

hamood ur rehman commission report

Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report: A Comprehensive Overview

The **Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report** stands as a pivotal document in Pakistan's political and military history. Established in 1971, the commission was tasked with investigating the causes and circumstances surrounding Pakistan's defeat in the Bangladesh Liberation War and the subsequent secession of East Pakistan. Its findings provided crucial insights into the military, political, and diplomatic failures that led to the dismemberment of Pakistan. This detailed guide explores the background, key findings, impact, and ongoing relevance of the Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report.

Background and Formation of the Hamood ur Rehman Commission

Context Leading to the Formation

The late 1960s and early 1970s were tumultuous times for Pakistan. Political unrest, economic challenges, and ethnic tensions culminated in the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War. The conflict resulted in severe military setbacks and the loss of East Pakistan, which had previously been an integral part of the country.

Establishment of the Commission

In the aftermath of the 1971 defeat, the Pakistani government recognized the need for an impartial investigation into the military's role and the political failures that contributed to the crisis. Consequently, the Hamood ur Rehman Commission was constituted in 1971, under the chairmanship of Chief Justice Hamood ur Rehman. Its primary mandate was to:

- Investigate the military operations during the Bangladesh liberation conflict
- Assess the political decisions leading up to the crisis
- Examine the role of military and political leadership
- Identify failures and recommend measures to prevent future crises

Key Findings of the Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report

The report, completed in 1974 but initially kept secret for many years, provided a detailed account of the events leading up to and during the 1971 war. Its findings were both revealing and controversial, exposing shortcomings at multiple levels of governance.

Military Failures and Human Rights Violations

The report highlighted the following military issues:

- **Operational Miscalculations:** The Pakistani military underestimated the strength and resolve of the Mukti Bahini and Indian forces.
- **Strategic Errors:** Poor planning and coordination led to significant setbacks in the eastern front.
- **War Crimes:** The report documented widespread human rights abuses, including atrocities committed against civilians, which tarnished Pakistan's international reputation.

Political Leadership and Decision-Making

The report criticized political leaders for their role in escalating tensions:

1. **Neglect of East Pakistan:** Ignoring the political grievances of East Pakistani citizens.
2. **Failure to Address Crisis Diplomatically:** Inadequate diplomatic efforts to resolve tensions peacefully.
3. **Authoritarian Decision-Making:** Concentration of power and lack of consultation with military and political advisors.

Intelligence and Civil-Military Relations

The report pointed out deficiencies in intelligence gathering and sharing, which hampered effective military response. It also highlighted strained civil-military relations contributing to the chaos.

Impact and Consequences of the Report

Initial Suppression and Secrecy

For many years, the report remained classified, and its findings were largely unknown to the Pakistani public. The government feared political repercussions and international criticism.

Leakage and Public Awareness

In the late 2000s, parts of the report were leaked to the media, sparking debates and discussions about Pakistan's historical accountability and military conduct.

Reforms and Policy Changes

Though the report's immediate impact was limited, it influenced subsequent reforms:

- Calls for military accountability and transparency
- Reforms in civil-military relations
- Emphasis on human rights and adherence to international law

Controversies Surrounding the Report

Despite its importance, the Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report remains controversial due to various reasons:

- **Partial Suppression:** The full report has not been publicly released, leading to speculation about omitted or redacted sections.
- **Political Manipulation:** Allegations that parts of the report were manipulated or suppressed for political reasons.
- **Military Secrecy:** Concerns over transparency and accountability in military conduct.

Relevance Today and Lessons Learned

Historical Significance

The report offers critical lessons for Pakistan's military and political leadership:

- Importance of transparent decision-making processes
- Need for robust civil-military relations
- Value of human rights and humane conduct during conflicts

Modern Implications

In contemporary Pakistan, the Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report serves as a reminder of the importance of accountability and reform. It influences debates on military reforms, governance, and national security strategies.

Conclusion

The **Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report** remains a vital document in understanding Pakistan's history, especially regarding its military and political failures in 1971. While initially classified, its insights continue to inform discussions on governance, military accountability, and national reconciliation. As Pakistan moves forward, acknowledging past mistakes through such comprehensive investigations is essential for building a transparent and resilient future.

