## List of Courses

### First Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.501</td>
<td>Introduction to International Relations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.502</td>
<td>World Political Affairs</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.503</td>
<td>Theories of Diplomacy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.504</td>
<td>Foreign Policy Analysis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.505</td>
<td>Government and Policies of South Asia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Second Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.506</td>
<td>Theories of International Relations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.507</td>
<td>International Political Economy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.508</td>
<td>Public Policy for International Relations and Diplomacy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.509</td>
<td>International Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.510</td>
<td>Research Methodology</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Third Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.511</td>
<td>International and Regional Organizations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.512</td>
<td>International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.513</td>
<td>Foreign Policy and Diplomacy of Nepal</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.514</td>
<td>Diplomatic Practices</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.515</td>
<td>State Building and Failure in Developing World</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.516</td>
<td>Politics of Climate Change and Security</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.517</td>
<td>Strategic Studies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fourth Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.518</td>
<td>Foreign Policy of Major and Emerging Powers</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.519</td>
<td>Small States in International Relations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.520</td>
<td>Professional &amp; Diplomatic Communication</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.521</td>
<td>Development Economics</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MIRD.522</td>
<td>Globalization of Regional Integration</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MIRD.523</td>
<td>International Conflict and Cooperation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.524</td>
<td>Politics of International Migration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.525</td>
<td>Comparative Politics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRD.526</td>
<td>Thesis</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Elective papers

**Note:** Out of elective papers, only two papers can be offered in Third and Fourth Semester.
Introduction to the Course

The supranational tendencies displayed by assorted international organizations have posed unusual challenges to the very idea of nation-state itself. These organizations have been playing remarkable role in global affairs, be it in peace keeping, global interdependence, trade, collective security mechanism, human rights norms, conflict prevention among others. The cause behind the upsurge in the numbers of international and regional organization in the contemporary world is that states can better pursue their national interest in reciprocity and interdependence. Throughout the history, from the treaties of Westphalia of 1648 to the League of Nations of the interwar period, and particularly after World War II various forms of agreements and cooperation among sovereign states have expanded dramatically. Taking into consideration all such occurrences, this course aims to impart knowledge about the origin, evolution, objectives structures, activities of different international and regional organizations existing in today’s world.

Also, this course explores different theoretical approaches not only to analyze the traits and surge of international and regional organizations, but also to assess their relevancy by dividing the stories of success and failures.

Objectives

1. To familiarize students about the origin, development, objectives, structures and activities of different international and regional organizations in the contemporary world,
2. To understand similarities and differences, purposes and functions of different international and regional organizations,
3. To explore critically how international and regional organizations are addressing the challenges posed by global forces,
4. To identify factors driving the exponential growth of international and regional arrangement.

Course Content

Unit 1: International Organizations

- Meaning, definition, scope and significance of International Organizations
- Nature, evolution and purposes of International Organizations
- History of International Organizations:
  - Pre-modern International Organizations: From Amphietyanic league to the Thirty years of war
- Modern International Organizations: From Westphalia to the outbreak of First World War
- Between the war period International Organization
- Post war International Organizations
- Cold war period International Organizations
- International Organizations and Globalization

**Required Readings**
Thompson, Alexander and Snidal, Duncan. (1999). *International Organization*. University of Chicago,

**Unit 2:**

- Classification of International Organizations: IGOs and INGOs
- Legal aspects of inter-governmental cooperation
- INGOs in modern world: Meaning, definitions and significance; role of INGOs in Nepal; criticism of the activities of INGOs
- Non-Governmental Organizations: Amnesty International, International Committee of the Red Cross, Inter-Parliamentary Union
- **League of Nations**: Success and Failures
- **United Nations**: Objectives, Purpose, Principles, membership, principal organs, specialized agencies and related organizations; success and failures of UN system; reform and restructuring debates; Nepal in United Nations

**Required Readings**
Boli, John & George Thomas. ( ). *Constructing World Culture, International Non-governmental Organizations since 1875*. Stanford: Stanford University Press,
Unit 3: International Organizations with Specific Purpose (Inside UN system) 8 hours

