Pakistan Journal of Applied Social Sciences
Vol. 13(1), 2022, pp.79-94, ISSN: 2409-0077(Print), ISSN: 2663-8894(Online)

Analysis of Water Conflicts: A Case of South Asian Region

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Abstract

Water is very indispensable for all living beings on earth, although it is in enough amounts the global demand for freshwater has been mounting with time. Nowadays climate changes also affect water availability in the world, therefore it is been a source of conflict in different regions.There are several water-related conflicts in countries like India, Pakistan, China, and different geographical regions and African countries. However, none of these conflicts became major conflicts and the states either applied control measures or entered into a quasi-mutual settlement, thus temporarily resolving the difficulty and avoiding conflicting heavy shock. In this article 3 major conflicts in South Asia Region are discussed. Pakistan-India, India-Bangladesh, and Pakistan-Afghanistan water-related conflicts. The given piece of writing is a document analysis based on previously published research, in which a qualitative method of research is applied. Therefore, to benefit mainly from the available water resources in the region, South Asian countries need to be more open and cooperative with each other, taking care of the interests of small countries; they must give up their historical device and move forward in confidence and understanding; they must not engage in narrow-minded and extremely sensitive nationalism, but aim for development, and they should control water resources through region level mechanism.

Keywords: Water conflicts, Water shortage, Pakistan India water dispute, Pakistan Afghanistan water dispute, India Bangladesh water dispute, Indus Water Treaty.

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تلخیص

بھارت، پاکستان، چین جیسے ممالک اور مختلف جغرافیائی خطوں اور افریقی ممالک میں پانی سے متعلق کئی تنازعات ہیں۔ تاہم، ان تنازعات میں سے کوئی بھی بڑا تنازعہ نہیں بن سکا اور ریاستوں نے یا تو کنٹرول کے اقدامات کو لاگو کیا یا ایک نیم باہمی تصفیہ میں داخل ہوئے، اس طرح مشکل کو عارضی طور پر حل کیا اور متضاد شدید جھٹکے سے بچ گئے۔ اس مضمون میں جنوبی ایشیا کے خطے میں 3 بڑے تنازعات پر بات کی گئی ہے۔ پاکستان بھارت، بھارت بنگلہ دیش اور پاکستان افغانستان پانی سے متعلق تنازعات۔ تحریر کا دیا گیا ٹکڑا پہلے شائع شدہ تحقیقوں پر مبنی ایک دستاویز کا تجزیہ ہے، جس میں تحقیق کا معیاری طریقہ استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ لہذا، خطے میں موجود آبی وسائل سے بنیادی طور پر فائدہ اٹھانے کے لیے، جنوبی ایشیائی ممالک کو چھوٹے ممالک کے مفادات کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ زیادہ کھلے اور تعاون کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ انہیں اپنا تاریخی آلہ ترک کرنا چاہیے اور اعتماد اور سمجھ بوجھ کے ساتھ آگے بڑھنا چاہیے۔ انہیں تنگ نظر اور انتہائی حساس قوم پرستی میں ملوث نہیں ہونا چاہیے، بلکہ ترقی کا مقصد ہونا چاہیے۔ اور انہیں علاقائی سطح کے میکانزم کے ذریعے آبی وسائل کو کنٹرول کرنا چاہیے

کلیدی الفاظ: پانی کے تنازعات، پانی کی قلت، پاکستان بھارت آبی تنازعہ، پاکستان افغانستان آبی تنازعہ، بھارت بنگلہ دیش آبی تنازعہ، سندھ آبی معاہدہ.

