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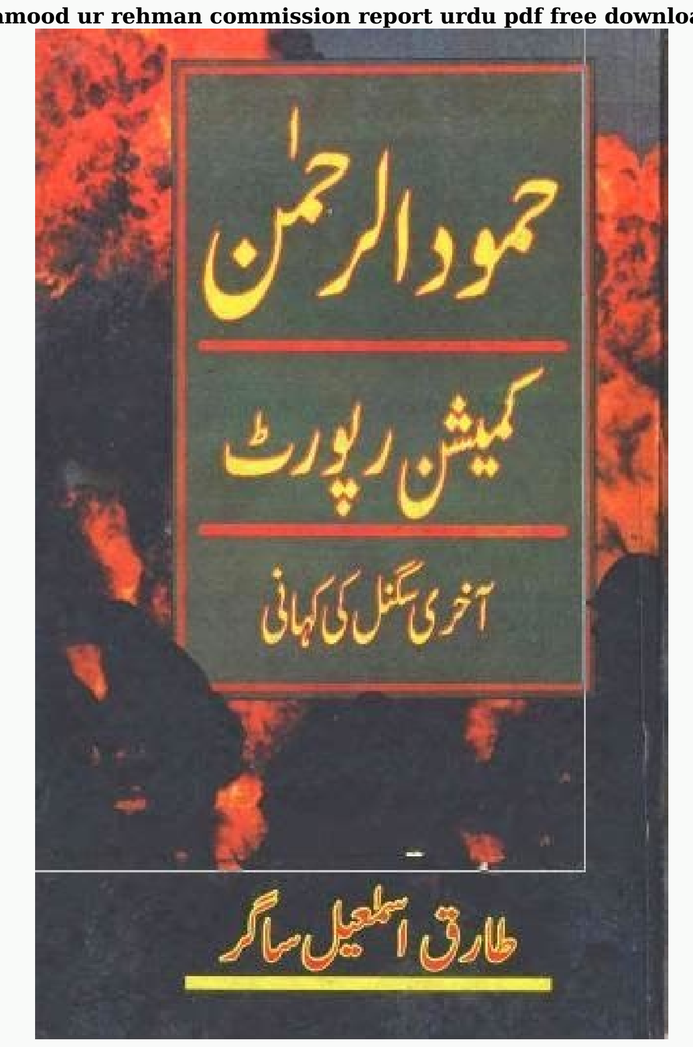

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This article is about the final report issued by the Hamoodur Rahman Commission. For other uses, see Hamoodur Rahman Commission. Pakistan in Asia: Pakistan's historical map before or prior to 1971. The Hamoodur Rahman Commission Report (or War Report[1]) contains the Government of Pakistan's official and classified papers of the events leading up to loss of East Pakistan and the 1971 war with India.[2] Initially, there were 12 copies of the report prepared by the Chief Justice Hamoodur Rahman; all were destroyed except one. That single report was handed over to the government, which forbade its publication at the time.[2] The report was leaked eventually by the Indian and the Pakistani newspapers, including Dawn, drawing the attention of the public to its front pages in 2000. An editorial entitled, "Gen Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan - 4" written by Ardeshir Cowasjee on the basis of the Hamoodur Rahman Commission Report, demonstrated that "three men principally (had been) responsible for the loss, at the end of 1971, of half of Jinnah's Pakistan— end of story."[3] Originally, it was thought that the Government of Pakistan had declassified the Report in 2002 and was made it available to the public as public domain whereas it was free to download on the internet. However, it was reported to be a "Supplementary Report" which was created after the prisoners of war returned after two years.[4] The First Report has never been published nor is it accessible to anyone.[5] See also Classified information in Pakistan References ^ "Bangladesh requests war report". BBC News. 30 August 2000. Retrieved 24 August 2016. ^ a b "The Hamood-ur-Rahman Commission Report". Story of Pakistan. abteilung 502 mastering oils pdf free printable version 2018 1 January 2003. Retrieved 14 June 2013.
^ Cowasjee, Ardeshir (17 September 2000). "Gen Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan - 4". 57936509821.pdf Dawn Newspapers (archives).
Retrieved 14 June 2013. ^ Jones, Owen Bennett (2003). Pakistan: Eye of the Storm.

