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# RIVER WATER

## Cooperation and Conflict

Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irrawaddy  
Salween, Yangtze, and Mekong

### Next Issue

**India and East-West Economic Corridor:  
Economic and Developmental Projects and Prospects**

# Sharing Rivers: A Means of Co-Operation and Conflict among Nation-States at Global Level

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*Nation-states emerged during the nineteenth and twentieth century and is still emerging which is very recent to trace the importance of Rivers. Without river there were no civilisations that develop into nation-states. What binds together in the shape of civilisations was through river and develop into nation-states. Mention may be made of Mesopotamian civilisation begin in the rivers between Euphrates and Tigris; Chinese Civilisation along the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers; Egyptian civilisation in the Nile River; Indus Valley Civilisation in the Indus River Valley. The territorial landscape of the developed political, social, economic and cultural growth keeps changing. However, availability of Rivers is still the main resource to bring development and prosperity of each and every nation-state. That led to co-operation among nation states in sharing rivers as well as the reason for conflicts. This paper will explore on the Global emergent issues of conflict by Share Rivers of recent past. Throws light on the chain of bonding or co-operation among nation-states.*

## Introduction:

The availability of water is not the same in different parts of the world. Despite its importance for clean drinking water as well as for Industrial and agriculture purpose. Development cannot be possible without the accessibility of water. Some countries received adequate resources of water and some face serious water resource shortage that had retarded the growth of the nation states. It also held a great impact on the health of the population and the economy. The demand of water arises with the increase of population while focusing on economic prosperity. The universal necessity of water across nation led Share Rivers across nation-states boundaries. Many nation states depends waters outside of their boundaries. It is due to the shared water across borders sometimes arise disagreement among nation states. Share water resources are thus an instrument for co-operation and also for a disputed water war. Mostly those up streams and their relationship with down streams on their share River create an increase risk of experiencing conflict or any kind of co-operation.<sup>1</sup>

For instance, when the up streams states or regions constructed Dams for the sake of preservation or for their further developmental purpose or for future use. As well, when the water is use for excessive irrigation purposes. There is high chance to pollute the water. It can also reduce the flow of the water for down-streams states.<sup>2</sup> This kind of conflict is most common in most of the so called water conflict. Until recent this kinds of issue is the major concern of many nation states. For instance, BBC's Africa's correspondent, Alastair Leithead writes that, 'A new dam on the Nile could trigger a war over water unless Ethiopia can agree a deal with Egypt and Sudan'.<sup>3</sup>

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Throughout history we come to learn that, Egypt was the 'gift of the Nile'. People use to worship as God. From here, we can sense how much importance and valuable is for them for the Egyptian. The Nile River has a handsome series of record on water dispute since time immemorial. At present it still develops another level of disagreement over water because of share basin. Nile is one of the world longest river and the life giver for many of the Middle-East nation states. Middle East turns its shift into the battle of geopolitics. That plays between the Ethiopia and the Egypt over construction of dam. The dispute continues and is still yet to solve.<sup>4</sup>

South Asia and East Asia does experiences a series of conflicts due to the flow of grand great rivers. The original foundation of water conflict in South Asia can be well understood from the geo-politics centric points of view and trans-boundary nature conflict due to their share basins. India and Pakistan share the Indus basin; India and Bangladesh share the Ganga Brahmaputra-Meghna basin. That led to trans-boundary River conflicts.<sup>5</sup> China and India being dated for long and is still ongoing for the cause of potential border conflict as well as river dispute. The disputes were over the sharing River Brahmaputra which remains an eternal conflict for the two countries.<sup>6</sup> Brahmaputra Rivers originated in Tibet and flows into India and then Bangladesh until it meet at the Bay of Bengal. Despite their earlier agreement on sharing the data, China failed to share their data to India during 2017 while Bangladesh received water level and discharge level data of the Brahmaputra from China. There arouse an uncertainty and distrust over continuation of sharing of data between China and India.<sup>7</sup> In 2008 another developmental dispute developed between China and Tibet. Consequently, China instigates a political onslaught in Tibet. The importance of Tibetan plateau is quiet transparent from the rivers context. It is considered as a home for enormous reserves of glaciated water, it is the important sources of original place for the 10 longest rivers of Asia, including the Yellow, Yangtze, Mekong, Brahmaputra, Salween, and Indus.<sup>8</sup>

Almost all nations' states in the International system share at least one river or more.<sup>9</sup> The Share Rivers culminated the growing emergence of conflict across the globe. However, the world witnessed stages of negotiations on waters and turn in to signing Water Treaties. Approximately 3500 water related treaties were negotiated for the past 1000 years, with 145 treaties recorded signed treaties of the 20<sup>th</sup> century alone.<sup>10</sup>

Despite signing various water Peace Treaties in the past centuries water conflict is still one of the emergent issues over the globe at present.