Introduction

Water has been a cause of conflict since early times (Joy &Paranjape, 2007). The South Asian region is facing a water shortage right now and in near future, it may become worse, just because of the growth of population growth, mechanization, negligencefrom the management side,and lack of cooperation among the major players. The region has important international river networks, including the Indus River, the Ganges River, and thus the Brahmaputra River. South Asia's water report is large (Uprety& Salman, 2011). The regional states have also initiated cooperative initiatives for water resource management and development, but there are serious problems and conflicts. Thanks to its central location in the region and shared borders with most of the SAARC countries, India is at the center of water-related conflicts in the region. It deals with the waters and conflicts with Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan.(Bandyopadhyay, 2007) India's unilateral behavior, irregular power relations among states, lack of framework agreements, nationalist views among small states, and lack of regional mechanisms for naval sharing are among major causes of water-related conflicts in South Asia.

Water conflicts inside and among countries are common everywhere in the world, as we all know that water has become of public boom and improvement needs (Verghese, 1997). Four international locations in South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan) cover 3.26% of the globe's location and are domestic to approximately 21% of the sector populace. But, they own the best 6.8% of the world’s water resources. Among the 4 countries, simply Pakistan could have a shortage of 102 BCM through 2025. This does now no longer suggest that special countries could have lavish water for their critical and non-extreme services. (Sahni, 2006)

We need water for drinking, for cooking, for laundry, for food, for industry, for energy, for transportation, for ceremonies, for pleasure, and life. And it's not just our life who need it; all life depends on water to survive. Water is life. Since the morning of solar civilization, human settlements have been established along waterways. Most of the very old civilizations develop along with the most important river areas like the Nile, Tigris, Mekong, Indus, Euphrates, Huang Ho, Ganges, Danube, etc. Even today, while humans have developed enough knowledge to manage water, 40% of the world's population still live in 263 international river pools with an area of 45.3 of which we occupy the entire land surface of the country. Represent around 60% of the world's river traffic. Water resources are sustainable but limited (Siddiqi&Tahir-Kheli 2004).

The hydrodiplomacy between the South Asian countries has progressed in stages over the years. Although there were numerous notable ups and downs, a number of agreements and treaties made in this regards to sort out the lasting issues, and even some ‘rough patches' of economic blockades throughout the time, the history witnesses. However, during the course of last century, the events of collaboration much outweighed those of hostility. (Rai. et al 2017)

Literature review

Over the past 50 years, there have been 37 sensitive domestic water disputes (involving violence). These disputes were also causing some serious political and economic hurdles in peaceful growth of the region. The world is rapidly urbanizing, with significant socioeconomic and environmental consequences (Roth, et al., 2019). Water-related conflicts are increasing at all levels (Khalid, 2010). Investment in the water industry is growing at an amazing rate across the planet. When billionaire Ted Turner bought 800,000 hectares of frozen land in Patagonia, USA, it was clear to everyone that it was not just about protecting natural life and nature reserves. The water industry currently generates $450 billion in returns from the oil and electricity sector alone. The US stock market reported 35 laws for the water industry compared to 29 for oil and gas stocks.

South Asia is home to a fifth of the planet's population and is expected to contain a quarter of the planet's population by 2025. In the region almost 40% of the world's poorest people are living and nearly half of this population is illiterate. Since the countries are mainly agricultural, so the need for water is the indication that these countries are mainly agricultural (Noshab&Mushtaq, 2001). Agriculture is largely dependent on irrigation systems supported by several systems. The largest river in the world, without exception, takes its source in the cold regions of the Tibetan plateau; China, therefore, controls the waters of South and Southeast Asia. Many modern thinkers believe that water will be one of the main causes of future wars. Although water-related conflicts alone will not cause domestic

conflicts in the short term, they will increase the already existing pressure between and within countries and become the main reason for war for a long time.

In South Asia, except for Pakistan, no nation has sufficient new water resourseavailable right now. It is assessed that by 2025, all South Asian nations will have just sufficient water for their extended requirements, except for Bangladesh, which has a limit of 1133 billion cubic meters of new water yearly, and Pakistan, which has the limit, capacity to get by with water lack (Baqai, 2005).