- International Monetary Fund: Origin and Evolution; Objectives; Membership; Structure; Activities; Nepal and IMF
- World Bank: Origin and Evolution; Objectives; Membership; Structure; Activities; Structural Adjustment Program and the Third World; Nepal and World Bank World Trade Organization: Origin and Evolution; Objectives; Membership; Structure; Principles of WTO; Activities of WTO; Least Developed Countries and WTO; Criticism of WTO; WTO discourse in Nepal: Expectations and Challenges
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): Origin and Evolution; Objectives; Membership; Structure; Activities;

Required Readings
Jorgensen, Knud. (2008). The European Union and International Organizations. UK: Routledge,

Unit 4 12 hours

- International Organizations with Specific Purpose (Outside UN system):
  International Criminal Court
  Permanent Court of Arbitration
  International Criminal Police Organization
  International Telecommunication Satellite Organization
  International Organization for Migration

- International Organizations prioritizing on South-South Cooperation:
  Group of 15(G-15)
  Group of 77(G77)
  Group of 24 (G24)

- International Organizations prioritizing on North-North Cooperation
Group of Seven/Eight (G7/G8)
Group of Twenty (G20)

- **Inter-Continental Organizations on the Basis of Ideology/Purpose**
  
  Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
  Organization of Islamic Conference
  North Atlantic Treaty Organization
  Non-Aligned Movement: Origin and Development; Principles and Objectives; Structure of NAM; Activities of NAM; Relevancy of NAM in multipolar world;
  Nepal and NAM
  Commonwealth of Nations
  ANZUS
  BRICS

**Required Readings**


**Part II: Regional Organizations**

**Unit 5:** 6 hours

- Region and Regionalism
- Regionalism and collective security
- Theorizing Regionalism: Cooperation, Integration, and Governance
- Regionalism Beyond EU-Centrism and Brexit
- Theories of New Regionalism
- The resurgence of geopolitics, populism and nationalism in the age of regionalism

**Required Readings**

Akinyeye, Yomi. (2010. *Nation-States and the Challenges of Regional Integration in West Africa, The Case of Nigeria*. Karthala,


Telo, Mario. (2016). *Regionalism in Hard Times*. Abingdon: Routledge,


**Unit 6: 8 hours**

- **Regional Organizations in Asia Pacific**: Asian Development Bank, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, Association of South East Asian Nations, Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Indian Ocean RIM Association,

- **Regional Organizations in Africa and West Asia**: African Union, African Development Bank, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, Economic Community for West African States, Arab League, Arab Maghreb Union, ARAB Monetary Fund, Gulf Cooperation Council, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries


- **Regional Organizations in Americas**: North American Free Trade Agreement, Organization of American States, Latin American Integration Association, Central
Required Readings
Bernhardt, Rudolf. (2014). “Regional Cooperation”. In Encyclopedia of Public International Law
Lombaerde, Philippe De & Michael Schulz. (Eds.). (2016). The EU and World Regionalism. The International Political Economy of New Regionalism Series,
Wesley, W. (2003). The Regional Organizations of the Asia Pacific. UK: Palgrave,
Course Title: International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) *(Previously called: International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law)*

Course Code: MIRD.512
Total credit hours: 3
Total teaching hours: 48
Semester: Fourth

**Introduction**

The discourse on international human rights law has ever been increasing after it was coined in the Charter of the United Nations Organization (UNO) in 1945. The Charter was drafted in the backdrop of killing of millions of people during the World War II and the drafters of the Charter envisaged of saving the lives of such innocent people from such scourge of war. The concept of rights does not connote the same all the time. Now human rights has more far reaching meaning than what it had been envisaged at the time of drafting of the Charter and even at the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. Protection mechanisms of human rights also have expanded than before. Now the concept of human rights as individual liberty alone is not sufficient. Hence, subjects such as socio-economic justice and protection of civilians when the state governments are not functional have equally been the contents of human rights. Similarly, The IHRL and IHL have evolved from different context. However, both the laws aim at making the human lives better and safer. So, the convergence and divergence between these two laws are equally studied within the purview of human rights.

**Objectives**

1. Impart knowledge on development of human rights through religion, philosophy and politics.
2. Keep abreast of UN System and other system on protection and promotion of human rights;
3. Develop critical insights on human rights protection and national interest; and
4. Appraise the effectiveness of existing mechanism.

