Liaquat-Nehru pact 1948

The **Liaquat–Nehru Pact** (or the **Delhi Pact**) was a [bilateral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bilateral_contract) treaty between [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) and [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) in which [refugees](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Refugee) were allowed to return to dispose of their property, abducted women and looted property were to be returned, [forced conversions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forced_conversion) were unrecognized, and [minority rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minority_rights) were confirmed. The treaty was signed in [New Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Delhi) by the [Prime Minister of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_India) [Jawahar Lal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawahar_Lal_Nehru) and the [Prime Minister of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Pakistan) [Liaquat Ali Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liaquat_Ali_Khan) on April 8, 1950. The treaty was the outcome of six days of talks sought to guarantee the rights of minorities in both countries after the [Partition of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_of_India) and to avert another [war between them](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Pakistani_War_of_1947%E2%80%931948).

The Liaquat-Nehru Pact provided for the mechanism to deal with oppressive elements with an iron hand. Both the governments decided to set up minority commissions in their countries with the aim of observing and reporting on the implementation of the pact, to ensure that no one breaches the pact and to make recommendations to guarantee its enforcement. Both Minority Commissions were to be headed by a provincial minister and were to have Hindu and Muslim members among its ranks. India and Pakistan also agreed to include representatives of the minority community in the cabinet of the two Bengals, and decided to depute two central ministers, one from each government, to remain in the affected areas for such period as might be necessary. Both the leaders emphasized that the loyalty of the minorities should be reserved for the state in which they were living and for the solution of their problems they should look forward to the government of the country they were living in.

This pact was broadly acknowledged as an optimistic beginning to improve relations between India and Pakistan.