Water Conflict between India and Bangladesh

India and Bangladesh have fought over the river right after India's independence. To divert the river, India has decided to construct the Farakka barrage because India tended to perceive it as basically an Indian river. It is a source of water for addressing water demands in various sections of the country from the West to the South. It also overlooked the loss in water supply caused by the diminished flow. (Malhotra, 2010) This was reflected by Bangladesh's failure to understand the requirements of the upstream population.Similarly,India chose to build the Farakka barrage and took the initiative on the Ganges side shortly after independence. It put the fifty-four rivers that start in India and flow into Bangladesh at risk. Because India can now disrupt, divert and control the rivers with this barrage.(Kawse&Samad, 2016)

In the early 1970s, the India-Bangladesh conflict over the Ganges and Teesa water sharing are remarkable. Bangladesh shares about 54 rivers with India with no control over the withdrawal and changing flow of water. India also constructed dams on some of these rivers without any agreement with Bangladesh and also blocked the flow of some rivers to Bangladesh. In 1975, the Southwest part of Bangladesh was seriously affected when India built Farakka Barrage. India only signed the water sharing treaty on the Ganges River out of 54 Transboundary rivers and later did not guarantee this agreement. Bangladesh has a great challenge over meeting the demands of a growing population. (Islam, 2019) Lack of water resources also leadsto many regional conflicts and uncertainties to the state. Bangladesh relies on India for its water because it is a smaller country. This is the fact that Bangladesh's military and economy are smaller than India's therefore it has little influence on India's water-sharing and management decisions. As a result, it occasionally experiences flooding and water shortages. And because of the hydroelectric projects that India has built on the disputed river, it sometimes has an impact on their fish output.(Nazrul, 2010)

Farrakka Barrage, which is being built along the Ganges in India, has exacerbated the dry season and raised the risk of flooding in Bangladesh. The two countries have participated in several stages of negotiations but have rarely agreed

on a strategy to enhance the Ganges to fulfill both states specifically in light of changing climate circumstances. (Bhaduri, 2008)

Since the early stages of independence in 1947, Pakistan tried to gain the attention of India in 1951 for the dispute of Ganga River. There were certain stages of trying to find a solution to this issue till Bangladesh's existence, Pakistan even proposed UN assistance in the matter, but India disapproved and tried to manage the issue by meeting at several stages. (Khalid, 2010) After Bangladesh's establishment, there was hope that settlement will take place, but conflicts at different stages made the settlement difficult. When Sheikh Mujeeb-Ur-Rehman was in power Bangladesh realized its dependence on water in India as India controlled 54 rivers. However, this stage of mutual understanding couldn't last long as the change of power in 1975 in Bangladesh made the differences between the two countries. The new leader highlighted that Bangladesh must become a self-sufficient and secure geostrategic interest and so raised the issue of water dispute as well.

Both states have a long history of being good neighbors, but water-sharing difficulties have put them at odds. The war started on the Gange River, where India constructed the Farrakka dam. The Ganges battle was eventually resolved, but the antagonism continued. In recent decades, it has instead sparked tensions on the Teesta River.

It is also explained that the problem-causing barrage is being referred to as "Death Barrage", "The Ganges Water Dispute" and "Disputed Farrakka Barrage" (Hassan, 2019) for Bangladesh's southwest area, since in actuality, India built the barrage for its benefit, ignoring the project's impact on Bangladesh and its neighbors. This is what is known as monopolistic behavior.

It has also beenidentifiedthat, how the lack of trust has played a role in destabilizing the water issue between two countries? The issue dates back to when British rule was coming to an end and both countries got independence. Some areas that consisted of water flowing points were awarded to India knowingly that they were Muslim majority region and that it would create tensions between the neighbors in the future. When Bangladesh came into existence there was hope that the issue will be resolved with proper arrangements, but what followed was a temporary set of agreements. In 1996 when there was a change of power in Bangladesh things started to change for better as the treaty of sharing the Ganga River was signed. Currently, the issues lack focus and could again create tension between the states. India is currently facing issues of fulfilling the sufficient water needs of Bihar and West Bengal. (Jain 2020) The Farakka project created a misbalance as it started an ecological problem and the population outburst made it even more challenging for the states.