دسمبر 71ء کو آج 29 برس ہونے کو آئے ہیں اور پاکستانی قوم کے دلوں میں آج بھی سقوط ڈھاکہ کا غم ایک لاوے کی صورت دہک رہا ہے۔ کوئی دم جاتا ہے کہ یہ لاوا آتش فشاں کی صورت پھٹے اور تاریخ پاکستان ہی نہیں بلکہ تاریخ اسلام کے غداروں کو جلا کر بھسم کر ڈالے۔

سقوط ڈھاکہ کوئی ایسا المیہ بھی نہیں کہ 29 سال سے مسلسل پاکستان کے باشعور اور غیور عوام اس کے اسباب جاننے کے لئے تڑپ رہے ہیں اور ارباب بست وکشاد کے کانوں پر جوں تک نہیں رینگتی۔ ہر آنے والی حکومت حمود الرحمٰن رپورٹ کو اب تک شائع نہ کرنے کی ذمہ داری جانے والی حکومت پر ڈال کر مطمئن ہو جاتی تھی۔ لیکن ہماری بدقسمتی ملاحظہ فرمائیں اس رپورٹ کو بالآخر ایک بھارتی ہفت روزہ ''India Today'' نے اپنی اگست 2000ء کی اشاعت میں شائع کر دیا۔ یہ رپورٹ بھارت کیسے پہنچی؟ پاکستانی قوم سے اس کا پردہ کیوں رکھا گیا، اُمید ہے ان سوالوں کے جوابات بھی کبھی نہیں ملیں گے۔

حمود الرحمٰن کمیشن جو ہماری ملی تاریخ کے اس افسوسناک اور شرمناک سانحہ کے اسباب جاننے کے لئے تشکیل پایا تھا، اس کے متعلق بڑی عجیب عجیب بلکہ اب تو کسی حد تک پراسرار باتیں بھی سننے کو مل رہی تھیں۔

عجیب عجیب تاویلیں پیش کی جا رہی تھیں۔

یار لوگ دور کی کوڑی لاتے اور اپنی مرضی کے مطابق اس کی کوئی نہ کوئی توجیہہ پیش کر کے بندر کی بلا طویلے کے سر ڈال کر بظاہر سرخرو ہو جاتے۔

کبھی کہا جاتا کہ اس میں چونکہ کچھ پردہ نشینوں کے نام بھی آتے ہیں سو حکومت اشاعت سے مجبور ہے اور کبھی سننے میں آتا کہ اس کی اشاعت سے ''دوست ممالک'' کی ناراضی کا خطرہ ہے۔ اب یہ عجب منطق ہے کہ پاکستان کی تخریب میں حصہ لینے والے ''دوست ممالک'' ابھی تک دوست بنے پر تلے ہیں اور ہم نے ان آستین کے سانپوں کو ابھی تک ''دوست'' بنا رکھا ہے۔

جب یہ بھی بہانہ نہ رہا تو اچانک ایک روز سننے میں آیا کہ حمود الرحمٰن کمیشن رپورٹ کی کوئی کاپی ہی موجود نہیں۔ خدا جانے اسے زمین کھا گئی یا آسمان نگل گیا؟..... مقام افسوس وحیرت تو یہ تھا کہ اس کو بڑی ''معمولی بات'' سمجھا جا رہا تھا۔ ایک طرف درد دل رکھنے والے بدقسمت پاکستانی کہ جو اس قومی المیے کے اسباب جاننے کے لئے اعصاب شکن انتظار کا عذاب جھیل رہے ہیں، اور دوسری طرف ارباب حل وعقد ہیں کہ جو اس جاں سوز المیے کے اسباب پر مسلسل اسرار کی تہیں چڑھاتے چلے جا رہے تھے۔

