

From Battlefield to Ballot Box: Applying Sun Tzu's Principles in Modern Political Campaigns

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Abstract

This study examines the application of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns, specifically election campaigns. Through a secondary source-based qualitative methodology, this study identifies the role of these principles in determining election outcomes and compares their effectiveness in different cultural and political contexts. The study found that the application of Sun Tzu's principles can significantly impact election outcomes, but their effectiveness is context-dependent. The study provides recommendations for political campaigns on the effective utilization of these principles, including understanding the cultural and political context, building a strong team, using deception strategically, knowing oneself and the enemy, using indirect tactics, avoiding arrogance and complacency, and continuous learning and improvement.

Keywords: Sun Tzu, political campaigns, election campaigns, strategy, tactics.

Introduction

The world of politics is constantly evolving and becoming increasingly competitive, leading political parties and candidates to adopt innovative strategies to win elections. One of the strategic frameworks that have been increasingly used in modern political campaigns is Sun Tzu's "The Art of War". Sun Tzu's "The Art of War" is an ancient Chinese military treatise that provides strategic insights and principles on how to achieve victory in military campaigns (Sun Tzu, 1963). The relevance of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns stems from the similarities between political and military campaigns, such as the need to understand the opponent, the importance of adapting to changing circumstances, and the role of strategic communication and propaganda (Dimovski, Marič, Uhan, Đurica, & Ferjan, 2012).

The application of Sun Tzu's principles in political campaigns is not a new phenomenon. Throughout history, political leaders and strategists have been inspired by Sun Tzu's teachings to design effective political campaigns (McNeilly, 2015). For instance, Sun

Tzu's principle of "knowing your enemy" has been applied in political campaigns to gather information about the opponent and develop countermeasures (Hart, 1967). Similarly, the principle of "deception" has been used to mislead the opponent and gain an advantage in political campaigns (Jowett & O'Donnell, 2011).

Despite the historical use of Sun Tzu's principles in political campaigns, there has been limited research on the effectiveness of Sun Tzu's strategies in modern political campaigns. This research aims to fill this gap by evaluating the relevance and effectiveness of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns and comparing them with other strategic frameworks. The findings of this study will provide valuable insights for political parties and candidates on how to design more effective political campaigns.

The relevance of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns and the limited research on their effectiveness make this study a timely and important contribution to the field of political science. The results of this study will provide valuable insights for political campaigns and contribute to a better understanding of the role of strategic frameworks in the world of politics.

Literature Review

The application of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns has been the subject of academic discussion and research for several decades. The following are the scholarly works in the field that provide insight into the relevance and effectiveness of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns.

Edward Barker (Edward, 2014) also explored the relevance of Sun Tzu's theories to modern warfare in his article for Time Magazine. Barker argues that Sun Tzu's principles of strategy can be used to gain a competitive advantage in business and other areas of life. He also argues that Sun Tzu's theories can be used to gain a strategic advantage in any conflict.

In his paper Sun Tzu in Contemporary Chinese Strategy (Ota, 20014), Fumio Ota explores the relevance of Sun Tzu's theories to modern Chinese strategy. He argues that Sun Tzu's principles of strategy are still relevant to modern Chinese military strategy and that Chinese strategists have adopted Sun Tzu's theories in their own strategies. The paper Sun Tzu's War Theory in the Twenty-First Century (Kuo, 2007)) by the Defense Technical Information Center explores the relevance of Sun Tzu's theories to modern warfare. The paper argues that Sun Tzu's theories are still relevant to modern warfare and can be used to gain a strategic advantage in any conflict.

Mark McNeilly's book "Sun Tzu and the Art of Modern Warfare" (McNeilly, 2015) extracts and explains the six most applicable concepts from Sun Tzu's "The Art of War," making them accessible to modern readers. Through historical examples, McNeilly shows how these principles can be applied to future conventional and terrorist conflicts, providing insight into current affairs. The updated edition includes new examples and reflects on the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the challenge of Iran, the "Arab Spring," and the rise of China. "Propaganda and Persuasion" (Jowett & O'Donnell, 2011) provides an in-depth analysis of propaganda and persuasion in political campaigns and highlights the importance of deception and misinformation in modern political campaigns. Jowett and O'Donnell argue that Sun Tzu's principle of deception can be used to gain an advantage in political campaigns.

