



Climate Wars: The Impact of India-Pakistan Tensions on Bangladesh's Environmental Security” Military Conflicts and Climate Change Policies between India and Pakistan affect Environmental Stability and Resource Management in Bangladesh

Asad Sajjad

University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

E-mail: f2022126027@umt.edu.pk

DOI: <https://10.71145/rjsp.v3i1.88>

Abstract

The paper titled "Climate Wars: The Impact of India-Pakistan Tensions on Bangladesh's Environmental Security" examines how military conflicts and climate exchange rules among India and Pakistan indirectly have an effect on environmental stability and aid control in Bangladesh. It highlights Bangladesh's vulnerability to environmental challenges along with water shortage, climate-brought on failures, and agricultural disruption due to nearby tensions. India and Pakistan's geopolitical rivalry, army spending, and inadequate weather guidelines exacerbate those demanding situations, with a specific recognition on shared water assets just like the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. The take a look at emphasizes the need of nearby cooperation on water-sharing, climate change mitigation, and catastrophe management to deal with Bangladesh's environmental safety concerns and sell sustainable solutions across South Asia.

Keywords: Climate Wars, India-Pakistan Tensions, Bangladesh's Environmental Security, Military Conflicts, Climate Change, Policies, Environmental Stability, Resource Management, Bangladesh

Introduction

The South Asian location, home to a number of the sector's maximum densely populated countries, is not any stranger to tensions between India and Pakistan. For a long time, both nations have been embroiled in navy conflicts, territorial disputes, and political rivalries. These geopolitical contests are normally characterised with the aid of battles over navy and protection hobbies; however, there are deeper components that extend over borders and even effect the nearby nations in very subtle yet almost similarly devastating manners. Bangladesh has been one such usa impacted thru these tensions and faces vulnerability on both the environmental and socio-economic tiers. When India and Pakistan are busy in one-upmanship with each different, indirect and vicious environmental mismanagement, water-sharing disputes, and weather alternate rules impose themselves on Bangladesh. The paper investigates how military conflicts and climate alternate guidelines among India and Pakistan affect the environmental balance and aid management in Bangladesh. Understanding the complicated interconnections between those countries will lead us to advantage a clearer view of the way local tensions play out not best in the realm of geopolitics however additionally inside the environmental safety of the place. Bangladesh, even though not at once concerned in military rivalry, is dealing with

significant demanding situations due to the movements and rules of its two plenty larger neighbours. These issues especially encompass water security, aid control, and climate-related screw ups which have lengthy-time period influences at the people and the financial system of the state. The long-standing rivalry between India and Pakistan has its roots in the partition of British India in 1947. The separation of the two nations led to religious, territorial, and ideological divisions, especially over the region of Kashmir. The ongoing dispute over Kashmir remains a key issue that fuels military tensions and hinders cooperation between the two nations. Since both are nuclear-armed countries, the danger of a full-scale military clash has never been away from the regional political agenda. The tensions have, over time, led to the outbreak of numerous conflicts between the two countries, of which the 1947-48, 1965, and 1971 wars as well as smaller skirmishes at the border were the most glaring. Ceasefires and talks have come in many shapes, but the hatred continues, with both sides also continuing to increase their defence expenditures. Up The heavy military spending deviates resources away from the addressing of critical issues such as climate change and environmental degradation, which take a long-term impact on the region. The competition between India and Pakistan, however, goes beyond the conflicts, which are the most visible, to the arena of environmental and resource management areas. Both countries share rivers as their primary source of water, and whatever decision either makes about the exploitation of these rivers has a significant impact on other nations in the region, mainly Bangladesh. Competition also prevents regional collective policies to be formed in addressing the region's common environmental problems of climate change, pollution, and lack of resources.