اصل میں قیام پاکستان کے ساتھ ہی تخریب پاکستان پر سرگرم عمل بدطینت اور مکروہ گروہ نے بیک وقت سب محاذوں پر کام شروع کر دیا تھا اور اس بات کا خصوصی اہتمام کیا گیا کہ اس بدقسمت قوم کے ''سادہ لوح عوام'' پر ٹوٹنے والی قیامتوں کا انہیں ادراک بھی حاصل نہ ہو سکے۔

Yale University Press, Jones. p. 171. ISBN 978-0300101478. Retrieved 22 August 2016. hamoodur Rahman West Pakistani families. ^ "Hamoodur Rahman Commission Report (Supplementary Report)" (PDF). Pakistan People's Party USA. Archived from the original (PDF) on 4 March 2012. Retrieved 14 June 2013. Retrieved from " Want more? Advanced embedding details, examples, and help! Want more? Advanced embedding details, examples, and help! Pakistani judicial inquiry after the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War This article is about the commission chaired by the Hamoodur Rahman. For other uses, see Hamoodur Rahman Commission Report. Pakistan in Asia: Pakistan's historical map before or prior to 1971. everyone's an author 3rd edition pdf download 1. West Pakistan 2. East Pakistan The Hamoodur Rahman Commission (otherwise known as War Enquiry Commission[1]), was a judicial inquiry commission that assessed Pakistan's political–military involvement in East-Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.[2] The commission was set up on 26 December 1971[1] by the Government of Pakistan and chaired under Chief Justice Hamoodur Rahman.[2] Constituted "to prepare a full and complete account of the circumstances surrounding the atrocities and 1971 war", including the "circumstances in which the Commander of the Eastern Military Command, surrendered the Eastern contingent forces under his command laid down their arms."[2] The commission's final report was very lengthy and provided an analysis based on extensive interviews and testimonies. Its primary conclusion was very critical of the role of Pakistan's military interference, the misconduct of politicians as well as the intelligence failures of the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) and the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), which permitted the infiltration of Indian agents all along the borders of East Pakistan.[3] Originally, there were 12 copies of the report. These were all destroyed; except the one that was handed over to Government who disallowed its publication at the time.
In 2000, parts of the commission report were leaked to Indian and Pakistani newspapers.[4] The full report was thought to be declassified by the government in 2000, along with other reports concerning the year 1971.[2] However, it was reported that the supplementary report based on testimonies of POWs was published, and the key portion of the report concerning the political and military issues remained classified and marked as "Top secret."[2][4][5] Historical background Formation of Commissions In 1971, Bangladesh Liberation War happened which ended with the signing of the Instrument of Surrender with the joint forces in Dhaka.[6] Upon consolidating the power, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced to form the Commission under the Supreme Court's senior justices in December 1971.[7] Constituted upon the request from the President, the Commission conducted evaluated and analytical studies to inquire into and find out "the circumstances in which the Commander, Eastern Command, surrendered and the members of the Armed Forces of Pakistan under his command laid down their arms and a ceasefire was ordered along the borders of West Pakistan "[8] Initially, the commission was known as War Enquiry Commission but gained notability as "Hamoodur Rehman Commission" across the country.[8] The commission was led by its chairman, Chief Justice Hamoodur Rahman (a Bengali jurist), aided with the senior justices of the Supreme Court, and military officials as its advisers.[9] The commission had consisted of both civilian and military officials that investigated the political and military failures based on the interviews and testimonies provided by the POWs, politicians, activists, military leaders, and journalists for two years.[5] The Commission submitted its final report in 1974.[10] Commission members Supreme Court of Pakistan Chief Justice Hamoodur Rahman (Chairman) Senior Justice Anwarul Haq (vice-chairman) Senior Justice Tufail Rahman (chief justice of Sindh High Court) Two additional members from Baluchistan High Court Lieutenant-General (retired) Altaf Qadir was its military adviser.[11] Interviewees and testimonies (1972–74) The Commission interviewed and stored testimonies in both first and supplementary reports. In 1972, it was reported that around 213 officials were interviewed and testified, including Yahya Khan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.[12] In 1974, the Commission again resumed its work and interviewed 300 freed POWs and recorded 73 more bureaucrats' testimonies that served on government assignments in East Pakistan.[12] Yahya Khan (1972)[12] Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1972)[12] Abdul Hamid Khan(1972) Gul Hasan (1972) A.O. Mitha(1972) Nurul Amin (1972) Abdul Rahim Khan (1972) Leslie Mungavin (1972) Tikka Khan (1972) Muzaffar Hassan (1972) Mitty Masud(1972) Syed Mohammad Ahsan(1972) Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi (1975) Rao Farman Ali (1974) Mohammad Shariff (1974) Patrick Desmond Callaghan (1974) Siddique Salik (1974) Mansurul Haq (1974) Note that the list of interviewees is incomplete. First report The M.I map of insurgents and military activities in East Pakistan, provided by Brig Siddique Salik in Witness to Surrender. In July 1972, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto reviewed the First report submitted by Chief Justice Hamoodur Rahman. The Commission interviewed 213 persons of interest that included former president Yahya Khan, Nurul Amin, Abdul Hamid Khan (Chief of Army), Abdul Rahim Khan (Chief of Air Force), Muzaffar Hassan (Chief of Navy), Bhutto, senior commanders, activists, journalists, and various political leaders.