Keywords: Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report, Pakistan history, 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War, military failures, political accountability, human rights violations, Pakistan military reforms, civil-military relations, Pakistan politics, historical accountability

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report?

The Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report is an official inquiry conducted by a Pakistani commission in 1971 to investigate the causes and circumstances surrounding the Bangladesh Liberation War and the Bangladesh Liberation War's military and political developments.

Why was the Hamood ur Rehman Commission formed?

The commission was established by the Pakistani government to examine the events leading to the defeat in East Pakistan, the military operations, and the political decisions that contributed to the dismemberment of Pakistan in 1971.

What are the key findings of the Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report?

The report highlighted military failures, political mismanagement, and human rights violations, including widespread atrocities committed during Operation Searchlight, and criticized the leadership for strategic and tactical errors that led to Pakistan's defeat.

Has the Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report been publicly released?

Partially. The full report was initially classified and remained confidential for decades, but in recent years, selected summaries and information have been declassified and made accessible to the public.

How has the Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report influenced Pakistani politics and history?

The report has played a significant role in shaping narratives around the 1971 war, accountability, and military reforms, though its full impact remains debated due to limited access to the complete

document.

What controversies surround the Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report?

Controversies include allegations of suppression and censorship of certain findings, political manipulation, and debates over the authenticity and completeness of the released portions of the report.

Are there any recent discussions or calls to declassify the full Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report?

Yes, various political and civil society groups have called for the full declassification of the report to ensure transparency, accountability, and a complete understanding of the 1971 events.

How does the Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report impact Pakistan's efforts at reconciliation with Bangladesh?

The report's findings highlight past atrocities and mistakes, serving as a basis for dialogue, acknowledgment of errors, and efforts to improve bilateral relations, though full reconciliation remains complex and multifaceted.

Additional Resources

Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report: A Comprehensive Analysis

The Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report remains one of the most significant and controversial documents in Pakistan's political and military history. Commissioned in the aftermath of the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War, the report provides a detailed account of the events leading to the dismemberment of East Pakistan and the subsequent military failures. Its revelations have had lasting implications on Pakistan's military reforms, political accountability, and national introspection. This review aims to dissect the report's origins, key findings, controversies, and its enduring impact on Pakistan.

Origins and Formation of the Hamood ur Rehman Commission

Historical Context

- The 1971 Indo-Pakistani War led to the secession of East Pakistan, resulting in the creation of Bangladesh.
- The conflict exposed deep-seated issues within Pakistan's political, military, and social fabric.
- The war's aftermath was marked by widespread criticism of the Pakistani military leadership, political failures, and intelligence lapses.

Establishment of the Commission

- In response to the national crisis, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto established the Hamood ur Rehman Commission in 1971.
- The primary objective was to investigate the causes of the military defeat and the factors leading to the dismemberment of Pakistan.
- The commission was mandated to scrutinize military operations, political decisions, and intelligence failures.

Composition and Confidentiality

- The commission was headed by Justice Hamood ur Rehman, a respected jurist.
- It included military officers, intelligence officials, and civilian administrators.
- The report was classified as a confidential document, with limited distribution initially, reflecting the sensitive nature of its content.

Scope and Methodology of the Report

Investigative Approach

- The commission conducted interviews, collected testimonies, and examined military and political records.
- It sought to establish a chronological account of events, decision-making processes, and failures at various levels.

Key Areas of Focus

- **Military strategies and operations in East Pakistan.**
- **Political leadership and their role before and during the conflict.**
- **Intelligence assessments and their reliability.**
- **The role of the military leadership, particularly the then-Chief of Army Staff, General Yahya Khan, and subsequent commanders.**
- **Civil-military relations and the impact of political interference.**

Limitations and Challenges

- The report faced initial restrictions on access to certain documents and witnesses.
- Some testimonies and sections were redacted or suppressed due to their sensitive nature.
- Despite limitations, the report provides a comprehensive overview of the crisis.

Major Findings of the Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report

Military Failures and Strategic Errors

- The report criticizes the Pakistani military's lack of preparedness and strategic planning.
- It highlights poor coordination between the Army, Air Force, and Navy.
- The failure to anticipate the scale of Bengali resistance and the underestimation of Indian intervention was seen as a critical mistake.
- Specific military operations, particularly in East Pakistan, were marred by poor logistics, inadequate intelligence, and tactical errors.

