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This article is about the commission chaired by Hamudur Rahman. For other purposes, see Pakistan in Asia: a historical map of Pakistan before or before 1971. The Hamudur Rahman Commission (otherwise known as the Commission of Inquiry of War) was a commission of inquiry that assessed Pakistan's military and political involvement in East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971. The Commission was established on 26 December 1971 by the Government of Pakistan, chaired by Chief Justice Hamudur Rahman of Bengal. It was designed to prepare for a full and complete account of the circumstances surrounding the atrocities and the 1971 war, including the circumstances under which the Commander of the Eastern Fleet forces surrendered the forces of the eastern contingent under his command, laying down his arms. The final report of the commission was very long and provided an analysis based on extensive interviews and testimony. His main conclusion was highly critical of the role of Pakistan's military intervention, the misconduct of politicians, as well as the intelligence failures of the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) and the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), which allowed the infiltration of Indian agents throughout Eastern Pakistan. Initially, there were 12 copies of the report. All of them were destroyed; except for the one that was handed over to the Government, which prohibited its publication at the time. In 2000, part of the commission's report was leaked to Indian and Pakistani newspapers. The full report is believed to have been declassified by the Government in 2000, along with other reports relating to 1971. However, it was reported that an additional report based on the testimony of prisoners of war had been published and that a key part of the report on political and military issues remained classified and marked as completely classified. The historical backstory of the Formation of The Commissions In 1971, the war between India and Pakistan witnessed the liberation of East Pakistan, which ended with the signing of a surrender tool with the Indian army in Dhaka. Following the consolidation of power, President Sulfiqar Ali Bhutto announced the establishment of the Commission under senior Supreme Court judges in December 1971. Established at the request of the President, the Commission conducted evaluation and analysis to examine and clarify the circumstances under which the Commander, the Eastern Command surrendered and the Pakistani armed forces under his command laid down their arms and ordered a ceasefire along the borders of West Pakistan and India and along the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir. The commission was originally known as the War Investigation Commission, but became known as the Hamodur Rehman Commission across the country. The commission was headed by Chief Justice Hamudur Rahman (Bengali lawyer) assisted senior Supreme Court judges and military officials as his advisers. The Commission consisted of civilian and military officials who investigated political and military failures through interviews and testimonies provided by prisoners of war, politicians, activists, military leaders and journalists over a two-year period. The Commission submitted its final report in 1974. Members of the Commission of the Supreme Court of Pakistan Chief Justice Hamudur Rahman (Chairman) Senior Judge Anwarul Haq (Vice-President) Senior Judge Tufail Rahman (Chief Justice of the Provincial High Court) Two other members of the Balochistan High Court, Lieutenant General (ret.) Altaf Kadir, was his military adviser. Interviewed and testified (1972-1974), the Commission interviewed and kept testimony in both the first and in additional reports. In 1972, it was reported that some 213 officials, including Yahyu Khan and Sulfiqar Ali Bhutto, had been interviewed and testified. In 1974, the Commission resumed its work and interviewed 300 released prisoners of war and recorded a further 73 testimonies of bureaucrats who had served on government assignments in East Pakistan. Yahya Khan (1972) Sulfiqar Ali Bhutto (1972) Mita (1972) Nurul Amin (1972) Abdul Rahim Khan (1972) Leslie Mungavin (1972) Tikka Khan (1972) Muzaffar Hassan (1972) Miti Masood (1972) Syed Mohammad Ahsan (1972) Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi (1975) Rao Farman Ali (1974) Mohammad Sharif (1974) Patrick Desmond Callaghan (1974) Siddiq Salik (1974) Mansurul Haq (1974) Please note that the list of respondents is incomplete. The first MJI report is a map of insurgents and military activities in East Pakistan, provided by Brigadier Siddique Salik in Witness Surrender. In July 1972, President Sulfiqar Ali Bhutto reviewed the first report submitted by Chief Justice Hamudur Rahman. The Commission interviewed 213 persons of interest, including former Pakistanis Yahya Khan, Nurul Amin, Abdul Hamid Khan (Commander-in-Chief of the Army), Abdul Rahim Khan (Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force), Muzaffar Hassan (Commander-in-Chief of the Navy), Bhutto, senior commanders, activists, journalists and various political leaders. The Commission considered the initial report preliminary because it was unable to interview many key people who were prisoners of war in India at the time. The Commission said: Our comments and conclusions