[7] The Commission considered this initial report as "tentative" as it had not been able to interview many key people who were at that time POWs in India.[9] The Commission stated: "our observations and conclusions regarding the surrender in East Pakistan and other allied matters should be regarded as provisional and subject to modification in the light of the evidence of the Commander, Eastern Command, and his senior officers as and when such evidence becomes available." Initially, the commission interviewed 213 people and made 12 copies of the report. One of the copies was given to President Bhutto and the rest were either destroyed or were stolen.[13] The first report recognized the atrocities and systematic massacre at the Dhaka University which eventually led to recommendations of holding public trials for civilian bureaucrats and field courts-martial for the senior staff officers.[14] It is theorized that the first report is very critical of Pakistan military's interference in politics and misconduct of politicians in country's political atmosphere.[15][16][self-published source?] The first report also made many insightful recommendations for reorganizing the military physicals, tradition, and their syllabus and training agenda as well as promoting the sense of democratization environment in the political system of the country.[14] The first report is never published and kept as highly classified documents because of its potentially adverse effects on the military's (at that time) low-institutional morale and fear of a backlash.[14] The Government and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto himself maintained that the first report was classified to "save its [the military's] honour".[14] Supplementary report In 1974, the Commission reopened its enquiry offering an opportunity to the prisoners of war who had been freed by India and Bangladesh by then and others repatriated from East Pakistan to furnish such information as might be within their knowledge and relevant to the purposes of the commission.[17] Commission held an informal meeting at Lahore on 3 June 1974 to consider various preliminary matters and then decided to resume proceedings at Abbottabad from 16 July 1974.[citation needed] After the investigation resumed in 1974 the commission interviewed with seventy–three more East Pakistani bureaucrats and high-ranked military personnel.[17][12] The Commission examined nearly 300 witnesses in total, hundreds of classified documents and military signals between East and West Pakistan. The supplementary report is heavily based on testimonies provided by the returning POWs and their families but held the military responsible for the atrocities committed in East Pakistan in 1971.[5] The Commission endorsed Pakistan's claim that the families of West Pakistani officials in East Pakistan were subjected to inhumane treatment by their Bengali colleagues.[5] Returning Western Pakistanis and the Biharis told the Commission of awful tales of the atrocities committed at the hands of the Awami League militants– the Mukti Bahini.[7] The final report, also called the supplementary report, was submitted on 23 October 1974, showed how political, administrative, military and moral failings were responsible for the surrender of Pakistani forces in East Pakistan.[11] It remained classified and its contents were guessed from the revealing of different military officers.[13] The report was organized into Five Chapters and an annexure. Chapter One – The Moral Aspect Chapter Two – Alleged atrocities by the Pakistan Army Chapter Three – Professional Responsibilities of Certain Senior Army Commanders Chapter Four – Conclusions Chapter Five – Recommendations Findings In 1971, Pakistan fought the war with India at two different fronts. China and Burma also visible. The commission challenged the claims by Bangladeshi authorities that 3,000,000 Bengalis had been killed by the Pakistani military and 200,000 women were raped.[18] The commission put the casualty figure as low as 26,000 killed.[19] The issue is controversial; an independent 2008 study estimated that around 269,000 people perished due to war in 1971 in what is now Bangladesh.[18] Volume I of the supplementary report dealt with the political background, international relations, and military aspects of the events in 1971.[7] The supplementary report discussed its findings in the light of political events in 1971, military aspects, surrender in East Pakistan and the aspects in morality.[7] The Commission found that when the tales of slaughtering of Western Pakistanis reached to Pakistani soldiers stationed in East, they reacted violently, and in the process of restoring the authority of the Government, committed severe excesses on the local Bengali population.