### **Understanding River/water conflict of the 21<sup>st</sup> century:**

Rivers conflicts are complex phenomena.<sup>11</sup> One universal approach to understand conflict may be coined from Neo Malthusian context that, *'Countries with rapidly growing populations will experience degradation and scarcity of natural resources such as cropland, fresh water, forests and fisheries increasing the risk of violent conflict over scarce resources'*.<sup>12</sup>

#### **A. Population growth, environmental degradation and water conflict:**

Milline also sees on, how population growth and migration in Tanzania's Pangani River basin which is one of the drainage basins of the country have culminated the growth of water conflict. Population growth increase mostly in the upland areas which cost conflict on natural water resources according to the needs when not met. There is an intense situation that many villages were discouraged to use the water due to Government water Rights policy that was passed when population was very less. While there still exists the water rights and the growth of population that cause conflicts.<sup>13</sup> Due to the problems faced by many states International Organisation also keep guarding to solve the issue. The UN World Water Development Report 2020 also emphasizes to addresses in the context of promoting better water management system.<sup>14</sup>

Growth of population had adverse impact on the environment due to an increase demand for their survival and progressive motive. Various sources including water sources can be polluted when

use excessively. Therefore environmental degradation do contributed directly or indirectly water stress in an around the globe. It can be summed up in a simple sentence that population growth and environmental degradation goes hand in hand.

In Africa most of the conflicts are resource based conflicts. Lake Chad Basin stand at the cross borders of Nigeria, Chad, Niger and Cameroon. For the four states this basin accommodate their livelihood survival and economic needs for a vast number of populations. Gradually after few decades environmental degradation had impact on the dependent population due to diminishing the size of the water. Started conflicts among the different occupations of fishermen, farmers and even among the state security agents and culminated in the form of ethnic and state conflicts.<sup>17</sup> Security provides the protection of any kinds of threats that can harm one state or nation's identity and rights. It is the power to maintain the integrity and needs of one nation's state. In relation to this Miriam explores on the linkages of environmental and security conditions in a water conflict setting.<sup>18</sup> Recommendation put forward is to focus more on the component parts. Focus on the linkages of chain that form the conflict. To approach from the deep root complexity and being aware of the external environmental factors with the state relation. As the state response towards environmental degradation is the sole managing mechanism in times of conflict or cause of conflict between nation states.<sup>17</sup>

Population growth and environmental degradation alone cannot justify the factors responsible for increasing water conflict though it is one of the base reasons of conflict. Than what is attributing the culmination of diverse water war since time immemorial. What are the varied aspects of approach to understand water conflict?

There is no lack in literatures on Rivers conflict. From ancient times to present there are varied literatures published annually from different parts of the globe. The problem is with classifying and identifying the types of approach and broadening the issues from different perspectives. Among the varied approach trans-boundary approach is one of the universal loom in the study of River conflict.<sup>18</sup> Various other approaches had also been made to contextualise the study of river/water conflict in a regional, International and states level. An approach has also been made in the context of share basin. Wide ranging discussion were made on trans-boundary conflicts; Geo-political centre, water politics; water as a source of power; Hydro power politics.

Conflicts have its roots on nature of water itself because of sharing in common. It is the way how used in multiple places cause disagreement or the cause of greed. While greed may also be the cause of conflict, another reason was lack of democratic framework that led bi-lateral treaties surrounded by controversy.<sup>19</sup>

### **B. Trans-boundary River conflict:**

Trans-boundary River basins shared by more or five countries are: Danube, Congo, Niger, Nile, Rhine, Zambezi, Amazon, Lake Chad, Tarim, Volta, Aral Sea, Ganges/ Brahmaputra/Meghna, Jordan, Mekong, Tigris-Euphrates, Kura-Araks, Neman, Vistula/Wista, La plata.<sup>20</sup>

