

suspicious, 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 agricultural economy and water

is necessary for agriculture and ~~and~~ other

State sectors. These four Eastern rivers (Ravi,

Beas, Sutlej) were given to India and western

rivers (Chenab, Jhelum, Tethum) were given

to Pakistan. Geographically India is

upper riparian and Pakistan is lower

riparian. India can consume 20 percent

water of eastern rivers and Pakistan can

use 10 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 run

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 go to about this action that is the act of war. So, water has importance for the both states and India unilaterally suspension of this treaty is passing a great threat between the both states. Last but not least, ~~the~~ India unilaterally suspension of treaty is a source of hard relationship between the both states because ^{Pakistani} water agriculture sector depend on eastern rivers water and Pakistan can take any step for survival.

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

After the India water treaty, both the countries had agreed about this agreement because it was providing water to the both countries ~~according~~ 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~~ ^{as} safe as

first day of implementation. International organizations appropriate world bank for this long-term treaty despite of the hard condition between the both states.

Indus water Commission

Indus water Commission was made and they were adjusted to each other. The Commissioners of the both states provided water information to each other as well as provide conformation about floods and water shortage in rivers. This commission proved fruitful for the relationship between the both states because it provides all ^{water} informations to each other. Both the countries has tussle with each other due to several issues but they have compensated with each other bilitately. Both the state need claim for the suspension of this treaty.

According to this treaty, ^{Firstly} No state

can suspend this treaty but the

suspension will be bilitately through

negotiations. ^{Secondly} if one country

suspends this treaty and the other

country ^{has} not ^{protested} issue about this

suspension then this treaty will be

Suspended. Now, India may suspend this treaty and has made dams of western rivers. Therefore, Pakistan is facing water scarcity due to India's unilaterally suspension of Indus water treaty. 25 percent land in Sindh has been barren in last year due to scarcity of water. So, ^{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 ^{western} water because their agricultural sectors depend on water.

Conclusion:

Pakistan and India had several disputes, but the water conflict was solved in 1960 ^{under arbitration} under the supervision of World Bank. World Bank made agreement between them. Therefore, Indus water treaty solved the water dispute and was survived till 2005. Thus, this agreement developed bilateral relations between the both states and provide water to each country.

according to their needs. This treaty remained unimplemented and survived in the four maps was between the both states, but now, India had suspended it unilaterally and Pakistan is facing water scarcity. Summarily, India water treaty improved the bilateral relationship and provided water according to ^{the} needs 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