[7] Both the first and the supplementary report's findings accused the Pakistan Army of carrying out the senseless and wanton arson, killings in the countryside, killing of intellectuals and professionals and burying them in mass graves, killing of officers of East Pakistan Army and soldiers on the pretence of quelling their rebellion, killing East Pakistani civilian officers, businessmen and industrialists, raping a large number of East Pakistani women as a deliberate act of revenge, retaliation and torture, and deliberate killing of members of the Hindu minority.[13] The report accused the army generals of what it called a "premature surrender" and said the military's continued involvement in running the government after 1958 was one reason for the corruption and ineffectiveness of senior officers.[7] The report maintained that: "Even responsible service officers have asserted before us that because of corruption resulting from such involvement, the lust for wine and women and greed for lands and houses, a large number of senior army officers, particularly those occupying the highest positions, had lost not only their will to fight but also their professional competence."[20] The report said Pakistan's military ruler at the time, General Yahya Khan, who stepped down after Pakistan's defeat in December 1971, "permitted and even instigated" the surrender, and it recommended that he be publicly tried along with other senior military colleagues.[20] The report accused General Yahya Khan, of being a womanizer and an alcoholic.[3] According to the report "Firm and proper action would not only satisfy the nation's demand for punishment where it is deserved but would also ensure against any recurrence of the kind of shameful conduct displayed during the 1971 war".[21] Recommendations Many insightful recommendations were made by the commission as it recommends to hold the public trial for the President General Yahya Khan, also the Commander-in-Chief and the chief martial law administrator of both East and Pakistan in western side.[2] The Commission found suitable for field Courts-martial for Lieutenant-General Abdul Hamid Khan, Lieutenant-General Gul Hasan, Lieutenant-General SSGM Prizada and Major-General Khudadad Khan, and Major-General A. tafibigevatafelo.pdf O. Mitha should be publicly tried for being party to a criminal conspiracy to illegally usurp power from Mohammad Ayub Khan in power if necessary by the use of force.[22] Five additional Lieutenant-Generals and three Brigadier-Generals were recommended to be tried for willful neglect of duty.[2] These were Lieutenant-Generals included A.A.K. Nazi, Mohammad Jamshed, M. Rahim Khan, Irshad Ahmad Khan, B.M. Mustafa and Brigadier-Generals G.M. Baquir Siddiqui, Mohammad Hayat and Mohammad Aslam Niazi.[22] According to the Commission General Mustafa's offensive plan aimed at the capture of the Indian position of Ramgarh in the Rajasthan area (Western Front) was militarily unsound and haphazardly planned, and its execution resulted in severe loss of vehicles and equipment in the desert.[22] In the supplementary report section in "Higher Direction of War act" of the HRC report, it strongly called for the establishment of Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee (JCSC) mechanism with headquartered in MoD.[23] Per the act, the JCSC composed of a chairman, the Chief of Naval Staff, the Chief of Army Staff, and the Chief of Air Staff. It was mandated to have a collective responsibility of national defence and mechanism of plans based on joint objectives.[23] The chairmanship was to be rotated between each inter-services, irrespective of the personal ranks in each service.[23] The commission also stressed for the need of stronger deterrence of the country against the foreign intrusions and makes more thoughtful recommendations about the defense of the country as a whole.[23] The Commission called for restoring the rule of law according to the Constitution and establishing the writ of government through the Constitution.[23] In the end, the commission opined in the report that the nation would learn the necessary lessons from these tragic events and that effective and early action will be taken in the light of the conclusions reached.[2] Aftermath The supplementary report was submitted by Chief Justice Hamoodur Rahman to Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 23 October 1974. Bhutto classified the report because, according to journalist Salil Tripathi, he was concerned that it would demoralize the military and might trigger unrest therein.[17] In 1976, Rahman asked Bhutto what was being done about the report. Bhutto replied that the report was missing; it was either lost, or stolen, and was nowhere to be found.[17] Upon hearing the fate of the report, Chief Justice Rahman asked the Chief of Army Staff General Zia-ul-Haq for the apprehension of the report who also commented that the original report is nowhere to be found, and nobody knows where the report actually went missing– either at the Army GHQ or the National Archives of Pakistan.[5][24] In the 1990s, the curiosity over the report grew with the News International revealing that the report was suppressed and was held secretly at the Joint Staff HQ in Rawalpindi.[4] Contents of the report were published by the Dawn and the India Today and rumored to be the first report, in August 2000.[2] However, it was revealed that this was the supplementary report that was presumably published.[2][11][21][25] Soon after the revelation, the India Today willfully suppressed its own publications as if the surrender was its own scandal.[4] No action was ever taken based on the report, the report was classified and its publication disallowed at the time.[20] Yahya Khan died in 1980, but some of his key colleagues were living