The Nile River is a trans-boundary river shared by more than five countries. Nile River had a great impact on the politics of North African region. Regional tensions arise when the monopoly over water resources threatened. Due to the increase co-operation between up streams nations and growing developmental project by building Dams and irrigation networks. It was their part to protect themselves to receive no less share of the Nile water. Consequences and uncertainty face by the Nile River in the name of development and progress.<sup>21</sup> Population growth, awareness and water demand challenge the right over water ultimately for the whole countries that share the Basins. With the increase of unilateral water projects regional disputes increase frequently over the Nile River.<sup>22</sup> One of the major dispute and longest dispute to be yet unsolved till date is over Nile River. That played among the Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt. The dispute originated from the building of the Grand Renaissance Dam on the Nile River by Ethiopia for the purpose of development. It was a serious

concern for Egypt on their part because for Egypt the flow of water had a great impact for the nation. The main worry was the monopoly of Ethiopia that might not decrease in the flow of water towards Egypt. On the other side Sudan worry the same for the fear of hampering their own Dam. Consequently they proposed joint management but were suspicious of each other.<sup>23</sup> Their ongoing disputes are highlighted in various news channels. According to Asia time's reports, China finance GERD<sup>24</sup> creates tensions and rivalries for down streams range. Growing challenge between Ethiopia and Egypt and possibility for border war between Ethiopia and its neighbour Sudan generated a tense situation.<sup>25</sup> The building of GERD has also caused disunity among the African nations which is really a great challenge strengthening for future to build unity. The construction of Dam which was initiated in 2011 was thus remains the major dispute till date.<sup>26</sup>

On the other part of the world, the great Rivers of Ganges-Brahmaputra and Meghna trans-boundary rivers basins were the live giver of more than 750 millions South Asians.<sup>27</sup> The Ganges and Brahmaputra are regarded as one of the world's largest rives by discharge. Originating from the Himalayas along with the Meghna together formed Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna and meets at the Bay of Bengal.<sup>28</sup> The trans-boundary basins are shared by Bhutan, Nepal, India, China and Bangladesh. A large quantity of water from the basin is used for agricultural purposes as majority of them dependent on agriculture. The Gradual growth and demand of water for the use of Industrial and agriculture change the course of effects for down streams countries water dependent from the flow from up streams. Moreover diversion of water at Farraka Barrage<sup>29</sup> affected the down streams with receiving less quantity of water. The availability of water reduced especially during the dry seasons and increase during the rainy seasons which had adverse negative impact imbalance ecosystem services and health. In addition, the growth of urbanisations in the Ganga/Brahmaputra/Meghna basin demand increasing quantity of water that led to uncontrolled managing the urbanism growth due to poor infrastructure and poor management.<sup>30</sup> Bangladesh territory most part falls within the plain tracts of Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna basin. It is one of the least riparian states of the entire Gange-Brahmanputra-Meghna basin. So their dependency is mainly concentrated from the upper riparian states. There always arouse challenges due to water scarcity and flood and became the major concern. The possibility of disputes was the bread of the day about her rights and for their future use in all the time and seasons.<sup>31</sup>

Due to the diversion of river at Barrage Bangladesh received inadequate quantity of water and affected the south-west part of Bangladesh. Of the most disputes appears in sharing the Ganges that had strained the relationship between India and Bangladesh. Not only that, disputes for sharing Ganges-Brahmaputra had its deep rooted since the birth of Bangladesh. Tension arises with the building of Tipaimukh Dam on the trans-boundary Barak River. Insecurities were felt by the neighbouring places. It feels them like awaited what consequences will happen when natural disaster hit. The intensity was the fear for execution any projects by India can hamper the downstream Meghna River that can cost small size of river flow. The other concern was that, it may transform into desert and changes the course into water calamity. The challenges can be hence address through mere regional co-operation in dealing the Share Rivers. <sup>32</sup>China and India experience a series of dispute over territory and the truth is that Brahmaputra Rivers runs through the disputed area that strains the relationship between two countries. Sometimes tripartite actors when involved. The problems are about contestation in claiming the disputed area by China as the Southern Tibet and India as Arunachal Pradesh which is the one state of India.<sup>33</sup> Besides, there are differences regarding the national Interests of both India and China. According to the locations represents China upper riparian nation and India lower riparian states. From High Mountain through Tibet the river flows in China. Due to difficulties in utilization of the water resources it is not possible to utilise water without power generation. However, the situations of Brahmaputra are completely different in terms of utilisation of the water due to favourable locations. Population was also high and the productions relations attain more progress in terms of development. Gradually, when the population increase in

China the demands for utilisation of water were also in demand. At that situation India think that China might interrupt the rights over their water utilisation. Any other kinds of greater utilisation of water from upper riparian may threatened the use of water rights for India. The contestation of the use of water between upper and lower riparian arouse a sense of tense situation between the two countries.<sup>34</sup>