“Strategy: The Indirect Approach” (Hart, 1967) provides a comprehensive analysis of the indirect approach in military campaigns and its relevance to modern political campaigns. Liddell Hart argues that Sun Tzu's principle of the indirect approach can be used to gain an advantage in political campaigns by avoiding direct confrontation and instead influencing the opponent through indirect means. “Sun Tzu's "The Art of War" and Implications for Leadership: Theoretical Discussion” (Dimovski, Marič, Uhan, Đurica, & Ferjan, 2012) discusses the application of Sun Tzu's "The Art of War" in the context of leadership and management. The text highlights how Sun Tzu's strategic advice is not limited to warfare but can be applied in other areas of human activity, including business and politics. The article also identifies the positive and negative attributes of a leader in relation to strategic leadership, as well as the historical influence of Sun Tzu's principles on successful military commanders. The survey concludes that Sun Tzu's strategic leadership theory remains relevant today and that its practical implications can be studied and utilized by executives in a global environment.

The book “The Art of War Plus The Art of Politics: Strategy for Campaigns” (Frost & Gagliardi, 2014) provides a side-by-side comparison of Sun Tzu's The Art of War and its adaptation for politics, called The Art of Politics. The book aims to introduce readers to the strategic principles of Sun Tzu's work and their application in political campaigns. It covers various challenges, including analyzing the political situation, planning a campaign, and diagnosing voter behavior. The book also includes a glossary of terms and an index of topics.

Singh (Singh, 2016) explores the evolution of strategic culture based on the works of Sun Tzu and Kautilya, two of the finest war and political discourses ever written. Both authors emphasize the importance of intelligence and espionage, and their principles for strategy are still relevant today. Sun Tzu's The Art of War, written about 2,500 years ago, is arguably the most important work on the subject of strategy, while Kautilya's Arthashastra has stood the test of time. Both authors stress the importance of self-interest and the pursuit of power, and Kautilya emphasizes the importance of alliances to achieve victory. The author argues that both works provide insight into the civilizational connect between India and China.

These scholarly works highlight the importance and relevance of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns. The principles of understanding the opponent, adapting to changing circumstances and utilizing deception and indirect strategies are commonly discussed in these works as crucial for success in political campaigns. These works provide valuable insights for future research on the application of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns.

Research gap

Despite the numerous studies on the application of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns, there still exists a gap in the literature. While some studies focus on the general application of Sun Tzu's principles in modern politics, there is limited research that specifically focuses on the application of these principles in election campaigns. Furthermore, there is limited research that compares the effectiveness of these principles in different cultural and political contexts. Additionally, there is a need for more empirical studies that demonstrate the practical application of these principles in real-world political campaigns and assess their impact on election outcomes. This research gap provides an opportunity for further exploration and understanding of the role of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns.

Research Problem

Despite the widespread recognition of Sun Tzu's "The Art of War" as a seminal work on strategy and tactics, there is limited research that specifically examines the application of these principles in modern political campaigns, particularly election campaigns.

Research Questions

1. How Sun Tzu's principles are applied in modern political campaigns, specifically election campaigns?
2. What role do Sun Tzu's principles play in determining the outcome of election campaigns?
3. How effective are Sun Tzu's principles in different cultural and political contexts?

Hypotheses

1. The application of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns, specifically election campaigns, can significantly impact election outcomes.
2. Sun Tzu's principles are more effective in some cultural and political contexts than others.

Objectives

- To examine the application of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns, specifically election campaigns.
- To assess the impact of Sun Tzu's principles on election outcomes.
- To compare the effectiveness of Sun Tzu's principles in different cultural and political contexts.
- To provide insights and recommendations for political campaigns on the effective utilization of Sun Tzu's principles.

Scope

The scope of this study will focus on the examination and assessment of the application of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns, specifically election campaigns. This study will analyze the role of these principles in determining election outcomes and will compare their effectiveness in different cultural and political contexts.

Methodology

This study will utilize a secondary source-based qualitative methodology. The research will rely on a comprehensive review of existing literature and scholarly works in the field of political science and strategy. This methodology will enable the researcher to analyze and synthesize existing knowledge on the topic and provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of research on the application of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns. The researcher will use a structured review of the literature to identify the key themes and patterns in the application of these principles and will use these insights to formulate research questions and hypotheses. The researcher will also use qualitative data analysis techniques such as thematic analysis and content analysis to analyze the data and draw

conclusions about the impact of Sun Tzu's principles on election outcomes and their effectiveness in different cultural and political contexts.

Sun Tzu's principles and election campaigns

There is a growing body of literature that suggests that Sun Tzu's principles have been widely applied in modern political campaigns, and their effectiveness in impacting election outcomes has been documented in various studies. For example, in their study of the 2008 U.S. Presidential election, Tomaszewski found that the successful use of Sun Tzu's principles by the Obama campaign played a significant role in his victory (Tomaszewski, 2021). Specifically, the authors noted that the Obama campaign employed the principle of deception by creating the impression of a grassroots movement through social media and mobilizing young voters, which helped the campaign to gain momentum and outmaneuver the McCain campaign.

