

ABSTRACT

Human security discourse was the product of a convergence of factors at the end of the Cold War. These challenged the dominance of the neorealist paradigm's focus on states, mutually assured destruction and military security and briefly enabled a much broader concept of security to emerge. The increasingly rapid pace of globalisation, the failure of liberal state building through the instruments of the Washington Consensus, the reduced threat of nuclear war between the superpowers, the exponential rise in the spread and consolidation of democratisation and international human rights norms opened a space in which both 'development' and concepts of 'security' could be reconsidered. Human security is an emerging paradigm for understanding global vulnerabilities whose proponents challenge the traditional notion of national security by arguing that the proper referent for security should be the individual rather than the state.

In 1987, at the 42nd Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Environmental Security as a concept was specifically brought up for the first time. Since then, it has become an important theoretical and empirical component of security studies. It is generally acknowledged that environmental degradation and shortages represent a threat to national security. Therefore, there is a direct connection between environmental deterioration and national security. Environmental security is now universally acknowledged to be an important component of nation states' national and regional security frameworks. The concern for environmental security has been growing in recent years. Furthermore, emerging complicated challenges that imperil environmental security are a cause for concern. Such challenges have emerged as a result of interactions between threats at a regional and global level on environmental security.

Providing Security is crucial for maintaining a peaceful society and promoting social and economic progress. It is especially crucial in 'fragile' communities like Nepal. The major Human Security challenges that Nepal faces is poverty, poverty health challenges, migration issues, the climate change, the environment and politics. It is also prone, natural disasters. Nepal is also one the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world.

Bhutan is a small, remote, landlocked Himalayan kingdom squeezed between Asia's giants, China and India. Bhutan lies in one of the most fragile eastern Himalaya ecosystems. It is also one of the most vulnerable countries to get impacted by climate change. There is an urgent need to address increasing environmental issues, such as deforestation, climate

change, agriculture, water scarcity, hydropower construction and pollution. The world's population is expected to surpass nine billion during the next fifty years, the production of the global economy may grow five times faster than it does now, and the scarcity of natural resources will drastically worsen. Aquifers, rivers, and other resources will likewise face extensive depletion and degradation in the next generation. Thus, environmental security has swiftly emerged as a crucial concern in this new phase of security studies. The study has addressed the issues related to environmental security in Nepal and Bhutan.