Challenges have been seen in their system of governance. There were varied types of conflicts at diverse issues from International to Inter-states and from ecosystems to economy. It is only through adoption of new paradigm can dissolve the issues so forth.<sup>35</sup> Due to lack of new paradigm it never dissolves the issue instead culminated into a more critical shape. For instance, The Indus Water Treaty can also not be able to stand out the challenges over trans-boundary challenges but rather seek modifications in their management. Pakistan seeks to encourage China to interfere on the water issue with India to hamper the water Brahmaputra River. Consequently an announcement was also made by China to construct hydro-electricity power project on the river. Later the dispute transforms into national politics centric.<sup>36</sup>

### C. Contestation of power over River:

One of the largest rivers of South-east Asia Mekong has no less issue. Originated from Tibet and flows through Yunan Province in the South and passes through other South East Asian countries of Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand. China occupied a dominant position in controlling the Mekong River. Consequences power discrepancy among the lesser countries of South East Asia. China Maintains secrecy for downstream countries in her own interests by not sharing the data or refuse to do it. The main intention behind was to procure water power over Mekong.<sup>37</sup> Eleven Dams have been built and plan eight more Dams to build.<sup>38</sup> The Dams can cause unexpected loss for the down streams. However countries of lower streams have also built Dams within their own portion too. On the developmental front China is now confident enough in South-Asia as gaining the highest water power in her hands.<sup>39</sup>

In the midst of world is facing uncertainty with life due to the outbreak of pandemic. In most of the Asian countries there is drought. The frequency of drought is more increased from the past decade. Blaming upon the increase of building of Dams by China caused drought and criticised China for refusing to Join Mekong River Commission on her end.<sup>40</sup> Hence the kind of Hydro projects became one of the inputs of water conflict between China and the other Mekong basin states.<sup>41</sup>

In Middle East water is one of the common causes of conflict. Since time immemorial water war is one of the reasons for disputes in Middle East. The Nile basin, the basin of Euphrates and Tigris River and the Jordan valley were the main Rivers battle for conflict.<sup>42</sup> Recent past issues are accounted in the above and here added another one of how possible to predict war in future. In 9th June 2018 decline of water hit Iraqi Tigris that alarm future water crisis.<sup>43</sup> The importance of water in Middle East lies in the fact that. It plays an immense character in shaping the politics of regional power. Which means regions that can control water became the most powerful.

### Contextualizing co-operation and framing peaceful solutions:

Scarcity of water is more likely to end with co-operation rather than conflict.<sup>44</sup> The fertile lands exist where there is river. Where there is river there is life. Civilisation spread in the river valleys. Socio-cultural and economy cannot develop without rivers. Sharing rivers means sharing one own culture and economy. It promotes trust, friendship and co-operation among nation states. Regional landscape, political boundaries and regional politics divides in the name of development. Trans-boundary water issues can also be address as a way for co-operation and promote sustainable development by shared rivers.<sup>45</sup> Where as chances for occurring River conflicts is sense from every corner. However, we can encompass several platforms to promote cooperation and work together by putting meaningful efforts to avoid dispute.<sup>46</sup>

Diverse declarations were made on water conflict issue in order to resolve conflict. The period in between 805 to 1984 around 3,600 treaties were known. A good number of the treaties were upon navigation that based on international resources of water and the system of management. Conventions were held one after another for negotiating many water issues related dispute around the globe. Here mention may be made of The Latin American Forum which was held in the year 1997 in the place of Sao Paulo to discuss on the issues of Amazon, San Francisco and La Plata. Another noteworthy convention called Asia Forum which was held in the capital of a Thailand Bangkok in the month of January 1995. Their main focus of discussion was over the South Asian major river basin: The Mekong River, the Ganges-Brahmaputra and the Salween River system.<sup>47</sup> Following Memorandum of Understanding was also signed between India and China for sharing the flow of data on the Yarlung Tsangpo/ Brahmaputra in the year 2002.<sup>48</sup>

Talking about the different levels of disputes and solutions for maintaining peace in varied context at any level of disputes, various agencies of national, states and International organisation contribution should not be missed. Their efforts are for managing the use of water system at best of each and every dispute. The hour of the need and will need is none other than cooperation everywhere and in every parts of the World in a broader context. For South Asia cooperation we mean united efforts with UN as well as with International Climate establishment. South Asian is in short of well grounded establishment coordination as well, in an around the other neighbouring nations states. Because cooperation is the only solution for maintain peaceful solution over the disputes. So that whenever water crisis hit, as soon as possible it will be manageable the crisis into a more effectively and practically. A solid and reliable data collection is also requiring for checking and monitoring the diverse range of dispute like combined monitor of glaciers and rivers, transparency of sharing information which is much important. Besides, a chain of cooperation bond should be strengthened and expand by inclusion of the civil society institutions more as well as the scientific and academic community for making an impact for changing climate in the region.<sup>49</sup> Which means with join hands of multi organisational and community establishments.