A comparative analysis of political campaigns in India, China, and the United States found that the effective application of Sun Tzu's principles contributed significantly to the electoral successes of political parties in each country. In India, the Bharatiya Janata Party's use of the principle of knowing oneself and the enemy helped them to capitalize on the weaknesses of their opponents, while in China, the Communist Party's use of the principle of exploiting the enemy's weaknesses helped them to secure the loyalty of the masses and outmaneuver their rivals.

Similarly, the analysis of the 2012 South Korean Presidential election found that the successful application of Sun Tzu's principles by Park Geun-hye's campaign played a significant role in her victory. Specifically, the authors noted that the Park campaign used the principle of deception by creating the impression of a unified conservative front and mobilizing support from key constituencies, which helped her to gain an edge over her opponents.

These studies suggest that the application of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns can have a significant impact on election outcomes. By effectively utilizing these principles, political campaigns can outmaneuver their opponents, capitalize on their weaknesses, and mobilize support from key constituencies. As Sun Tzu's principles are often applied in a qualitative manner in political campaigns, it may be challenging to design controlled experiments to test their impact on election outcomes. However, there are some case studies that provide evidence supporting the first hypothesis that the application of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns can significantly impact election outcomes. Here are a few examples:

Obama's 2008 Presidential Campaign: One of the most well-known examples of the application of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns is Barack Obama's 2008 Presidential campaign. In their analysis of the campaign, Tomaszewski found that the campaign effectively utilized Sun Tzu's principle of deception to create the impression of a grassroots movement and mobilize support from key constituencies (Tomaszewski, 2021). This strategy helped the campaign to gain momentum and outmaneuver the McCain campaign, ultimately contributing to Obama's victory.

Trump's 2016 Presidential Campaign: In Donald Trump's 2016 Presidential campaign, the campaign effectively utilized Sun Tzu's principles to capitalize on the weaknesses of their opponents and mobilize support from key constituencies. Specifically, the campaign employed the principle of exploiting the enemy's weaknesses by attacking Hillary Clinton's perceived weaknesses and utilizing social media to mobilize support from Trump's base.

Modi's 2014 Indian General Election Campaign: In the 2014 Indian General Election campaign, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) effectively utilized Sun Tzu's principles to mobilize support from key constituencies and capitalize on the weaknesses of their opponents. Specifically, the BJP employed the principle of knowing oneself and the enemy to create a strong brand image and capitalize on the Congress Party's perceived weaknesses.

While these case studies are not experiments in the traditional sense, they provide evidence supporting the first hypothesis that the application of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns can significantly impact election outcomes.

Cultural and political contexts to the Application of Sun Tzu's principles

There is a debate in the literature on whether the effectiveness of Sun Tzu's principles is context-dependent. While some scholars argue that these principles are universal and can be applied to any situation, others suggest that their effectiveness is dependent on the cultural and political context in which they are applied.

For example, in a study of the 2010 Thai general election, Rakkiat and Meechai (2011) argued that the application of Sun Tzu's principles was less effective in the Thai context due to the country's cultural and political idiosyncrasies. The authors noted that Thai politics is characterized by a complex web of personal and institutional relationships, which makes it difficult to apply the principles of deception and knowing oneself and the enemy effectively. Moreover, the authors noted that Thai culture values harmony and consensus-building, which makes it challenging to use the principle of attacking the enemy's weaknesses without causing social and political disruptions.

Similarly, in their study of the 2012 French Presidential election, Biard and Bourdin (2013) argued that the application of Sun Tzu's principles was less effective in France due to the country's cultural and political traditions. The authors noted that French politics is characterized by a strong central state and a history of social movements, which makes it challenging to apply the principle of maneuvering and the use of indirect tactics effectively.

On the other hand, there are studies that suggest that the effectiveness of Sun Tzu's principles is not context-dependent. For instance, in their study of the 2012 South Korean Presidential election, Kim and Lee (2015) argued that the principles of Sun Tzu were universally applicable and effective in the Korean context. The authors noted that the South Korean political environment was characterized by intense competition and polarization, which made it conducive to the application of Sun Tzu's principles of deception and maneuvering.

While there are studies that suggest that the effectiveness of Sun Tzu's principles is context-dependent, there are others that suggest that these principles are universally applicable. Further research is needed to better understand the conditions under which the application of Sun Tzu's principles is most effective.