Being a country where three river systems-Brahmaputra, Meghna, and Ganges -confluence, Bangladesh is at a greater risk of impacts both from climatic changes and the regional geopolitics. Geographically, it's highly vulnerable to rising sea levels, cyclonic storms, and flooding through the upstream management of water. Bangladesh's land is also significantly low-lying, so small changes in the water level cause have to the population and agriculture systems. As one of the poorest countries on earth, Bangladesh does not have the means to properly handle the environmental disasters that it is bound to face. A massive populace lives within the coastal regions, and agriculture helps their livelihood. The influences of climate alternate, such as improved flooding, droughts, and modifications in agricultural patterns, threaten the steadiness of the nation. Bangladesh is already dealing with the displacement of hundreds of thousands because of climate-triggered migration, and the dearth of nearby cooperation on climate action and useful resource management best exacerbates the state of affairs. While Bangladesh's vulnerability to climate alternate is an instantaneous effect of global warming, its challenges are also formed with the aid of the actions of its neighbouring nations, India and Pakistan. In specific, India's control over transboundary rivers and Pakistan's environmental mismanagement in the place have compounded Bangladesh's environmental security challenges. These issues, though no longer immediately associated with navy conflict, have a profound effect at the usa's environmental and monetary stability. India is the largest country in the region and thus has strong influence over the environmental landscape of South Asia. It shares a whole lot of its river systems with Bangladesh and Pakistan, and problems of water control are a cause of problem to the complete place. India has been worried for long in the production of large water infrastructure, together with dams and irrigation structures, a number of which have an effect on the go with the flow of water downstream into Bangladesh. One of the most important troubles regarding Bangladesh is India's control over the Ganges River. The Farakka Barrage, finished by way of India in 1975, diverts water from the Ganges to the Hooghly River, which feeds into Kolkata's water supply. Although India maintains that the assignment is essential for flood manage and irrigation, Bangladesh is dealing with a heavy fee of having less water, especially in phrases of water deliver at some point of the dry season.

In addition, much less water in the Ganges contributes to improved salinity degrees in Bangladesh's coastal areas, decreasing agricultural productiveness and affecting thousands and thousands of people whose each day desires are met by means of the river. While a piece modern within the context of its climate trade guidelines, this nonetheless indirectly influences Bangladesh. India is the 1/3-largest emitter of greenhouse gases worldwide and has a developing industrial region. Such emissions, leading to the rising temperature and erratic patterns in climate situations and more frequent occurrences of extreme events, trigger weather exchange. These changes disproportionately affect Bangladesh, that's already at excessive risk from climate-associated screw ups like flooding, cyclones, and sea-stage upward push. Although India has made pledges to lessen emissions and transition to renewable energy, the nation's massive-scale industrialization and dependence on coal for strength era hinder meaningful development in mitigating climate trade. Moreover, India's environmental guidelines and regulations are frequently criticized for prioritizing monetary growth over ecological sustainability, further exacerbating the environmental demanding situations faced by Bangladesh.

While Pakistan's direct impact on Bangladesh's environmental safety may be less stated than India's, it isn't insignificant. Pakistan's primary contribution to regional environmental issues lies in its military tensions with India and its own environmental control practices, which make contributions to nearby instability. Pakistan's defence price range, similar to India's, is a enormous part of its countrywide expenditure. This unrelenting competition with India keeps Pakistan spending money on military infrastructure, which drains the available funds for environmental protection and weather change adaptation. Pakistani navy-centered priorities frequently depart such pressing environmental concerns unaddressed, affecting nearby cooperation on issues of mutual situation. Regarding climate change, there are also other challenges specific to Pakistan. The country's water resources are primarily drawn from the Indus River, and as in India, Pakistan's water management policies have consequences for its neighbours. The threat of glacial melt and shifting precipitation patterns increases the unreliability of water availability in the Indus River basin. So even as Pakistan experiences its own weather-related challenges, the absence of cooperation between the two nations and India and Pakistan regarding water-shares means the downstream nation in Bangladesh suffers dual disadvantage of water and flooding. Bangladesh's environmental security is inextricably intertwined with the policies and practices of India and Pakistan. All three nations will have to appreciate the environmental dangers they all face as a whole, but for now, this rivalry is fuelling regional instability. Cooperation in the management of water resources, climate change mitigation, and disaster response can greatly reduce the risks that Bangladesh faces from both geopolitical tensions and environmental degradation. However, the political tensions between India and Pakistan complicate the achievement of such cooperation. The two countries have yet to reach a comprehensive water-sharing agreement that would ensure fair distribution of resources. Bangladesh would continue to face the consequences of water scarcity, low agricultural productivity, and high exposure to climate-related disasters from this rivalry, if there were no such an agreement.

Research Question with Answers

But the question raised that, how do India-Pakistan military conflicts affect environmental security in Bangladesh?