regarding the surrender in East Pakistan and other related matters should be considered temporary and subject to change in light of the testimony of the Commander, The Eastern Command and his senior officers should such evidence be presented. Initially, the commission interviewed 213 people and produced 12 copies of the report. One of the copies handed over to President Bhutto, and the rest were either destroyed or stolen. [13] [13] the first report recognized the atrocities and systematic massacres at the University of Dhaka, which eventually led to recommendations for public trials of civilian bureaucrats and military courts on the ground for senior staff officers. It is noted that the first report is very critical of the intervention of the Pakistani military in politics and the misconduct of politicians in the political atmosphere of the country. Self-publishing source? the first report also makes many insightful recommendations for the reorganization of military physics, traditions and their curriculum and curriculum, as well as on promoting a sense of democratization in the country's political system. The first report is never published and kept as high-profile documents because of its potentially adverse impact on the military (at the time) of low-key morale and fear of a backlash. The government and sulfiqar Ali Bhutto claimed that the first report was classified in order to preserve the honor of its military. In 1974, the Commission reopened its investigation, offering the possibility of prisoners of war who had been released by India and Bangladesh by then and other returnees from Eastern Pakistan to provide information that could be within their knowledge and relevant to the commission's objectives. On 3 June 1974, the Commission held an informal meeting in Lahore to address various preliminary issues and then decided to resume proceedings in Abbottabad from 16 July 1974. Following the reopening of the investigation in 1974, the commission interviewed an additional 73 East Pakistani bureaucrats and high-ranking military personnel. The Commission examined a total of about 300 witnesses, hundreds of classified documents and military signals between East and West Pakistan. The supplementary report is largely based on testimonies provided by returning prisoners of war and their families, but the military is responsible for the atrocities committed in East Pakistan in 1971. The Commission endorsed Pakistan's assertion that the families of Western Pakistani officials in East Pakistan had been subjected to inhumane treatment by their Bengali counterparts. Returning Western Pakistanis and bihari told the Commission horrific stories of atrocities committed at the hands of the Aqqa People's League militants, Mukti Bahini. The final report, also called an additional report, was submitted on 23 October 1974, in which it was found that political, administrative, military and moral failings were responsible for the surrender of Pakistani forces in East Pakistan. It remained classified and its contents were guessed from opening different military officers. The report was organized in five chapters and an app. Chapter One - Aspect Chapter Two - Alleged Atrocities of the Pakistani Army Chapter Three Three Professional duties of some senior army commanders Chapter 4 - Conclusions Chapter 5 - Recommendations Conclusions In 1971 Pakistan fought with India on two different fronts. China and Burma are also visible. The Commission challenged the allegations by the Bangladeshi authorities that the Pakistani military had killed 3,000,000 Bengalis and raped 200,000 women. The Commission found that the death toll amounted to 26,000 civilian casualties. Although these links have not been checked thoroughly and more seems conspiracy and fairy tales. The issue was controversial; Independents noted that some 269,000 people (both Bengalis and Western Pakistanis) had been killed before Pakistan's military intervention. Volume 1 of the supplementary report dealt with the political background, international relations and military aspects of the events of 1971. The supplementary report discussed its conclusions in the light of the political events of 1971, the military aspects, the surrender in East Pakistan and aspects of morality. The Commission found that when stories of the massacre of Western Pakistanis reached Pakistani soldiers stationed in the east of the country, they reacted furiously and, in the process of restoring the government's authority, committed serious excesses against the local Bengali population. The findings of the first and additional report accused the Pakistani army of committing senseless and senseless arson, killing in the countryside, killing intellectuals and professionals and burying them in mass graves, killing East Pakistani army officers and soldiers under the pretext of suppressing their rebellion, killing East Pakistani civilian officers, businessmen and industrialists, and raping large numbers of East Pakistani women as a deliberate act of revenge, as well as the deliberate killing of members of the Hindu minority. The report accused military generals of what they called premature surrender and said that the military's continued involvement in government administration since 1958 was one of the reasons for the corruption and inefficiency of senior officers. The report stated that: Even responsible service officers have argued before