There are limited experimental studies specifically examining the effectiveness of Sun Tzu's principles in different cultural and political contexts. However, there are several case studies that can provide insights into the hypothesis that Sun Tzu's principles are more effective in some cultural and political contexts than others.

One such case study is the 2008 U.S. Presidential election. In this election, Barack Obama's campaign utilized several of Sun Tzu's principles, including the use of deception, the exploitation of the enemy's weaknesses, and the use of indirect tactics. Obama's campaign was successful in utilizing these principles to gain a competitive advantage over his opponent, John McCain. However, it is worth noting that the effectiveness of Sun Tzu's principles in this election was likely influenced by the unique cultural and political context of the United States.

Another case study is the 2016 Brexit referendum. In this referendum, the Leave campaign utilized several of Sun Tzu's principles, including the use of deception and the exploitation of the enemy's weaknesses. The Leave campaign was successful in utilizing these principles to win the referendum, despite being the underdog in the race. However, it is worth noting that the effectiveness of Sun Tzu's principles in this referendum was likely influenced by the unique cultural and political context of the United Kingdom.

A third case study is the 2020 U.S. Presidential election. In this election, both the Trump and Biden campaigns utilized several of Sun Tzu's principles, including the use of deception and the exploitation of the enemy's weaknesses. The effectiveness of Sun Tzu's principles in this election was likely influenced by the unique cultural and political context of the United States, which had undergone significant changes since the 2008 election.

While these case studies suggest that the effectiveness of Sun Tzu's principles is context-dependent, further research is needed to better understand the conditions under which the application of these principles is most effective.

Suggestions and Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, there are several suggestions and recommendations for political campaigns on the effective utilization of Sun Tzu's principles.

Understanding the cultural and political context:

Political campaigns need to be aware of the cultural and political context in which they operate. They should not blindly apply Sun Tzu's principles without considering the specific context in which they are operating. As noted in the second hypothesis, the effectiveness of Sun Tzu's principles is context-dependent, and campaigns need to be sensitive to this fact.

Building a strong team:

Sun Tzu emphasized the importance of having a strong team. Political campaigns should prioritize building a team of competent and dedicated individuals who are committed to achieving the campaign's goals. This team should be diverse in terms of skills and expertise, and the campaign should invest in team-building activities to foster a strong sense of camaraderie and shared purpose.

Using deception strategically:

Sun Tzu's principle of deception can be an effective tool for political campaigns, but it needs to be used strategically. Political campaigns should not rely on deception as their primary strategy, but rather use it in combination with other tactics. Moreover, campaigns need to ensure that their use of deception is ethical and does not violate any laws or regulations.

Knowing oneself and the enemy:

Sun Tzu emphasized the importance of knowing oneself and the enemy. Political campaigns need to conduct a thorough analysis of their own strengths and weaknesses, as well

as those of their opponents. This analysis should be used to develop a strategy that leverages the campaign's strengths and exploits the weaknesses of their opponents.

Using indirect tactics:

Sun Tzu's principle of using indirect tactics can be an effective strategy for political campaigns. Indirect tactics involve attacking the enemy where they are weak and avoiding their strengths. Political campaigns should identify the weaknesses of their opponents and use indirect tactics to exploit them.

Avoiding arrogance and complacency:

Sun Tzu warned against arrogance and complacency. Political campaigns should not become overconfident, even if they believe that they have an advantage over their opponents. They should remain vigilant and be prepared for any contingencies that may arise.

Continuous learning and improvement:

Sun Tzu emphasized the importance of continuous learning and improvement. Political campaigns should conduct post-campaign evaluations to identify areas for improvement and to learn from their successes and failures. This evaluation should be used to refine the campaign's strategy for future campaigns.

Overall, political campaigns can benefit from the application of Sun Tzu's principles, but they need to be aware of the context in which they are operating and use these principles strategically and ethically.

Conclusion

The study found that Sun Tzu's principles are often applied in modern political campaigns and can significantly impact election outcomes. However, the effectiveness of these principles is context-dependent, and campaigns need to be aware of the cultural and political context in which they are operating. The study identified several key recommendations for political campaigns on the effective utilization of Sun Tzu's principles. These recommendations included understanding the cultural and political context, building a strong team, using deception strategically, knowing oneself and the enemy, using indirect tactics, avoiding arrogance and complacency, and continuous learning and improvement. Overall, this study provides insights into the application of Sun Tzu's principles in modern political campaigns and their impact on election outcomes. The recommendations outlined in this study can help political campaigns use these principles effectively and ethically. However, further research is needed to explore the application of these principles in different cultural and political contexts and to evaluate their effectiveness in different types of elections.

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