The long-standing military confrontations and border tensions between India and Pakistan cause intense effects on environmental security in Bangladesh. Being nuclear powers, these two nations have huge defence spending budgets, and the continuation of hostilities also causes

their interoperability to be directed toward military development instead of environmental cooperation. Bangladesh itself does not engage in direct conflict with either of them; however, it has a looming indirect effect from them. Major concerns include the management of commonly held water resources. India and Pakistan share several important river systems, such as the Indus and the Ganges. India's military activities, in the form of constructing dams and diversion projects on rivers originating from it and flowing towards Bangladesh, can change the flow of rivers. For instance, the construction of the Farakka Barrage by India in 1975 diverted water from the Ganges River to the Hooghly River, drastically reducing water flow to Bangladesh during the dry season. This affects the agricultural sector, which relies heavily on water for irrigation, and reduces access to drinking water for millions of people in Bangladesh. Further, the military tensions between India and Pakistan discourage any joint initiatives to be formed in terms of regional environmental protection. More sustainable water management between the two would ensure that the Bangladeshis have a better practice, but that is unlikely as long as their rivalry continues.

How do India and Pakistan's climate change policies impact Bangladesh's environmental stability?

India and Pakistan are two of the largest emitters of greenhouse gases globally, thereby adding to climate change worldwide. Despite both having done some efforts towards climate change mitigation, they remain inadequate, further being restrained by political and economic interests, which in turn affects Bangladesh's environmental stability. The rapid industrialization of India is one such contributor to global warming, which also relies highly on coal-based energy production. Global temperature keeps on increasing alongside India's rise in emissions leading to sea rise and extreme weathers like flooding, cyclones, and drought. Bangladesh, whose geography is fully along the seashore is the most threatened by these global climate disasters. The rise of sea levels fuelled by climate change will submerge vast areas in Bangladesh's coastline, displacing many people and millions of agricultural fields. Pakistan will also play its part in the same. Rather, the military strategy often overrides any environmental policy as Pakistan puts it into effect to support military growth rather than sustaining any form of sustainable development. Indeed, although the country started a little interest on climate adaptation as well as a focus on the renewable source of energy, these efforts seem way behind in Pakistan. Indeed, Bangladesh and its people, similar to that climate and other related ecological factors as Pakistan do. Not investing in full-blown climate change mitigation strategies means that both India and Pakistan play a role in destabilizing Bangladesh environmental conditions. Poor cooperation between both countries in signing international climate treaties means that it is Bangladesh's burden to have to deal with regional climate variations, such as increased flooding of agricultural land causing salinization, which, in turn causes crop yields reduction as well as diminished food security.

Water-sharing disputes between India and Bangladesh impact the management of environmental affairs in Bangladesh.

Water-sharing agreements are crucial for ensuring fair distribution of shared water resources. However, ongoing disputes over water-sharing agreements between India and Bangladesh contribute significantly to Bangladesh's environmental management challenges. India and Bangladesh share many important rivers, including the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna. These rivers are critical for the rural, industrial, and domestic needs of millions of humans in Bangladesh. India has constructed the Farakka Barrage and other dams alongside the Ganges River, which has reduced the waft of water into Bangladesh, mainly all through the dry season. The herbal waft of the river is disrupted, which hampers Bangladesh's control of its water

assets, inflicting water shortages, salinity intrusion into freshwater assets, and a decrease in agricultural productivity. In addition, the absence of a comprehensive water-sharing agreement between India and Bangladesh has led to tensions over the fair allocation of water. As India continues to use water from shared rivers for its personal purposes, Bangladesh struggles to make certain a dependable water supply for its population. This imbalance places additional strain at the united states's environmental and resource management systems. Although Bangladesh has negotiated numerous times over the years, an absolute and simply water-sharing deal has but to be performed. Water shortage, as because of India's unilateral actions, is impeding agricultural manufacturing, reducing ingesting water access, and causing negative consequences on biodiversity in Bangladesh. With an increasing population and increasing demand for water, this unresolved problem is a enormous hazard to Bangladesh's environmental protection.

How can India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh mutually cooperate to reply to environmental protection demanding situations?

Cooperation amongst India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh is critical for overcoming the environmental security demanding situations of the location. The nations proportion rivers, are uncovered to the identical climate vulnerability, and percentage the identical fate as weather change advances. Therefore, cooperative strategies are necessary for the long-term environmental stability of the region. First and foremost, India and Pakistan must settle their water-sharing disputes and negotiate fairly and transparently with Bangladesh to ensure equitable distribution of water from shared rivers. A comprehensive agreement on water-sharing is critical not only to ensure Bangladesh's access to freshwater but also to manage floods, droughts, and agricultural production across the region. Jointly managed river systems may stand a better chance of yielding sustainable solutions for all three nations.

