



WHY IN NEWS?



The debate on **The Citizenship Amendment Bill** in Parliament included multiple references to the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement that was signed in Delhi in **1950**.

NEHRU LIAQUAT AGREEMENT

ABOUT NEHRU LIAQUAT AGREEMENT



The Nehru-Liaquat agreement signed by Jawahar Lal Nehru and Pakistan's Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan, is also known as the **Delhi Pact**.



It was a bilateral agreement signed between India and Pakistan in order to **provide a framework for the treatment of minorities in the two countries**.

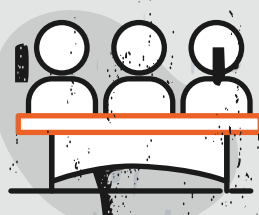
The agreement was **signed in the backdrop of large-scale migration of people belonging to minority communities between the two countries** in the wake of attacks by the majority communities in their respective territories.



KEY PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT



Governments of both the countries agreed to **provide and protect Minority rights including political, cultural & economic rights** like -complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, freedom of movement within each country, freedom of occupation, speech and worship etc.



Setting up of Commission of Enquiry to look into the causes of disturbances and to suggest measures to prevent them in future.



Measures were to be taken for safe return of abducted women & recovery of looted property.



VISION IAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION



Both Governments **declared these rights to be fundamental & agreed to take suitable measures to enforce them effectively**.



Refugees were allowed to return unharmed to dispose of their property.



Forced conversions were unrecognized.