It is also illustrated that the recent events between the two countries which is labeled ‘Golden Era’ should be utilized in settling the old dispute of Teesta River which dates back to 1947 and further talks began to settle the issue of Bangladesh’s independence in 1971. There have been limited negotiations amongst the countries since the agreement of the Ganga water treaty in 1996. In 1972 there was an agreement between India-Bangladesh joint water commissions that India would receive 39 percent of TeestaRiver’s water whereas Bangladesh would have access to 36percent of its waters. (Roy, 2014)With time India has always tried to ignore the issue of Teestawater of making the arrangement of sharing the river evident which is sometimes enraged Bangladesh.

Water Conflict between Pakistan and India

The sub-continent was separated in August 1947. The Indus Basin irrigated 37 million acres of ground altered into visualizing as a combined gadget, taking into consideration one of a maximum full-size as well as pretty advancedstructures of irrigation of the world. It changed intoalienationamong Pakistan and India. This ended in the introduction of worldwide water argument in April 1948, even as India reduces the drift of water in the tubes that irritated the India Pakistan boundary the governments of Pakistan and India were desirous of achieving the maximum usage of water of the Indus System of the river, subsequently resolute to closeawater treaty in 1960. (Khan,1990)

The history reveals that the origin of the water dispute between India and Pakistan can be found in the ethical and bloody situation in which they both appeared on the world stage in February 1947. The border of India was divided into Punjab, England, India, and Pakistan. At the time of the subcontinent division, India gained control of Punjab (Pakistan) in western Punjab (Pakistan) and two rivers headwork 2 providing irrigation in. The only land route to the Kingdom of Kashmir on Indian Territory via a road with Madhopurheadwork. (Mirza, 2016)Five tributaries (Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, and Beas) have been filed.

The water issue between Pakistan and India is described as a major issue in the region. Pakistan is one of 15 countries that rely on outside sources for more than 75 percent of their water. The Pakistan-India water dispute dates back to 1948 when India controlled barrages in eastern Punjab and prohibited canal water from flowing into Pakistan's Punjab province. Punjab, Pakistan's crop production was severely harmed, resulting in a major diplomatic spat between the two countries. (Qadir, 2008) After ten years of talks, the Indus Valley Water Resources Treaty (IWT) was ultimately signed on September 19, 1960, in collaboration with the World Bank.

It is said that the water Dispute between India and Pakistan is an important issue related to “human rights to access water.” If India builds a dam on a river in Pakistan, the water supply in the western river will likely decrease. Affects 'Water Access' in those who consume it regularly.Punjab province. Additionally, blockade of the Indus River and other streams in India would potentially result in water shortages in Pakistan, depriving the many people who depend on access to this stream water for drinking water, agriculture, and household needs.(Waseem 2017)

The Indus Water Treaty (IWT) survived amid wars and border clashes. However, Pakistan is currently concerned about the Indian projects on western rivers, which would allow India to either limit or else free the saved water, and make overflow in Pakistan. As a result, Pakistan's objections are about water and security, but India's perspective differs from Pakistan's. (Iqbal, 2010) Furthermore, a recent tension towards implementation of the IWT has led numerous observers to think of water division shall become heated energetic into the relationship between 2 nuclear-fortified enemy places.