As all three countries face the challenge of climate change in the region, regional cooperation remains a priority issue. India and Pakistan, given their significant carbon footprint, would need to push for stronger commitments to reduce those contributions. Bangladesh does not contribute anything to global carbon emissions but deserves to be engaged in regional policies to enhance the resilience of that country to disaster risks and toward sustainable, renewable energy supplies. Establishment of regional frameworks regarding climate adaptation and disaster response measures is also recommended. Cooperative arrangements can facilitate collaborative efforts in diffusion of knowledge and utilization of resources and technological inputs for control of environmental hazard. South Asia is a hotbed of fragile populations, but only through the cooperative efforts by these countries sustainable solutions can be developed to keep their environment safer, food safer, and exploit natural resources most efficiently.

Theoretical Framework

Environmental security, as a concept, refers to the stability and sustainability of the environment that allows human societies to thrive. It encompasses the protection of herbal sources, the prevention of environmental degradation, and the potential of a country or place to withstand environmental stressors, including climate exchange and conflicts over sources. The worries of environmental protection are urgent in Bangladesh as this state is extraordinarily sensitive to the implications of weather alternate, which includes a rise in sea tiers, routine cyclones, flooding, and scarcity of herbal sources. Added to this geopolitical situation are tensions among India and Pakistan in South Asia. Bangladesh's environmental protection is related to its management of water sources, agricultural productivity, and edition to the growing danger of weather exchange. Its family members with India and Pakistan, who manipulate huge elements of the natural assets that flow into Bangladesh, at once impact its environmental

security. Therefore, the policies and moves of those two international locations are very critical to recognize the vulnerabilities Bangladesh faces and how they form its environmental future. Geopolitical elements are of notable importance in determining environmental consequences, particularly whilst nations proportion crucial natural assets like water, land, and strength. The South Asian vicinity is characterised through excessive geopolitical opposition among India and Pakistan, often centered around territorial disputes, navy conflicts, and aid management problems. However, these conflicts aren't restricted to military clashes however also contain manipulate and management of shared herbal resources, mainly rivers that glide throughout borders and into Bangladesh. India and Pakistan have long been worried in disputes over water-sharing preparations with both nations vying for manipulate over most important river systems together with the Indus and the Ganges. Bangladesh is affected most downstream. For instance, the construction of the Farakka Barrage with the aid of India within the Nineteen Seventies, which diverts water from the Ganges River, has decreased water flow to Bangladesh, thereby having destructive results on agriculture, ingesting water availability, and biodiversity. The scenario worsens with the absence of coordination between India and Pakistan and a lack of comprehensive water-sharing settlement between India and Bangladesh. Military rivalry between India and Pakistan further complicates this issue. Both countries have historically focused on defence and military spending, diverting resources away from collaborative environmental management. The ongoing conflicts prevent the development of regional frameworks that could address shared environmental challenges, including water management, climate adaptation, and disaster resilience. As a result of this, external pressures from all sides of neighbour's force Bangladesh in managing its natural resources.

Climate change remains a general, overarching issue threatening environmental security everywhere, but with greater impact for South Asia with Bangladesh as its most vulnerable part. India and Pakistan, owing to their sheer populations and industrially expanding populations, contribute in a major manner to global green house emissions and therefore their climatic policies take on an altogether different significance in this context of a vulnerable Bangladesh environment. Being the world's third-largest emitter of carbon dioxide, India has a major role to play in curbing climate change. However, the fact that India heavily relies on coal for energy generation and has industrialized at an alarming rate makes it challenging for the country to meet international climate targets. While India has made progress in expanding renewable energy sources, its overall emissions continue to rise, contributing to global warming and the subsequent environmental risks faced by neighbouring countries, including Bangladesh. Pakistan, too, faces environmental challenges exacerbated by climate change, including changing precipitation patterns, glacial melt, and droughts. While the country has been taking measures related to climate change adaptation, it is not so much on its policies in environmental control. Water reliance by Pakistan based on the Indus River basin system and without adequate coordination in managing such water sources from India, only fuels further conflict with neighbouring India. Climatic change results also lead to increased sea level, powerful storm, and variation in the seasonal pattern affecting more Bangladesh. Being one of the world's most susceptible countries to the effects of climate change, Bangladesh suffers not only from environmental degradation by emissions produced in the activities of its neighbouring countries but also suffers the immediate impact of global warming. Weak policies implemented in India and Pakistan to combat international warming for that reason augment Bangladesh's instability regarding its environmental setup.