Political Leadership and Civil-Military Relations

- The report criticizes political leaders for their indecisiveness and failure to address the grievances of East Pakistan.
- It suggests that political interference in military affairs exacerbated the crisis.

- **The role of President Yahya Khan is scrutinized for his inadequate response and misjudgments.**

Intelligence Failures

- **The commission identified significant lapses in intelligence, especially regarding the strength and resolve of Bengali nationalist forces.**
- **It pointed out that the intelligence agencies failed to provide accurate assessments, leading to strategic miscalculations.**

Role of the Military Leadership

- **The report criticizes the senior military leadership for mismanagement, overconfidence, and failure to adapt to evolving circumstances.**
- **It singles out the then-Chief of Army Staff, General Yahya Khan, for his ineffective leadership during the crisis.**
- **The report also questions the competence of some military commanders in East Pakistan.**

Human Rights Violations and Atrocities

- **The report documents widespread atrocities committed by Pakistani military personnel, including massacres, rapes, and other human rights violations.**
- **It acknowledges that some units acted beyond orders, indicating a breakdown of discipline and control.**
- **These findings have contributed to the international condemnation of Pakistan's military conduct during the conflict.**

Reasons for the Defeat

- **A combination of strategic miscalculations, poor intelligence, political mismanagement, and military shortcomings.**
- **The failure to recognize the aspirations of the Bengali people and the rising independence movement.**
- **The unpreparedness for a prolonged conflict and the underestimation of Indian intervention.**

Controversies and Suppression of the Report

Classified Status and Limited Disclosure

- **For decades, the full report remained classified, accessible only to select officials and scholars.**
- **The Pakistani government, fearing political fallout, suppressed large parts of the report.**

Partial Leak and Public Access

- **In the late 2000s, portions of the report were leaked to the media, sparking renewed debate.**
- **The full unredacted version was never officially released to the public, leading to speculation and conspiracy theories.**

Political and Military Reactions

- **Some military officials dismissed the report as biased or politically motivated.**
- **Others argued it was an honest accounting of failures that needed acknowledgment for national healing.**

Impact on Civil-Military Relations

- **The suppression of the full report has been a point of contention, fueling distrust between civilian governments and the military.**
- **Calls for transparency have persisted, emphasizing the need for accountability and historical clarity.**

Impact and Legacy of the Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report

Reforms in Pakistan's Military and Civil Institutions

- **The report's revelations prompted efforts to reform Pakistan's military doctrine, emphasizing professionalism and accountability.**
- **It influenced subsequent military leadership to adopt more cautious and strategic planning.**

Historical and Educational Significance

- **The report remains a critical document for historians studying Pakistan's political and military history.**

- It is frequently cited in academic debates about civil-military relations, governance, and national identity.

Political Repercussions

- The report contributed to a broader understanding of the failures leading to Bangladesh's independence.
- It has been used by political parties and civil society to critique military dominance in Pakistani politics.

Contemporary Relevance

- The report's lessons are pertinent today, especially concerning military transparency, civilian oversight, and conflict resolution.
- Its findings continue to influence discussions on Pakistan's national security policy and regional stability.

Criticisms and Debates Surrounding the Report

Questions of Bias and Objectivity

- Critics argue that the report may reflect a biased perspective, possibly downplaying certain military failures or political shortcomings.
- Some believe it was used selectively to target certain individuals or factions.

Limited Public Access and Transparency

- The ongoing secrecy surrounding the full report fuels skepticism about the complete truth.
- Calls for declassification and open discussion have gained momentum over the years.

Controversial Interpretations

- Different political groups interpret the report's findings variably—some see it as an honest account, others as a political tool.
- The debate over its authenticity and completeness continues to shape Pakistan's historical narrative.

Conclusion: The Enduring Significance of the Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report

The Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report stands as a pivotal document that encapsulates a critical chapter in Pakistan's history. It offers a sobering reflection on military strategy, political leadership, and national identity. While it has faced suppression and controversy, its findings continue to serve as a vital reference point for understanding the causes of Pakistan's most profound national crisis—the loss of East Pakistan and the emergence of Bangladesh.