us that due to the corruption caused by such participation, the thirst for guilt and women and greed for land and homes, a large number of senior army officers, especially those in the highest positions, have lost not only their fighting, but also their professional competence. The report stated that Pakistan's military ruler at the time, General Yahya Khan, who resigned after Pakistan's defeat in December 1971, allowed and even provoked the surrender, and recommended that he be publicly tried along with other senior military colleagues. In the report, General Yahya Khan was accused of According to the report, firm and appropriate action would not only satisfy the country's demand for punishment where it deserved, but would also ensure any repetition in the future of the shameful behaviour that had manifested itself during the 1971 war. Many insightful recommendations have been made by the commission, as it recommends a public trial for President Gen. Yahya Khan, also Commander-in-Chief and Chief Administrator of Martial Law in both The East and Pakistan in the Western Part. The Commission found that Lieutenant-General Abdul Hamid Khan, Lieutenant General Gul Hassan, Lieutenant General GSM Prizadu and Major General Khudadad Khan were suitable for field military tribunals, and Major General A.O. Mitu should be publicly tried for engaging in a criminal conspiracy to unlawfully usurp power from the government of Mohammad Ayub Khan. Five additional lieutenants-general and three brigadier generals were recommended for trial for wilful neglect of official duty. Among them were lieutenants general: A.A.K. Nazi, Mohammad Jamshed, M. Rahim Khan, Irshad Ahmad Khan, B.M. Mustafa and Brigadier Generals G.M. Bakir Siddiqui, Mohammad Hayat and Mohammad Aslam Niazi. Under general Mustafa's Commission offensive plan to seize the Indian Ramgarh position in the Rajasthan area (Western Front), it was unnecessarily and haphazardly militarily planned and his execution resulted in a serious loss of vehicles and equipment in the desert. In the section of the additional report in the HRC report Higher Direction of Military Action, he urged the establishment of a joint Chiefs of Staff (JCCS) mechanism headquartered in the MoD. According to the act, the JCCS consists of the Chairman, Chief of Staff of the Navy, Chief of Staff of the Army and Chief of Air Staff. It was tasked with taking collective responsibility for national defence and a joint planning mechanism. The presidency was to be rotated between each interagency service, regardless of the personal ranks in each service. The Commission also stressed the need to strengthen the country's deterrence against foreign incursions and to make more thoughtful recommendations on the defence of the country as a whole. The Commission called for the restoration of the rule of law in accordance with the Constitution and the establishment of a government order based on the Constitution. In the end, the Commission felt in the report that the country would learn the necessary lessons from these tragic events and that effective and early action would be taken in the light of the findings. Following that, on 23 October 1974, Chief Justice Hamudur Rahman presented an additional report to Prime Minister Ali Bhutto. Bhutto classified the report because, according to journalist Salil Trivati, was concerned that this would demoralize the armed forces and cause unrest in them. In 1976, Rahman asked Bhutto what was being done with the report. Bhutto replied that there was no report; it was either lost or stolen, and nowhere was found. Upon hearing the fate of the report, Chief Justice Rahman asked the Army Chief of Staff, General zia-ul-Haq, to detain the report, who also noted that the initial report had not been found anywhere and no one knew where the report was actually missing, neither in the army's PRCs nor in the National Archives of Pakistan. In the 1990s, curiosity about the report increased after News International reported that the report had been suppressed and secretly conducted at the Joint Staff headquarters in Rawalpindi. The contents of the report were published by Dawn and India Today and were rumored to be the first report in August 2000. However, it turned out that it was an additional report that was supposedly published. Shortly after the revelation, India Today deliberately suppressed its own publications, as if surrender was its own scandal. No action had been taken on the basis of the report, the report had been classified and its publication was prohibited at the time. Yahya Khan died in 1980, but some of his key colleagues lived in retirement by 2000. Tikka Khan, A.A.K. Niazi and Rao Farman Ali died in 2004. The trials of Gul Hassan, Abdul Rahim Khan and Muzaffar Hassan were the only trials of the Attorney General in the light of the Hamudur Rahman Commission in 1972. President Pervez Musharraf reportedly stated in October 2000 that the 1971 incidents were political as well as a military fiasco and that the calls for a military general were fair. Bangladesh subsequently requested a copy of the report. In December 2000, 29 years after the investigation was completed, President Musharraf finally declassified a military report in Pakistan. However, it was revealed that this was an official supplementary report that had been declassified, not the first report. 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