Water is the lifeblood of Bangladesh's economic system, agriculture, and each day lifestyles. The country relies heavily on three essential river systems-the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna-for its water supply. However, those rivers are shared with India and, in some

instances, Pakistan. The geopolitics of shared water assets are a substantial issue in Bangladesh's environmental security. The greater military and political clashes among India and Pakistan, the extra disputed those water structures are. Directly suffering from the unilateral Indian acts of damming and barraging rivers inclusive of the Farakka Barrage to govern the river flows, India has induced extreme impacts on Bangladesh. Reduced water glide, specifically for the duration of the dry season, leads to water shortages, better salinity degrees in coastal regions, and disruptions to agriculture, which relies upon on these rivers for irrigation. Bangladesh's inability to manipulate its water assets successfully, due to outside manage through its neighbours, leaves the country susceptible to both herbal and human-made environmental stresses. Pakistan's involvement in water-sharing disputes also has implications for Bangladesh, especially thru its environmental rules when it comes to the Indus River gadget. Though Pakistan is not a direct player in Bangladesh's water disputes with India, the united states's policies regarding water use and environmental control within the vicinity impact the overall dynamics of South Asia's water structures. Bangladesh has not been capable of correctly control its water resources due to the dearth of coordinated, multi-nation efforts in the face of water shortage and environmental degradation. In this regard, local cooperation is the handiest wish for the area to guard its shared water sources. A comprehensive, multi-lateral agreement on water-sharing among India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh could help the region to mitigate the environmental challenges. However, geopolitical tensions often prevent such cooperation from becoming a reality.

Three Entities

First Entity

The political tension between India and Pakistan continues to be the main challenge; however, the scope for regional cooperation does exist for Bangladesh's environmental security. Water-sharing disputes between India and Pakistan have long plagued the region and remain a critical first step toward cooperation. This will be a legally binding agreement regarding the distribution and management of water. It would give a sustainable framework for using the resources while ensuring Bangladesh receives its fair share of the waters it depends on. Climate change is also crucial to be dealt with through collaborative action. Both India and Pakistan must collaborate and reduce emissions as well as work towards cleaner sources of energy. The two countries being major contributors to global warming affect Bangladesh significantly in terms of consequence. In light of greener policies adopted by both the countries, it may be able to reduce some negative impacts of climate change like a rise in sea levels, flooding's, and extreme weather events which directly affect Bangladesh. The establishment of regional environmental organizations that would comprise India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh could also facilitate cooperation in disaster preparedness, agricultural sustainability, and climate adaptation. Such organizations could become knowledge-sharing platforms, capacity-building entities, and coordinating response mechanisms for environmental disasters.

Ever since India and Pakistan gained independence in 1947, geopolitical tensions have been a defining feature of South Asian politics. Military confrontations have been characteristic in the form of wars that occurred in 1947, 1965, and 1971, respectively, but the pattern has continued to play out in diplomatic relations in the region. Their competition over territory above all else, particularly in the case of Kashmir, has driven the nature of these competing tensions. However, other than territorial conflicts, the resource race, for instance, the battle for water resources, has largely defined the subcontinent's geopolitical scenario, with direct effects on Bangladesh. Of the several problems that could come Bangladesh's way from an India-Pakistan face-off, transboundary water resources management will certainly be at the top of the list.

There are several river systems shared between India and Bangladesh—the Ganges and Brahmaputra, which start in India and flow through Bangladesh, and the Meghna River. Yet strategic competition between India and Pakistan concerning water resources is what aggravates the environmental security challenges in Bangladesh. India has control over upstream flow of rivers, especially because of dam building and water diversion projects, which cause ongoing water disputes. Perhaps one of the most obvious examples is the Farakka Barrage, constructed by India in the 1970s, which draws off water from the Ganges River away from Bangladesh. Low rainfall periods then suggest that there is less water flowing into Bangladesh, affecting agriculture, consuming components, and fisheries. Resource-sharing agreements between India and Pakistan had been complex, with increasing tensions and distrust among the 2 international locations. This leaves Bangladesh an risky position as additionally it is stuck in among the strategic interest of its neighbours. Besides water scarcity, military anxiety among India and Pakistan heightens the dangers of war over resources. For both countries, their strategic readiness might frequently remind them of retaining navy strengths thru dam production and infrastructure on shared rivers, making little consideration for environmental consequences downstream. The risk of using water resources as a weapon has been an age-antique trouble; as an instance, the danger of stopping the go with the flow of water in the course of instances of struggle. Bangladesh, particularly, faces a threat no longer only of dropping get admission to to water however additionally of being exacerbated by way of water scarcity, as it relies on shared rivers for agriculture and day by day lifestyles. Bangladesh is the downstream usa, as a consequence bearing the brunt of such geopolitical conflicts. Bangladesh's environmental balance is compromised as it's far dependent on the choices taken via India and Pakistan. External actors for water security growth Bangladesh's vulnerability of its surroundings even extra while conflicts between those geopolitics heighten.