According to the World Bank treaty of 1960, India and Jhelum will use Beas, Sutlej, and Ravi, and Pakistan will use Chenab and Indus. In 1990, India, along with the Chenab River, built a hydroelectric power station in the Doda district, and this river was assigned to Pakistan to use its resources. (Meo et al, 2018) Since then, various political, religious and government officials have seen that India wants to control the water in these rivers. This is a violation of the India-Pakistan Agreement by the World Bank, which is a signal that poses a threat to the Pakistani economy. From various canals, this will affect Pakistan, the capital will reduce water, and agricultural water will use. In addition, India also released excess water to Pakistan during the flood, which also caused tension (Lawteacher, 2018)

Over the years, the IWT has demonstrated its ability to withstand ebbs and flows in the bilateral relationship. Revocation of the accord could jeopardize regional security. The Indus water system, which begins in China and goes via India and Pakistan, might spark a three-party crisis, posing a greater risk of large-scale war. (Fazil, 2017)

The IWT has shown to be an exceptional example of collaboration among Pakistan and India above the last five decades, and it comes into view to slender the worst impulses of each nation in the direction of every other, and possibly therein lies its best strength. However, because of the developing water shortage on each facet of the border, the IWT is coming beneath accelerated strain. Increasing Pakistani desires and the persevering with constructing of hydropower dams via way of means of India at the western rivers may also, in addition, threaten the Treaty, which has no existing strategy. (Salik, 2015) Watertrouble is

a middle issue among these nations because, firstly, it's far associatedwith the disputed Jammu and Kashmir trouble, and secondly, Pakistan is depending on a single river basin, that its wealth, farming, and electrical energy dependon.

The dam projects are a source of great concern for Pakistan. Its main concern is that India's intentions are unknown, and the water would be utilized for purposes other than electricity generation compared to the reasons for damming vital rivers in 1948. If these projects are allowed, India may be able to control the flow of these rivers or use the dams to flood vital Pakistani land inoffensive manner. It also promotes Pakistan's sense of vulnerability against its powerful neighbor. (Brennan, 2008)

The water availability per capita in India has decreased by around 60% in the last 50 years. Pakistan approaching 1,000 cubic meters per person per year water limit. Rivalry over river resources becomes a cause of enmity between them. With the growing importance of river resources, the risk of violent interstate conflict is likely to rise. Their inability to handle river concerns will hinder their ability to use water resources efficiently. The result of the long-running conflict over the Baglihar project (Wirsing&Jasparro, 2006)has far-reaching consequences not only for future management of increasingly crucial interstate river concerns between India and Pakistan but also for the entire South Asian area.

Both the countries have been fighting for control of the Siachen glacier for more than a quarter-century. If both decide to turn this argument subject into a Peace Park, it might be an ideal way out a plan for Pakistan and India both the armed forces and restricted society, since it will boost eco-tourism in the region. (Swain,2009)India and Pakistan can natty downward their conviction gap by building a Peace Park in Siachen and configuring basin-based stream society on River Indus. This will assist them in resolving their other long-standing bilateral disputes.

The debate over water between Pakistan and India has been going on for decades. Currently, the conflict is centered on the construction of a hydroelectric power plant on the Kishanganga River, a tributary of the Indus River. India is defending the right to build dams, but Pakistan is raising some issues with the project. Pakistan explains that India plans to divert the flow of the river, which must be harmful to the Pakistanis who depend on it. Authorities in Pakistan are explaining that the river capacity will decrease by more than 30% during the winter as a result. When this happens, Pakistanis hurt their plans to build their dams. However, disputes are sought to be resolved by judgment, as the parties expect that this mechanism will work. (Holslag, 2011)The research recognizes India's multiple inequitable water-sharing arrangements among Pakistan. The Water matter will become more important as compared to the Kashmir conflict.

Solving the Kashmir problem would guide the resolution of the water problems.(Khan, 2020)

The meaning of territory is completely unstable in Kashmir. For example, in the case of Pakistan, the requirement for the territory of Kashmir is not only based on cultural and religious reasons but also based on hydrography, in which "water rights grant the right to control the territory" rather than another way. In the case of Punjab, Haines showed the relationship between the river flow, boundary space, and territory. (Haines, 2018)On the one hand, the change of the flow direction of the river and the seasonality of the river islands undermined the stability of the fixed concept. Territory and stability.