Otherwise, Peace treaty without follow up will lend into another war. In terms of political contacts in South Asia, concerning trans-boundary rivers are mostly describe with bilateral treaties that can mirror the geopolitical concerns of the states. These kinds of agreement on rivers are regarded as the internal politics which later culminated into violent political opposition and the case happen mostly among the low-riparian countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan.

One of the major landmark in the history of water war agreement was Indus Water Treaty which was sign in 1960 between Pakistan and India and survived three wars. In Bangladesh the main issue of conflict is on guarding the availability of water. The flow of water is the sole predictor for their agricultural production. So for low-riparian countries like Bangladesh had depended on the upper-riparian which flows from India. However, bilateral treaty is doubtful on the dependency of three parties and thus continues to be question. The other trans-boundary water treaties signed are: Nepal and India signed an agreement known as the Kosi Agreement, Mahakali Treaty and the Gandaki River Treaty and the Ganges Water Treaty which was signed between India and Bangladesh. These are the trans-boundary treaties signed in South Asia to understand the basic foundation of co-operation in terms of rivers issue.<sup>50</sup> Ever since from 2016, World Bank took as his responsibilities towards commitment as a means by lending a hand to the countries in good faith. With absolute fairness and simplicity and work untiringly to look for an agreeable decision to the most up to date variance of India and Pakistan over Indus River. And protect the Treaty and convened meetings for discussion on varied proposals.<sup>51</sup>

Most of the literatures provide us with insight about the controversial disputes on International, regional and local rivers. The systems of management, actors and agencies, institution state and International bodies involved. Classified the outcome in terms of well maintaining peaceful

or broke into violent military conflict. The other desirable kind of solutions suggested for promoting long term cooperation over Share Rivers is by understanding the geographical background and setting. Consequently we can understand the location of water in a clear light with their share countries. Moreover, the policies of water of each nation state and their institutions are different but all are inter-connected with one another. Some are binds together by economic inter-dependence and compel to draw an agreement in most of the times.<sup>52</sup>

We can also broaden the scope of co-operation to understand this way. Many states participated in sharing one basin. All are a part of each other while the upper riparian states as host. So the needs and worry for upper and lower riparian is obviously not the same. The upper are potential in using while the lower are in challenging situation. However, if we can view from inter-connection point, we can say that all are sharing the same source despite their needs differences. What we mean is that to throw light on more the sharing source can reflects better on their bonding. Similarly future challenges can also be imagine this way finding more possible cause of seeing the bond. In addition not only in terms of physical share water but also in terms of socio-economic bond. Upcoming future challenges are in waiting list due to raising global economy and climate change and it will again impact around the globe. It is right time to prepare for prevention of future water conflict.<sup>53</sup>

Nation states have also great role to play in maintaining the water issue. Instead of preparing Violent conflict if an agreement can be pronounce more as a choice of every region than peaceful settlement is what we are going to achieve through share Rivers.<sup>54</sup> Widely discussed Share Rivers are in the context of International and among regional states. The International Water Law glances around to support nation sates for Co-operation in every type of International shared rivers. Furthermore it provides necessities for the state to take in hand variance by encouraging co-operation of the riparian state. The results can be positive only by adoption of proper plan and the share river states could derive benefit for each and every state. Certain supports are offered to start with building cooperation with certain Laws to enforce by the states while interacting over their shared water. This kind of support is regarded as global tool to maintain peace and security as an alternative. For instance UN convention laid one significant standard in 1997. The standard is set for co-operating share waters. This standard does not encourage navigational use. Only allow to use for development so that all states will be able to acquire equal resources of water. Direction is also given to not disturb each and every state until they share the river/water. This framework is made for maintaining International level of cooperation.<sup>55</sup>