Second Entity

The 2nd crucial entity influencing Bangladesh's environmental security is the climate alternate guidelines of India and Pakistan. Both face enormous weather-related challenges, which includes increasing temperatures, excessive weather occasions, floods, and water shortages. Despite this shared subject, India and Pakistan have no longer evolved a unified local strategy to address the affects of climate alternate, which has profound implications for Bangladesh. India is one of the largest emitters of greenhouse gases worldwide. It has, however taken steps to scale down weather change by reducing emissions thru regulations that enhance renewable electricity sources. The Indian government has made commitments to lowering the carbon depth of its financial system by means of investing in renewable electricity resources, along with solar and wind strength, in line with its dedication to the Paris Climate Agreement. However, endured dependence on coal for energy supply and fast industrialization inside the usa keep to make contributions appreciably in the direction of air pollutants and carbon emissions. Environmental regulations concerning water management at the a part of India have a direct effect on Bangladesh. Unilateral actions aimed at economic increase and useful resource exploitation by using India additionally overshadow regional cooperation on environmental protection problems, resulting in bad effects for Bangladesh's environmental safety. For instance, India's upstream sports, consisting of the development of dams and diversion of rivers, often prioritize countrywide pursuits over regional sustainability. The loss of effective coordination on weather change coverage and resource-sharing agreements makes Bangladesh greater at risk of climate-associated disasters and useful resource depletion.

Pakistan, as is the case with India, suffers from the outcomes of weather alternate. It endures excessive flooding, melting glaciers, and severe temperatures that threaten its agricultural

quarter, water deliver, and countrywide security in fashionable. The political instability, restricted resources, and India-Pakistan battle have hindered Pakistan's efforts in climate exchange policies. Such a situation results in fragmented variation strategies for climate trade and weak local cooperation in environmental problems. For Bangladesh, the rules of Pakistan on climate change, specifically in the context of water management, are similarly critical. Pakistan's reliance at the Indus River system, which it shares with India, influences the general float of transboundary rivers in the location. While Pakistan has evolved measures for managing flood dangers and agricultural vulnerability, these are often narrowly focused on its national interests, leaving little room for multilateral answers related to Bangladesh. Climate alternate in Bangladesh is already a massive danger, with rising sea ranges, severe climate events, and salinization of water resources exacerbating food insecurity and displacement. The lack of coordinated weather alternate regulations among India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh in addition isolates Bangladesh within the face of developing climate dangers. The loss of a local framework to address those shared vulnerabilities undermines the ability of Bangladesh to mitigate the affects of climate change.

Third Entity

The third critical actor is Bangladesh itself: the united states of america as a way to most straight away go through the fallouts of the India-Pakistan tensions in addition to their respective climate trade guidelines. Bangladesh already ranks a number of the global's maximum inclined international locations concerning climate trade and environmental degradation. Its low-mendacity geography and a excessive-density population with fewer assets makes Bangladesh extraordinarily liable to the influences of the rising sea degree, flooding, and severe climatic activities.

Bangladesh has one of the international's largest river deltas, which makes it very susceptible to flooding and different consequences of changed weather styles. Over a hundred and fifty million humans live on this country, and the danger of weather-prompted displacement is a actual one. Bangladesh also has extreme water scarcity problems because its water resources are mainly shared with India. Climate change threatens to inundate the coastal areas as cyclones occur more frequently, displacing millions of people, exacerbating poverty, and in addition growing food insecurity. Bangladesh is also confronted with water management demanding situations, especially regarding its courting with India. The Farakka Barrage diversion of the Ganges River and the broader transboundary water sharing problem are the reasons of declining water stages in such main rivers mainly all through the dry seasons. This has impacted agriculture, similarly stressing Bangladesh's environmental balance. However, in spite of those challenges, Bangladesh has made true attempts to cope with its environmental vulnerabilities. The government has made numerous projects thru flood control systems, embankment production, and a extensive framework of catastrophe threat reduction. Bangladesh has been an energetic player in promoting nearby cooperation on climate trade and environmental protection by soliciting for multilateral agreements to address shared water sources and mitigate the impacts of weather exchange. The simplest downside is Bangladesh does no longer revel in strong diplomatic impact over nearby politics; consequently, she can't assure India or Pakistan lasting settlement. So a ways, help via global bodies, inclusive of the United Nations and the World Bank, is useful, but lack of an green local structure of environmental cooperation stands because the significant barrier in its way.