**Course Content**

**Unit 1: Introduction to Relevant Branches of Public International Law & Development of International Human Rights Law**

- Branches of Public International Law
- Traces of human rights in different world religions
- Philosophical Foundation of human rights
- Development of human rights till the Establishment of the UNO

**Unit 2: Generations of Human Rights and Its Universality**

- Human Rights: Recognition vs. Granting
- Three Generations of Human Rights
- Universality vs Cultural Relativism
Unit 3: Human Rights in International Instruments 6 Hours

- UN Charter
- International Bill of Rights
- Other International Conventions of Human Rights (Five other Covenants only that Nepal has ratified)
- Vienna Declaration and Program of Action (Adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna on 25 June 1993)

Unit 4: Global and Regional Human Rights Protection Mechanism 6 Hours

- Treaty Based Mechanism: 9 Committees under the 9 Core Human Rights Conventions
- Charter Based: Human Rights Council, Universal Periodic Review, Special Procedures
- Regional Mechanism: Europe; Africa, America, Asia
- Role of INGOs

Unit 5: National Implementation of International Human Rights Commitments 2 Hours

Unit 6: National Human Rights Protection Mechanism 2 Hours

- National Mechanism: Court, Ombudsman and National Institutions
- Role of NGOs

Unit 7: War on Terrorism and Human Rights 4 Hours

- Combating against Terrorism
- State policy and Non/Derogation of rights,
- Non-discrimination, Fair Trail, Prohibition of Torture, refugees and asylum seekers

Unit 8: Recent Development of Human Rights 4 Hours

- Responsibility to Protect (R2P)
- Right to Development
- Nepal’s Recent Trend

Unit 9: Transitional Justice: 2 Hours

- Definitions, Elements of TJ
- Nepal and TJ

Unit 10: Human Rights and Diplomacy 4 Hours

- Human Rights and Diplomacy:
- Human Rights in Nepal’s Foreign Policy
Unit 11: Introduction to International Humanitarian Law  
8 Hours

- Development of IHL and Definition,
- International and non-international armed conflict
- Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols
  Common Article 3
  Prisoners of war (PoW)
- ICRC and Emblems
- Dilemmas of IHL
- IHL and human rights

**Required Readings**


[United Nations Conventions, European Conventions and Treaties, International Humanitarian Law (all can be downloaded from concerned webpage)]

**Suggested Readings**


Course Title: Foreign Policy and Diplomacy of Nepal
Course Code: MIRD.513
Total Credit Hours: 3
Total Teaching Hours: 48
Semester: Third

Introduction

What are Nepal's Foreign Policy priorities? How does Nepal's geo-strategic position influence foreign policy formulation? Is there consensual Culture among the Political parties in determining Nepal's Foreign Policy? If not, what are the domestic challenges in prioritizing Nepal's independent foreign policy and diplomacy? The course aims to answer these questions providing knowledge form the historical era of unification to the recent phase of post conflict recovery.

Course Objectives

1. Familiarize students with the fundamental elements and challenges related to crafting ad conduct of Nepal's foreign policy and diplomacy so that they can pursue a career in international relations as career diplomat.
2. Understand some historical ups and down of Nepal's foreign policy and diplomacy that helps to figure out the major priorities of Nepal's external relation.
3. Sharpen student's analytical skills and oral communication through discussion, simulations and paper presentation.

Course Content

Unit 1: Nepal's Foreign Policy 2 hours
- Meaning, Definition, Scope, Objectives and Goals, Guiding Principles (as mentioned in the constitution and laws / legal documents)

Unit 2: History of Nepalese Foreign Policy and diplomacy 14 hours
- Foreign Policy of Nepal During the Kirati, Lichhavi and Malla Period
- Evolution of Nepal's Diplomatic relation( from Lichhavi period to modern age) Diplomatic structure, Nepal's diplomatic rise in international arena, Principles of Nepalese Diplomacy, Nepalese embassies abroad, basis of establishing diplomatic relations with countries of the world; modes of appointment of diplomats in practice,
Strengths and weaknesses of Nepalese Diplomacy; economic diplomacy. Nepal's economic diplomacy, strength and weakness of Nepalese economic diplomacy, Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Nepal's economic diplomacy; its implementation in practice.

Unit 3: Determinants of Nepal's Foreign Policy 4 hours
- UN charter, Principles of panchasheela, Non-Alignment Movement, International Law and Values of World Peace, Geo-Political Situation, Historical Ties, Socio-Cultural Relations, Economic Factors, Political System and Changes, Psychological and Personal Factors, Regional and Global Factors / Environment.