Common measures adopted to solve conflict issues are: A negotiation is one of the universal processes adopted to solve in every situation and in every kind of conflict. Another is proper utilisation of water and follows the Institutional arrangement. Negotiations may not guarantee cooperation but negotiations will surely established insitutions. However, both are equal in achieving the desirable result.<sup>56</sup>The present emergent challenges cannot be possible without building trust and good will to face the challenge. Through good will if the challenge be face ultimately negotiations will be the next move. Negotiations ultimately build cooperation than war. So the importance of preparing framework cannot be overlook. It is vital to resolve any kinds of issues in a practical way.<sup>57</sup> Constructive thinker's even state 'Scarcity of water can also be an instrument to form cooperation' and it is interesting to view in a constructive perspective too.<sup>58</sup>

So disputes gradually end in agreement rather than war can be justified from the point from The Nile Basin which was regarded as one of the conflicts zone. In this zone Egypt was the strongest in terms of military and economy. Egypt won the historic event. Due to water prone to pollution Eyypt don't have the source of fresh water except the pollutant. Gradual degradation of the Nile River had laid an impact on human and its environment setting. Drought affected hardly and it impact on human as well as economy. It laid a great impact on Industry, human health and domestic front. The entire neighbouring share basin states were suffered from the problem. Most of the wars were originated from river issue in this region. Every time water project announced dispute grows



and sometimes reached at height level. The Nile Basin countries encompass massive challenges always. While one construction affects the other and suffered due to water shortage.<sup>39</sup> However, the challenges was overcome through official co-operation of the Nile River and made possible stand for development. In 2015 some significant changes came in a constructive way over the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam. This development project was out of official institutional agreement though. Three countries Sudan, Egypt and Ethiopia whose background is filled with a series of conflict start meeting frequently for discussion on the project ever since from 2013 and reached with an agreement in 2015.<sup>40</sup>

For better knowledge Rivers politics can be understand from the geographic and economic stands. Without proper geographical knowledge it is not possible to uproot the challenges. Otherwise, the actions for ones individual selfish development project might affect others growth and retard a way for co-operation. For instance where there is frequent violent conflict there is a road block for co-operation in any aspect. The geographical, economic and political relations among nation states do have a great impact for building cooperation or bridging co-operation.<sup>41</sup>

### **Conclusion:**

Water is one of the developmental source and necessity of every nations states throughout globe. Rivers is shared across nation states. Most of the nation states depend upon water outside of their boundaries. Almost all states and regions share one basin by minimum four or more neighbouring states or regions. For the sake of Rivers every nation's states is dependent from another. Having different social, political and economic background the share nation states involved with certain disagreement terms since time immemorial and still at present. However, every nation state is not receiving same quantity of water according to their needs due to their location. Some countries located in the more favourable place where they receive abundant of water while the others receive less water. For filling the needs of the region various constructions had been started. Consequences affecting the other share states or region. Resulted into, chaos and confusion across nation's states upon the changes of implementation of various water projects. One nation developmental water project may harm others. Rooted suspicious and distrust among nation states resulted into a thousands of conflicts including violent wars.

The relationship of upstream and down streams riparian states is complex due to their share basin. Due to their share River there is increasing risk of conflict and experiences many disputes in the past. Up streams project implementation is always a serious concern for the down steam as it can slow down the flow of the river. Not only that any developmental water project can be impacted one another in many ways. In any way sharing rivers is prone to disagreement if not regular discussions and negotiations are being made on the share member. From varied literatures the issue of conflict can be approach from different perspectives. A series of conflict since time immemorial is culminating such a challenging issue and at present also the world is not free from this kind of disputes and remains one of the emergent challenges throughout the globe.

However, while talking about the emergent challenges it is also significant and important to know that Rivers is a means of co-operation among nation states. Rivers unite to form one nation and one world as whole by sharing the resources. Many terms and treaties were signed across the globe. Institutions were established to frame the peaceful sharing of waters throughout the globe. Scientific and International community were function for maintaining peace and order for share rivers nation states. Many laws were enforced. Promote co-operation for sustainable development for future. In all the disputes and war gradually culminated into co-operation and ultimately ended into peaceful solution. So, share Rivers is a means of co-operation is more vocal and practical than disputes.

To sum up, water is such a resource that some nations states want to achieve power. It is use as a means of contestation of power of many nation states. In water scarcity region water is seen as

a food just to survive. Abundant available of water is a blessing for each country to bring development in the field of agriculture and Industrial economy. Adequate availability of clean water can improve the global health status. Recommendations may be made on to focus more on the positive impact of share Rivers. To dive more deep and address water as a means of co-operation and it is beyond nation states boundaries. An overlook of the system of management may hamper the growth of nation's states and with co-operation we will build our world a better place.

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