India-Pakistan tensions are a complex and multi-faceted topic that considerably influences Bangladesh's environmental protection. Being one of the most densely populated and weather-inclined countries inside the world, Bangladesh's environmental balance is substantially

encouraged by way of the geopolitical dynamics in South Asia. The army conflicts and weather regulations between India and Pakistan create ripples that destabilize the location, in addition exacerbating Bangladesh's challenges in environmental control and aid conservation. The consequences of these troubles at the ecological safety of Bangladesh are without a doubt irreparable. Rooted on the center of these kind of environmental concerns is the water resources interdependence among the three countries: Bangladesh is predicated appreciably on the transboundary rivers crossing thru India and Pakistan, consisting of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna river systems, for agriculture and assets of consuming water, trendy dwelling conditions. Any disruption in dealing with those shared water assets, regularly delivered approximately by means of the unilateral actions of India and Pakistan through dam construction, water diversion, and armed struggle, disproportionately burdens Bangladesh.

Conclusion

Meanwhile, India and Pakistan may additionally push for his or her protection and country wide interests as opposed to the regional balance as it's far Bangladesh folks that would be stressed with the after-impact. Bangladesh has to continuously face the venture of effectively managing water assets as a downstream united states of america going through growing geopolitical tensions amongst its neighbours. The water management policies of India, specially the construction of dams and water diversion projects like the Farakka Barrage, have lengthily remained a contentious trouble among India and Bangladesh. The Farakka Barrage, created via India in 1975, diverts waters from the Ganges River to the Hooghly River, and thereby affects the water waft to Bangladesh. Although this task turned into done via India to deal with its personal water needs, at present, there is much less availability of water downstream, and this has brought about salinity increases, crop screw ups, and increasingly developing water crisis for Bangladesh. This lack of a complete agreement on the sharing of transboundary waters places Bangladesh at a drawback, because it frequently has little power to make sure equitable aid distribution. Pakistan's own environmental guidelines and moves, especially in regards to its water-sharing disputes with India, in addition complicate the difficulty. The ongoing struggle over the Indus River Basin, feeding both India and Pakistan, has not simplest aggravated the political members of the family of the 2 countries however also deteriorated environmental conditions in the whole vicinity. Both India and Pakistan have confronted weather-related demanding situations like droughts and intense climate events which have heightened tension, making the decision of the shared water trouble even extra complicated. These unresolved disputes in the long run have an effect on Bangladesh since the herbal aid degradation does no longer come to a halt past a rustic's borders. Additionally, the difficulty of weather alternate contributes to further hassle of the control of herbal assets in Bangladesh. Due to its geographical place and low-lying deltaic topography, Bangladesh is vulnerable to the consequences of weather trade. This entrenches the frightening truth of capacity sea stage upward thrust, trekking temperatures, and more potent and extra frequent cyclones which can threaten the usa's agricultural output and the water supply. Political tensions among India and Pakistan will best amplify those problems. Climate exchange in the location serves as a "chance multiplier," exacerbating existing vulnerabilities through placing more pressure on the already frail sources in the region. The geopolitical rivalry between India and Pakistan additionally hinders efforts towards local cooperation on weather change mitigation and edition. Regional projects include SAARC and the Indus Waters Treaty, which have now not efficaciously challenged the complex environmental challenges facing Bangladesh. Instead of environmental cooperation, both international locations have focused greater on army competition and countrywide security. This leaves a neglected possibility for collaborative local answers which could address the demanding situations of climate alternate

and resource control. Bangladesh needs pressing regional cooperation as it tries to grapple with the effects of those ongoing geopolitical tensions. At the same time, even as both India and Pakistan hold to maneuver militarily and strategically, the crucial environmental demanding situations for Bangladesh require extra collaborative and diplomatic procedures. Potentially, this could be a pressure for top in addressing the developing environmental crises of the place if the collective resources of those nations had been controlled properly. Climate resilience and water-sharing preparations blended with dialogues on catastrophe management are important toward achieving peace and surroundings security for all time in South Asia.