India employs three types of power to safeguard itsrights of water reources, according to the document. India is more than just a rising economy attempting to invest and capture resources to deal with future energy booms. India employs a resource collecting technique based on structural energy by closing the huge army in Kashmir, according to the following explanation. The initiative will be held in India for contentious countries, with funding provided primarily by the World Bank, and will demonstrate Indian economic energy in the area. Due to its central role in the international world and the flaws in international water law, India wields more political influence to instigate water-related conflicts.(Khawaja, 2016)

It also believes that if the water issue is brought before the International Court of Justice (because Pakistan has already invoked this option), Pakistan's rights may be protected, but the court's judgment is not enough to keep the peace and proper food for the people of the Indus Valley. (Ali, 2015)Therefore, after discussing water resources management problems with leaders and engineers from India and Pakistan, it is considered that the TVA water resource management system could help develop the rivers of the Indus basin and benefit countries.

Water Conflict between Pakistan and Afghanistan

Since the time of Pakistan’s independence, Afghanistan has always had unfriendly relations with its neighbors, which has always caused them to be distant. (Khan, 2014) Although Afghanistan and Pakistan share at least nine rivers, no agreement on joint administration of these waterways has ever been inked. The Kabul River is one of the most important rivers in the world. It eventually joins the Indus and is also a potential hydroelectric source for both countries. In Afghanistan, the Kabul River Basin is home to more than 7 million people or 23% of the country's population. (Atef et al, 2019)

The Kabul River is essential for both countries as both countries rely heavily on agriculture, but since there has never been a proper agreement of both

the countries on this particular issue, it even expands the gap between Afghanistan and Pakistan. (Panikkar et al, 2019) Afghanistan has control over the upper riparian, so it gives them an upper hand and if they build dams on the Kabul River, it would make the water issue even more complex and will open the doors of conflict between Afghanistan and Pakistan. (Khan &Pervaz, 2014) The settlement with a proper treaty seems the only reliable option for both countries. Pakistan needs to establish water reservoirs to manage the water resources before Afghanistan establishes the dams on the Kabul River.

Aside from classic security threats, Pakistan and Afghanistan are confronted with a serious non-traditional security danger, namely the issue of shared waters with no regulatory mechanism in place. Despite previous international efforts, both governments have been unable to achieve an agreement over the shared waterways. They are currently pursuing a unilateral water strategy. Joint water projects between Afghanistan and India exacerbate the situation, as Pakistan already has problems with India due to an increase in the number of Indian projects on western rivers. (Malik, 2019) Though water is vital for Afghanistan's agriculture-based economy to recover, the projects on the Kabul River might have major consequences on downstream irrigation and enterprises, the environment, and diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Since, back in 2013, there were possibilities of utilizing the relations and resolving the differences on Kabul River that has always been one of the points that have kept the neighbors distant. Back in 2003-2005, there was a chance of settling the issue and signing the Kabul Basin Treaty, but due to lack of information on the status of Kabul Basin and lack of communication between the two countries, there was no further development. (Basin, 2010) Afghanistan has always found it difficult to be reliant on their neighbors when it comes to settling the issue of water disputes and since there are other differences, Afghanistan is reluctant to establish mutual understanding with Pakistan and meet at a stage where Kabul Basin Treaty can be signed and would benefit both the countries. (Kakakhel, 2017) Moreover, Afghanistan plans to build dams on the Kabul River that would increase their water flow and decrease the water flow of Pakistan.

Transboundarywater administration is an intricate cycle with numerous ways, an abundance of global laws and standards. To take on anyway, ecological, social, financial, and hydro political conditions ought to be reflected upon for shared security and asset incorporation. (Shah and Nafees, 2020) There is the provincial legacy of water the executives in Pakistan and Afghanistan. It being obsolete needs long haul property. It ought not to cause public brutality, however, it is defenseless to bury and intrastate strains. (Salman, 2018) Water history between the two nations mirrors that while they have dealt with their common stream frameworks with next to no composed arrangement or any sort of understanding, financial sufferings can't support this procedure.