Unit 4: Nepalese Foreign Policy: Regional and Major Powers 6 hours
- Nepal's relations with regional and global powers India, China, US, EU

Unit 5: Instruments and Institutions of Nepalese Diplomacy 6 hours
- MoFA, Role of Foreign Minister and Foreign Secretary, Diplomatic Missions, Consulates, bilateral friendship organization, IFA, Business Organizations; Promotion of Nepal’s trade with other countries/trade diplomacy
- Academic institutions (CNAS, CEDA, MIRD, Army Staff College, TU)

Unit 6: Economic Diplomacy 4 hours
- Nepal's economic diplomacy, Strength and weakness of Nepalese economic diplomacy, Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Nepal's economic Diplomacy.

Unit 7: Issues and Emerging Ideas on Nepalese Diplomacy 6 hours
- 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship: rhetoric and reality
- Diplomatic initiatives on vital issues- border issues, transit facilities, exploitation of water resources, refugee problems
- Protection of Nepalese Migrants in abroad.
- Nepal as a vibrant bridge between India and China.

Unit 8: Foreign Policy of Nepal's Major Political Parties 6 hours
- CPN UML, NC, UCPN Maoist, Centre Madhesi Parties, their Party documents & Election Manifestoes (regarding foreign policy)

Required Readings


**Suggested Readings**


Dhakal, Tika P. (2005), *Nepal and Germany Dynamic Relations*, Mechi: Sita


Muni, SD (1973) *Foreign Policy of Nepal*, Delhi: National


Pandey Nischal N. (ed) (20065) *Nepal As a Transit State*, Kathmandu: IFA


Sigdel, Bam Dev (2003), *Nepal’s Relations with Japan and India*, Kathmandu: Center for Public Policy Studies

Introduction
Practice theory helps students of diplomacy think more abstractly and systematically about mundane diplomatic practices. Students of diplomacy can help guide practice theory toward empirical diplomatic activities that are often internalized and taken for granted. A dialogue between the two fields will promote a better understanding of diplomacy as undervalued practices.

As the practical dimension of the international relations theory—the significance of practice and the art of diplomacy in a globalised and nuclear world has become more predominant than ever. As an attempt to resolve the challenges at the state, non-state, regional and international level, the art of diplomacy has become the strong tool for facilitating, mitigating and resolving those challenges. The architect of contemporary international political system has also shown that the challenges facing the international community can longer be resolved by military forces. By virtue of its growing importance in the national and internal, and government and non-government sector, the study of diplomatic practices has become the major concern of students across the globe.

Course objectives
1. To acquaint the graduate student with basic principles of diplomatic practices.
2. To provide students practical knowledge of various diplomatic activities, functions and skills, and diplomatic protocols necessary for working in the foreign services
3. To help develop the overall skills of a diplomat necessary for working in the contemporary world of profession diplomacy.

Course Content

Unit 1: Introduction 4 hours
- Conceptual Understanding
- Practices with Case Studies

Unit 2: Terminologies Language, Forms and Means of Diplomatic Communication 2 hours
- Visits of diplomat, Conversation of diplomat, body language of diplomat, Visiting card and souvenir in diplomatic practices.

Unit 3: Functions and skills of a diplomat 8 hours
- Functions: Representation, Negotiation, Reporting and Protection of Interest
- General Skills: agency, advocacy, diplomatic dialogue, reporting and analysis, counsel, stewardship, system and responsibility
- **Spoken Art and Advocacy**: Starting points, diplomatic channels, demarches, intercultural management, mechanism of persuasion, public speaking, press encounters TV interviews
- **Writing skills**: Creative ambiguity and code words, diplomatic reports, speech drafting, diplomatic documents, press releases, Joint Communiqué, MOU,
- Roles and Responsibilities of Ambassador, Charge-de-Affairs, Counselor, etc.