The scope of cooperation is held high right here. Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan all proportion commonplace environmental targets, along with reversing the negative results of weather exchange, protecting the water assets base, and enhancing agricultural productivity. Environmental security pursued in a coordinated manner will not only help Bangladesh but contribute to greater stability in the wider South Asian region. The formation of more inclusive and cooperative frameworks for the management of climate-sensitive resources, protection of the environment, and disaster response will help to serve the region's climate change mitigation goals. This mind-set transition must come from perceiving the region's environmental challenges as primarily a national problem to instead viewing the country's challenges as regional issues. Bangladesh has a unique opportunity to leverage its environmental vulnerabilities as a means to develop a push for regional cooperation. Bangladesh's climate-vulnerable nature and its rich history of international advocacy have provided it with a moral high ground in urging action towards those jointly environmental issues. Bangladeshi can, therefore, strive to create cooperation on shared environmental issues through proactive environmental management cooperated with both India and Pakistan. International organizations and nongovernmental organizations together with the private sector should support environmental efforts initiated by Bangladesh. Global climate financing, technology transfer, and disaster management support can help Bangladesh a lot in adapting to the challenges that both geopolitical tensions and climate change pose. In addition, international diplomatic pressure on India and Pakistan to focus more on regional cooperation rather than conflict will be a significant step toward achieving a more peaceful and environmentally secure South Asia.

This would mean that India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh's relationship with respect to environmental security is intricately linked. India and Pakistan's geopolitical tension has much to say regarding the climate change policies, thereby affecting the environmental stability of Bangladesh. The hope for Bangladesh in this situation would be that there exists a scope of finding a middle ground between India and Pakistan over environmental issues. Regional cooperation can contribute to a better, more secure future for its people, for the region, and for the world at large for Bangladesh. This is only achievable through collective action as South Asian nations look to transcend the challenges climate wars and environmental insecurity pose before them.

References

- Amin, S. A., & Khan, A. R. (2023). *Environmental security in South Asia: The impact of geopolitical conflicts on water management*. *South Asian Studies*, 14(2), 123-145.
- Bajpai, K. (2020). *The politics of water disputes: A study of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh relations*. *Journal of South Asian Politics*, 19(4), 455-478.
- Chakraborty, P., & Das, R. (2022). *India-Pakistan tensions and their environmental impacts on Bangladesh's river systems*. *Environmental Politics in South Asia*, 8(1), 45-67.

- Dahl, J. E. (2021). *Climate change as a conflict multiplier in South Asia: The case of Bangladesh*. *Global Environmental Change*, 30(3), 260-274.
- Ghosh, A., & Sarkar, P. (2020). *Water, security, and diplomacy: The geopolitics of water-sharing in the Ganges Basin*. *International Journal of Water Resources Management*, 45(2), 199-215.
- Hassan, M. A. (2021). *Bangladesh's environmental vulnerabilities: The role of India-Pakistan rivalry and climate change policies*. *Environmental Change and Security*, 11(2), 12-39.
- Kumar, N., & Gupta, M. (2019). *Transboundary water conflicts: Environmental risks and resource management in South Asia*. *Environmental Science and Policy for Sustainable Development*, 62(4), 32-54.
- Lal, R., & Patel, V. (2022). *Climate change and environmental security in South Asia: A framework for cooperation*. *Journal of Climate Change and Sustainable Development*, 5(1), 58-80.
- Siddiqi, T. H. (2021). *The impact of Indo-Pakistani conflicts on the environmental policy in Bangladesh: A historical perspective*. *Journal of South Asian Environmental Policy*, 16(3), 97-112.
- Sharma, A. P., & Roy, P. (2021). *Environmental challenges in Bangladesh: The implications of Indo-Pakistani military conflicts*. *Asian Journal of Environmental Science*, 4(1), 44-61.
- Sharma, R., & Khan, A. (2019). *South Asia's environmental conflicts: Climate change, water management, and regional security*. *Environmental Politics and Global Security*, 13(1), 13-35.
- Siddiqui, F., & Ali, M. (2022). *Shared resources, shared responsibility: The future of water-sharing agreements in South Asia*. *International Journal of Environmental Governance*, 8(3), 233-254.
- United Nations Environment Programme. (2020). *Environmental security and climate change in South Asia*. UNEP Report. Retrieved from <https://www.unep.org/southasia-climate>