The Kunar River is a feeder that streams in the eastern piece of Afghanistan and the northwestern piece of Pakistan. (Hayat and Elci, 2017) Its dubious measure of water streams into Pakistan with no arrangement or settlement, which straightforwardly impacts business in the bowl in numerous ways, particularly the eastern areas. That is why Afghanistan needs to controltransboundary waters and its question with the adjoining nations. Nonetheless, the administration of Afghanistan has started a few endeavors to build a few dams along the Kabul River for water control, which might cause concerns downstream.

Findings and Conclusion

South Asia is gradually moving towards water deficiency, animated by populace development, industrialization, botch, and trouble. South Asia seems, by all accounts, to be confronting a water emergency that is at first not brought about by water lack but by clashes between state-run administrations. South Asian nations have dispatched helpful drives for water asset the board and improvement, however, there are no kidding issues and clashes around here. The biggest waterway on the planet, regardless, takes its source in the cold locales of the Tibetan level; China thusly controls the waters of South and Southeast Asia.

India decided to assemble the Farakkah torrent and stepped up to the plate on the Ganges side not long after autonomy. The interruption of normal water streams in Bangladesh's waterways altogether affects cultivating inside the nation, affected fisheries which are hurtful for their financial development, and have put wellbeing and prosperity of Bangladeshi occupants. Bangladesh and India share the waters of 54 streams Bangladesh.This is the fact that Bangladesh's military and economy are smaller than India's therefore it has little influence on India's water-sharing and management decisions. As a result, it occasionally experiences flooding and water shortages. In the early 1970s, the India-Bangladesh conflict over the Ganges and Teesta water sharing are remarkable.

The water dispute with Pakistan and India, as well as current events in 2011. Pakistan's protests to India's Kishanganga Hydroelectricity Project, the Supreme Court's verdict, the response of India, credibility efforts, and media involvement were all debated. The IWT has demonstrated its ability to withstand ebbs and flows in the bilateral relationship. Currently, the conflict is centered on the hydroelectric power facility is being built on the Kishanganga River.

The world has witnessed that one major issue that could cause the rift between the neighbors; Afghanistan and Pakistan might occur because of no evident treaty that could settle the issue of the Kabul River. Afghanistan is currently planning to build hydro-power systems on the Kabul River so it can obtain more rights and that would minimize the access of water flowing from the

river to Pakistan. If this remains the case and Afghanistan further moves to establish the dams then the relations between the two countries will become even more hostile. The only way that could make the situation clear between the neighbors is that a treaty is signed, that could ensure the legal rights of joint basins. Afghanistan is the middle riparian of the Kabul River, whereas Pakistan has the right of upper and lower riparian. The pattern can spark the conflict between Afghanistan and Pakistan if Afghanistan moves ahead to build the hydropower system.

River Kabul is an international Trans-border river that serves the most populated areas of both countries Pakistan and Afghanistan. To secure the water rights and keep away from any conflict and threats in the future it would be best if a treaty is signed between both countries. This work examines that various doctrines are working for water arrangement practices in the search for rules to assist with settling water conflicts between countries. The two principles are noticeable and adequate in the goal of most Trans-limit water conflicts i.e earlier appointment and riparian rights. As Kabul River is being used for the last such countless centuries, subsequently the circumstance will be like an earlier assignment. But maybe, Pakistan can likewise go under the idea of riparian rights.

Recommandations

1. Bringing together the professionals, experts, laywers and the government machineries can resolve the water conflicts between the regional countries.
2. Water sharing mechanism should be altered depending upon the will of conflicting parties in oeder to fin a peaceful resoluaion of this conflict.
3. There always be some dialogues, models of cooperations and confict management mechanisms between the opposite parties inorder to resolve the issues through multiple sources.

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