**Unit 4: Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities** 8 hours
- Scope of privilege and immunity
- Privileges and immunities of diplomatic mission
- Privilege and Immunities of Diplomatic Agents
- Families, junior staffs and local nationals
- Diplomatic agents in Third States
- Diplomatic privilege and immunities of a foreign State and Minister
- Special Mission
- Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Privileges

**Unit 5: Diplomatic Reports and Diplomatic Documents** 8 hours
- General rule of diplomatic correspondence
- **Diplomatic reports**: Basic reports, Periodic reports, Special dispatches, Cipher Message, Briefs and Websites Reports and analysts at Headquarter, Problem of reportage, Building institutional memory.
- **Diplomatic Documents**: Personal Note, Correspondence, Official note from third person, Verbal note, Position paper, Memorandum, Non paper, Personal letter, Drafting diplomatic documents

**Unit 6: Diplomatic protocols in international affairs** 2 hours
- Diplomatic corps, order and precedence, rules of diplomatic etiquette, appointments and recalls of members of the diplomatic mission personnel, official diplomatic visits, international summit protocol.

**Unit 7: Diplomatic receptions, parties and attire** 4 hours
- **Receptions**: Type of receptions: Day time receptions and Evening receptions, Preparation of receptions, Clothes for reception, Rely for invitation, seating plan at diplomatic receptions, running of the reception, Reception of Foreign delegations and visits abroad.
- **Parties**: Universal rules of etiquette, choosing guests, forms of invitation, greeting the guests, introduction, honorary seat, sitting the guests, conversation and toast, flowers and gifts.
- **Attire**: Rules of dressing, proper official clothing, proper male clothes, proper female clothes, common mistakes, moral integrity of a diplomat
Unit 8: Diplomatic Maneuver 6 hours

- Diplomatic strategy and tactics, diplomatic Maneuver, diplomatic negotiation, relation between states and the use of diplomats

Unit 9: Diplomatic History and Practices of Nepal 6 hours

- Rana Regime 1846-1950
- Interim Period 1951-1960
- Panchayat Period (1960-1990)
- Post Panchayat(1990-2015)

Required Reading (-s)

Unit 1 -9


Unit 10

Suggested Readings


Introduction
What is state failure? How does state building differ with nation building? Are fragile states dangerous? How can we prevent state failure in developing world? How do nations and states form? What does make them functional? This course aims to answer these questions providing deeper insights on various theories of state building. The course will also critically analyze the role of non-state actors in the state building process and focus on different aspect of statehood.

Course objectives
1. Provide theoretical and practical knowledge of state failure and state building in developing world.
2. Understand institutional mechanism and their functionality in the process of state building.
3. Explore various roles of non-state actors in the process of state building and state failure.

Course Outline
1. Introduction 6 hours
   - Meaning and definition, scope, concepts of state building, state institutions and functionality

2. State building Theories 10 hours
   - Conflict transformation theory
   - Democracy building theory
   - Constitutionalism and rule of law

3. State failure 10 hours
   - Institutional economics and the theory of organizations
   - Decentralization and discretion
   - Rebuilding a failed state and ambiguity of objectives
   - Causes of state failure, Post- Taliban transition in Afghanistan, East Timor

4. State building versus nation building 10 hours
   - Ethnicity, nationality, identity politics, political parties and pressure groups, building bridges between the state and the nationalities, overcoming populism while developing
functional state, role of non-state actors in the state building process: civil society, social media, international donors and NGOs.

5. State Building in Nepal

12 hours

Required Readings

Books


Book Chapters

Evans, Peter B., Dietrich Rueschemeyer, and ThedaSkocpol, eds. 1985. *Bringing the State Back In*. New York: Cambridge University Press [Chapters 5, 6 and 7].


Journal Articles


Course Title: Politics of Climate Change and Security
Course Code: MIRD.516
Total Credit Hours: 3
Total Teaching Hours: 48
Semester: Third

Introduction

Climate change is a complex, contentious, and critical issue. It has been the defining environmental and security issue of the 21st century. The course will reflect on the meaning of security on an increasingly crowded planet, with humanity confronting unprecedented environment and resource challenges and draws a link between security and a new phenomenon called climate change. Traditional definitions and approaches to security fail to capture or explain the complex problems of the 21st century so this course explores the connections between environment, resources, security, and conflict factors that are heavily mediated by social and economic dynamics including poverty and inequality. The central issues of discussion are the likelihood of environmentally related violence in the developing world, the debate on the linking of climate change and security, global environmental change and human security, securitization theory and the environment, environment conservation and conflict resolution. The course pays particular attention to major conflict constellations of climate change, water scarcity, food insecurity, flood and storm disasters, energy insecurity and environmental migration including global warming and development, international environmental conventions and protocols e.g. Kyoto Protocol and Rio-Convention. The course will also critically appreciate the emerging policy debates on the securitization of climate change and institutional initiatives to address environmental challenges, including international negotiations on climate change mitigation and adaptation, global climate governance and low-carbon society.