Its legacy underscores the importance of transparency, accountability, and introspection in nation-building. For scholars, policymakers, and citizens alike, the report remains

a reminder of the consequences of mismanagement, lack of foresight, and the failure to prioritize national unity. As Pakistan navigates contemporary challenges, the lessons embedded within the Hamood ur Rehman Commission Report remain relevant, urging a commitment to learning from the past to shape a more resilient future.

Hamood Ur Rehman Commission Report

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hamood ur rehman commission report: Hamoodur Rahman Commission of Inquiry Into the 1971 India-Pakistan War Pakistan. Hamoodur Rehman Commission of Inquiry into the 1971 War, Of Pakistan Government of Pakistan, 2007 The Hamoodur Rahman Commission was officially reconstituted in 1974 to interview returning prisoners, particularly senior officers, and issue a supplementary report to their original landmark document. The supplementary report makes fascinating reading, based on the Commissions in-depth interviews with these senior officials and officers who were directly responsible for the conduct of Pakistani forces in East Pakistan. This supplementary report is also easier to read than the original document, being less technical and much shorter. However, it still manages to paint a vivid picture of the circumstances that led to the surrender of Pakistani forces in East Pakistan. The report, just like the original, is also extremely candid in discussing the culpability and responsibility of senior officers in the events that led up to Pakistan's humiliating surrender.

hamood ur rehman commission report: The Last Mission Mahesh Bhardwaj, 2024-04-22 In April 2001, 16 BSF jawans were killed after being tortured brutally by Bangladesh security forces at Pyrdiwah village on Meghalaya Bangladesh border. I know that we Indian's were responsible for creation of Bangladesh in 1971 and I lament that situation turned so bad that our own creation has started devouring us. These were my thoughts regarding this event. It prompted me to do research about birth of Bangladesh, to my surprise I found that it cost 3 million lives during liberation war for its genesis and it was one of the biggest genocide in human history. This thing further propelled me towards writing this novel, which reveals a true sequence of events which culminated in creation of Bangla nation, the book also details huge sacrifice which Indian soldiers made to make it happen.

hamood ur rehman commission report: The Image of the Enemy Paul Maddrell, 2015-09-15 Intelligence agencies spend huge sums of money to collect and analyze vast quantities of national security data for their political leaders. How well is this intelligence analyzed, how often is it acted on by policymakers, and does it have a positive or negative effect on decision making? Drawing on declassified documents, interviews with intelligence veterans and policymakers, and other sources, *The Image of the Enemy* breaks new ground as it examines how seven countries analyzed and used intelligence to shape their understanding of their main adversary. The cases in the book include the Soviet Union's analysis of the United States (and vice versa), East Germany's analysis of West Germany (and vice versa), British intelligence in the early years of the Troubles in Northern Ireland,

Israeli intelligence about the Palestinians, Pakistani intelligence on India, and US intelligence about Islamist terrorists. These rivalries provide rich case studies for scholars and offer today's analysts and policymakers the opportunity to closely evaluate past successes and failures in intelligence analysis and the best ways to give information support to policymakers. Using these lessons from the past, they can move forward to improve analysis of current adversaries and future threats.

hamood ur rehman commission report: Law, State and Inequality in Pakistan

Muhammad Azeem, 2017-07-02 Through a detailed historical and empirical account of post-independence years, this book offers a new assessment of the role of the judiciary in Pakistani politics. Instead of seeing the judiciary as helpless or struggling against an authoritarian state, it argues that the judiciary has been a crucial link in the creation of state and political inequality in Pakistan. This rubs against the central role given to the judiciary in developing countries to fix the 'corrupt politicians and stubborn bureaucracies' in the World Bank's 'Good Governance' paradigm and rule of law initiatives. It also challenges the contemporary legal and judicial discourse that extols the virtues of Public Interest Litigation. While the book's core analysis is a critique of the contemporary liberal legal project, it also adds to the critical tradition of social theory by linking political economy to a social theory of law. The theoretical aspect of the study is applicable to any developing society whose judiciary is going through foreign-sponsored 'rule of law' judicial reforms.

hamood ur rehman commission report: Beyond The Lines: An Autobiography Kuldip

Nayar, 2012-08-10 A veteran journalist and former member of Parliament, Kuldip Nayar is India's most well known and widely syndicated journalist. He was born in Sialkot in 1923 and educated at Lahore University before migrating to Delhi with his family at the time of Partition. He began his career in the Urdu newspaper Anjam and after a spell in the USA worked as information officer of Lal Bahadur Shastri and Govind Ballabh Pant. He eventually became Resident Editor of the Statesman and managing editor of the Indian news agency UNI. He corresponded for the Times for twenty-five years and later served as Indian high commissioner to the UK during the V.P. Singh government. His stand for press freedom during the Emergency, when he was detained; his commitment to better relations between India and Pakistan, and his role as a human rights activist have won him respect and affection in both countries. Author of more than a dozen books, his weekly columns are read across South Asia.

