

suspensions, surgical strikes, nuclear weapons, Uri attacks These have NOTHING to do with water distribution

✗ Zero Data: No water volumes, no percentages, no population impact, no agricultural statistics No mention of World Bank's 9-year mediation role

✗ Poor Structure: One continuous paragraph instead of clear headings Should have:

Introduction → Distribution Mechanism → Impact on Pakistan → Challenges → Conclusion

WHAT YOU SHOULD HAVE WRITTEN:

- ✓ Treaty provisions: rivers divided - which to whom
- ✓ Pakistan impact: 80% water, irrigates X million hectares, agricultural dependency
- ✓ India impact: 20% water, development constraints, Kashmir dimension
- ✓ Distribution mechanism: Indus Commission, dispute resolution process
- ✓ Challenges: Dam disputes, climate change, water scarcity concerns

and provided water to each country according to their needs.

Indus water treaty water distributed between Pakistan and India.

World Bank solved this conflict in Ayub Khan era in Pakistan. Both countries are the agrarian economy and ^{river} water is necessary for agriculture and ^{some} other state sectors. Therefore, Eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) were given to India and western rivers (Chenab, Indus, Jhelum) were given to Pakistan. Geographically India is upper riparian and Pakistan is lower riparian. India can consume 20 Percent water of ~~eastern~~ eastern rivers and Pakistan can use 80 Percent water of western rivers. In addition to, India can make project on river which can't stop the flow of water but she can't make project which stop the flow of water. So, India has ability to make sum of river projects on eastern and western rivers. At present, India has unilaterally suspended the Indus water treaty and have made projects on rivers which are decreasing flow of water. So, Both

the country have facing hard relationship with each other. Pakistani government has declared to India about this action that is the act of war. So, water has importance for the both states and India's unilateral suspension of this treaty is passing a great threat between the both states. Last but not least, ~~the~~

India's unilateral suspension of Indus water treaty is a source of hard relationship between the both states because ^{Pakistani} water agriculture sector depend on eastern rivers. India and Pakistan can take any step for survival.

How did Indus water treaty affected on the relationship between the both states.

After the Indus water treaty, both the countries had agreed about this agreement because it was providing water to the both countries according to their needs. This treaty was survived despite of the hard relationship between the both states. Pakistan has fought four major wars with India but this treaty remained same as date as

first day of implementation. International organizations appreciate World Bank for this long-term treaty despite of the hard condition between the both state.

Indus water Commission

Indus water Commission was made and ~~they~~ ^{it} was assisted to each other. The Commissioners of the both states provide water information to each other as well as provide information about floods and water shortage in rivers. This Commission proved fruitful for the relationship between the both states because it provides all ^{water} information to each other. Both the countries has tussle with each other due to several issues but they have cooperated with each other bilaterally. Both the state never claim for the suspension of this treaty. According to this treaty, ^{Firstly} No state can suspend this treaty but the suspension will be bilaterally through negotiations. ~~Secondly~~ If one country suspends this treaty and the other country ^{has} not ~~protests~~ issue about this suspension then this treaty will be

Suspended. Now, India has suspended this treaty and has made dams of western rivers. Therefore, Pakistan is facing water scarcity due to India unilaterally suspension of Indus water treaty. 25 percent land in Sindh has been barren in last year due to scarcity of water. So, ~~Indus~~ ^{Indus} water treaty has ^{great} importance to develop the good relationships between India and Pakistan and it solved the water conflict which is necessary for the both states. Both the countries depend on ^{rivers} water because their agricultural sector depend on water.

Conclusion:

Pakistan and India had several disputes, but the water conflict was solved in 1960 ^{by} ~~by~~ ^{under} ~~arbitration~~ ^{arbitration} the supervision of world Bank. World Bank made agreement between them. Therefore, Indus water treaty solved the water dispute and was survived till 2025. Thus, this agreement developed bilateral relations between the both states and provide water to each country.

according to her needs. This Treaty remained unimplemented and survived in the four maps was between the both states, but now, India has suspended it unilaterally and Pakistan is facing water scarcity. Summarizingly, Indus water treaty improved the bilateral relationship and provided water according to need of the both states.

add headings

You understood it's about the treaty's impact, but didn't fully address "distribution AND sharing" - focused more on conflict aftermath