Learning Objectives

1. To build students’ understanding clear on climate change, global warming and environmental conflict as human security threat.
2. To study and critically appreciate the UN negotiations on climate change; the North-South politics of climate change; climate change and development; and movements for climate justice.
3. To equip students with the knowledge of the political economy of climate change, politics of climate change, resource depletion or environmental change as a prospect and challenge for international cooperation.
4. To analyze the prospects and limitations of policy responses to climate change at the international and national levels.
# Course Contents

**Unit 1: Introduction**
- Global environmental Politics
- Global environmental Issues

**Required Readings**

**Unit 2: Climate Change Politics**
- Natural and anthropogenic understanding of climate change
- Scientific and political debates over global warming and its consequences
- North-South debates on problems caused by climate change

**Required Readings**


**Unit 3: Climate Change as Human Security**
- Traditional understanding of security
- Human security: deepening and widening of security studies

**Required Readings**


**Unit 4: Climate Change, Safety and National Security**
- Environmental, water and food security
- Climate change as emerging security issue
- Climate change as global and national security threat
- Climate change, resource limits and societal conflicts

Required Readings


Unit 5: Governing the Global Environment 8 hours

- History of environmental movements
- Green politics
- Role of environmental NGOs
- International environmental regimes (Ozone, biodiversity, Agenda 21)

Required Readings


Unit 6: Climate Change Negotiations and Future Innovation 8 hours

- Climate change negotiations, convention, protocols and key agreements
- The global energy infrastructure and GHG emission
- Future technologies (carbon sequestration, bio-fuels, hydrogen and geo-engineering)

Required Readings


**Unit 7: Climate Change Politics and Nepal**

- Climate change impacts in Nepal
- Nepal’s negotiation initiatives in international forums
- Nepal’s climate change policy and adaptive strategies

**Required Readings**


**Suggested Readings**


Introduction

National Security and defense preparedness are the key national interests of any country. States apply different strategies for their survival and dominance. Those strategies either military or political are parts of the studies of broader international relations since they are not purely domestic phenomenon. This course as part of MIRD, gives basics of strategic thinking to the students of International Relations and Diplomacy.

Objectives:
1. To introduce students with the basic concept of security studies
2. To acquaint students with the strategic aspects of International Relations.
3. To help participants acquire an understanding of how security threats are defined and addressed.
4. To examine the geopolitical and geo-strategic aspects of strategic thoughts particularly in relations to Nepal

Course Contents

Unit 1: Rethinking Strategic/International Security Studies 6 hours
- What are security/strategic studies?
- Theoretical Approaches to security studies
- Issues/challenges: enduring problems, changing problems and emerging problems

Unit 2: Evolution of Strategic Thoughts 16 hours
- Early Years:
  - Kautilya, Sun-Tzu, Machiavelli
- Period of Nationalism and Industrial Revolution
  - Karl von Clausewitz, Napolean
- Period of Armed Peace (Geopolitics & Security)
  - Alfred Mahan, Helmuth von Moltke, Alfred von Schlieffen
- Age of Total Wars
  - Churchill, Liddell Hart, JFC Fuller
- Communist Strategic Thinkers
  - Karl Marx and Mao
Unit 3: Dynamics of Nuclear Strategy
- Concept of Nuclear Strategy
- Deterrence Theory
- Nuclear Non-proliferation
- Use of Nuclear/Chemical/Radiological and Biological Warfare

Unit 4: Strategic Theory
- Land warfare,
- Naval warfare and Sea power
- Air power
- Irregular warfare
- Terrorism
- Cyber Warfare
- Hybrid Warfare

Unit 5: Intelligence, Counterintelligence, and Covert Action
- Definitions
- Impact of Intelligence operations on international relations

Unit 8: Strategic Thoughts in Nepal
- Prithivi Narayan Shah's Unification Strategy
- Security on Post Unification Nepal
- Contemporary Thinking on Security Issues

Textbooks/References


Bull, Hedley, Strategic Studies and Its Critics, Australian Political Studies Association, 1967.