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hamood ur rehman commission report: Judges and Generals in Pakistan: Volume II Inam R Sehri, 2013-09-30 Judges & Generals In Pakistan: Vol-II by Inam R Sehri is another book comprising of his articles [in continuity with Vol-I]; mostly covering the historical scenarios of Gen Musharraf's military regime from years 2000-08. The main emphasis remained on militarized governance and alleged compromises of the Supreme judiciary. Vicious accounts of corruption are also there to prove that very few military Generals were equally competent to plunder the national wealth at par with bureaucrats and politicians. Death of Benazir Bhutto is discussed in detail. Facts about the judicial turmoil (2007), sending home the Chief Justice, reinstating and putting him [along with his fellow judges] in illegal confinement, are all set inside.

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R Sehri, 2022-06-09 The history of Pakistan from 2011 - 2013. First book in the series.

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hamood ur rehman commission report: The Fractious Path Raza Rumi, 2016-05-10 Since its creation in 1947, Pakistan has oscillated between weak democratic governments and brutal military dictatorships, the latter ruling for about half its existence. In 2013, for the first time, there was a peaceful transfer of power from a democratic government that had completed its tenure to another. The question is: will it last? To understand this, Raza Rumi examines the crucial years between 2008 and 2013, which marked the transition from General Pervez Musharraf's authoritarian regime to a democratic order. Pakistan underwent a series of turbulent events in 2007, including the

assassination of Benazir Bhutto in December of that year. Two months later, the elections returned her party to power, putting in place a hybrid military-democratic government. Grappling with the spillover of conflict in Afghanistan, jihadist insurgency and a fragile economy, Pakistan's democracy had to contend with the imbalances inherent to the country's power structure. Reporting from the ground as these political developments were unravelling, Rumi provides a unique window on contemporary Pakistan - its democratic transition, internal security, extremism, governance, foreign policy and the future of democracy in the country.

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hamood ur rehman commission report: *Defence Journal* , 2008

hamood ur rehman commission report: *An Army* Muhammad Ayub, 2002

hamood ur rehman commission report: *How Pakistan Got Divided* Rao Farman Ali Khan, 1992

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hamood ur rehman commission report: *Indoctrinating Minds* Yvette Claire Rosser, 2004

This is a story about Bangladesh, a nation borne out of high ideals of brotherhood, self-determination and song. Finds disturbing signs of increasing attempts, on the part of the political and religious establishment, to take over young minds. In this seminal work, she studies the collective loss of memory in Bangladesh, orchestrated, as she finds, by years of overt military coercion and promoted by an accelerating influence of Islamisation reflected, quite glaringly, in school textbooks.

hamood ur rehman commission report: *The Ideals of Bhutto* Maqsood Jafri, 2008 On the political ideals of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, ex-prime minister of Pakistan.

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hamood ur rehman commission report: *The Ahmadis and the Politics of Religious Exclusion in Pakistan* Ali Usman Qasmi, 2014-05-15 In this path-breaking new work, Ali Usman Qasmi traces the history of the political exclusion of the Ahmadiyya religious minority in Pakistan by drawing on revealing new sources. This volume is the first scholarly study of the declassified material of the court of inquiry that produced the Munir-Kiyani report of 1954, and the proceedings of the national assembly that declared the Ahmadis non-Muslims through the second constitutional amendment in 1974. The Ahmadis and the Politics of Religious Exclusion in Pakistan chronicles anti-Ahmadi violence and the legal and administrative measures adopted against them, and also addresses wider issues of the politics of Islam in postcolonial Muslim nation-states and their disputative engagements with ideas of modernity and citizenship. Winner of the Karachi Literary Festival Peace Prize 2015.

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