960. "On the Causes of War and the Conditions of Peace". *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (Dec., 1960), pp. 411-420. Sage Publications, Inc.

Molander, Roger C & Andrew S. Riddile and Peter A. Wilson. 1996. "What is Strategic Information Warfare?" *Strategic Information Warfare*. RAND Corporation.



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## Military History

**Course Code-422**  
**Paper-II**  
**Credits -6**  
**Teaching hours-150**

**Full marks-100**  
**Pass Mark- 40**

## Course Description

This course familiarizes students into fundamentals of warfare in different periods of the human history. Learners are informed with different forms of war, specifically focused on revolutions – Gunpowder, First Industrial, Second Industrial and Information Age. Participants are acquainted with introductory modules, ranging from the nature, scope and relevance of military history from the pre-historic warfare to the twenty-first century unconventional wars in changing modes of military affairs. In line with the military system of Gustavus Adolphus, the French military system of Louis XIV, development of naval warfare, Napoleonic warfare, and industrialization of war, students are initiated to the military history of Nepal.

## Learning Objectives

### A. General Objectives

- To familiarize students about the nature, scope and relevance of military history, ranging from pre-historic to the twenty –first century warfare;
- To expose learners to different facets of military history, both in global and national spheres.

### B. Specific Objectives

- To train students to critically examine different dimensions of warfare through the ages, and their relevance in modern day military thinking and warfare;
- To substantiate participants' concepts and understanding of the evolution of warfare through different historical periods.

## Pedagogical strategies

Instructors adopt learner-centered and learning-focused pedagogical strategies by using different media and materials, including print and digital. Instructors deliver contents, asking questions to students, responding their thoughts, making connections, and ultimately synthesizing the ideas in respective sessions. Students continuously make presentations, both individual and collaboration, on various topics and issues from the syllabus. Precisely, participatory approach to learning is applied to facilitate the teaching learning process, and also to create and structure the conditions for learning.

## Evaluation Mechanism

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**Unit 1: Fundamentals of Military History**

15 hours

- a. Meaning and Definition of Military History
- b. Nature and Scope of Military History
- c. Its Relevance and Significance
- d. Basic Concepts of
  - i. Battle, Campaign and War
  - ii. Strategy and Tactics
  - iii. Security and Defense
- e. Types of War

**Unit 2: Dawn of Military History**

25

- a. Prehistoric Warfare
- b. Historical Evolution of Warfare:
  - (i) Evolution of Warfare in the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern region
  - (ii) Vaidik and Epic Warfare
  - (iii) Early Chinese Warfare
  - (iv) Greek and Roman Warfare

**Unit 3: Warfare in the Middle Age**

15

- a. Impact of European feudalism on warfare
- b. The rise of Islam and its impact on warfare
- c. Crusades-- Age of Valor
- d. Mongol Military System

**Unit 4: Modern Warfare**

25

- a. The Military System of Gustavus Adolphus
- b. The French Military System of Louis XIV
- c. Development of Naval Warfare
- d. Napoleonic Warfare
- e. Industrialization of war

**Unit 5: Anthropology of the Twentieth Century Wars**

25

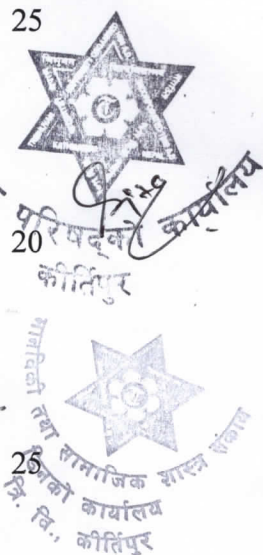
- a. First World War (1914-1918) and the Era of Total War
- b. Second World War (1939-1945) and the Dawn of Nuclear Age
- c. Cold War (1945-1990) and the Emergence of Two Super Powers
- d. Unconventional Warfare in Twenty-first Century

**Unit 6: Revolutions in Military Affairs (RMA)**

- a. The Gunpowder Revolution
- b. The First Industrial Revolution
- c. The Second Industrial Revolution
- d. The Information age Revolution

**Unit 7: Military History of Nepal**

- a. Military System of Ancient Nepal (Upto 879 AD)
- b. Military System of Medieval Nepal (880 to 1768 AD)
- c. Military History of Modern Nepal (1769 to Present AD)
  - i) Origin of Modern Nepali Army and Unification of Nepal
  - ii) Nepal-Tibet War (1788)
  - iii) Nepal-Tibet-China War (1791-1792)



- v) Nepal-Tibet War (1855-1856)  
 vi) Nepal's Contributions during the First and Second World Wars  
 vii) Nepali Army in UN Peace Keeping Missions

### Required Readings

Keegan, John, 1994. *A History of warfare*, New York, Vintage Books.  
 Rathour, Kamal Raj Singh, 2016. *History of War and Warfare*, Kathmandu, Mridu Singh.  
 Andre Corviser (ed.), 1994. *A Dictionary of Military History*, Oxford, Blackwell Publishers.

### Suggested Readings

Boot, Max, 2007. *War made new weapons, warriors and making of the modern world*, USA.  
 Evans, M., 1997. *The role of military history in the education of future officers*, Land Warfare Studies Center.  
 Sharma, Shiva Prasad (ed.), 1992. *Nepal Ko SainikItihas*, Kathmandu, Shahi Nepali JangiAdda.  
 Manandhar, T.R, Mishra, T. P, Panta, D.R, Rathour, K.R.S, Pangeni, B. 2012, *Nepali Sena Ko Itihas*, Kathmandu Jangi Adda.  
 Howard, Michael, 1977. *War in European History*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.  
 Fuller, J. F. C., 1955. *A Military History of the Western Worlds*, New York: Funk and Wagnalis Company.  
 Neiberg, Michael, S., 2001. *Warfare in World History*, London/New York: Routledge.  
 Dupey, Richard Ernest and Trevor Dupey, 1993. *Encyclopaedia of Military History*. New York, Harper Collins Publishers.  
 Montgomery, Viscount, 1968. *A History of Warfare*, London, Collins.  
 Marston, Daniel P., Sundaram, Chander S.(ed), 2003. *A Military History of India South Asia* New Delhi, Pentagon Press.



*Sharma*