in retirement on pensions as of 2000.[20] Tikka Khan, A.A.K. Niazi, and Rao Farman Ali all died in 2004. 22793465586.pdf Trials of Gul Hassan, Abdul Rahim Khan, and Muzaffar Hassan were the only trials held by the Judge Advocate General in the light of the Hamoodur Rahman Commission in 1972.[4] President Pervez Musharraf reportedly commented in October 2000 that the incidents in 1971 were a political as well as a military debacle, and that calls for the military generals to be tried were not fair.[20] Subsequently, Bangladesh requested a copy of the report.[21] In December 2000, 29 years after the inquiry was completed, the War Report was finally declassified in Pakistan by President Musharraf.[3] However, it was revealed to be an official supplementary report that was declassified, not the first report.[5] Former Pakistan Chief of Army Staff (COAS) General Qamar Javed Bajwa blamed the 1971 Bangladesh war debacle on the country's politicians[26] See also Portals: Bangladesh Pakistan Bangladesh-Pakistan relations Bangladesh Liberation War Cold War (1962–79) International Crimes Tribunal (Bangladesh) References ^ a b "The Supplement Report of the Hamoodur Rehman Commission" (PDF). dunyanews.tv/. Dunya News archives. blink_subscription_plan.pdf

Introduction

- In December 1971, within a week of replacing General Yahya as the President, Bhutto formed a commission headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice Hamood-ur-Rahman.
- The Commission's responsibility was to ascertain the facts of the 1971 debacle.
- The commission interviewed 213 persons including General Yahya, Z. A. Bhutto, Chief of Air Force, Chief of Navy, senior commanders, and various political leaders. It submitted its first report in July 1972.

Retrieved 22 August 2016. ^ a b c d e f g h i j "Hamoodur Rahman Commission reports". Story of Pakistan. January 2000. Retrieved 14 June 2013. conclusion for microscope lab report ^ a b c Pakistan declassifies 1971 war report, BBC News, 2000-12-31 ^ a b c d e Bhatt, Dr Arunkumar (2015). Psychological Warfare and India. Lancer Publishers. verilenlerden hangisi golgi aygıtının görevi değildir p. 288. ISBN 978-81-7062-133-1. ^ a b c d e f Jones, Owen Bennett (2002). Pakistan: Eye of the Storm. Yale University Press, Jones. p. 171. ISBN 0300101473. brock_biology_of_microorganisms_15th_edition_free_download.pdf Retrieved 25 August 2016. 42537618304.pdf hamoodur rehman commission inumane bengali. the necklace critical analysis pdf ^ Burki, Shahid Javed (2015). Historical Dictionary of Pakistan. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers. p. 244. ISBN 978-1-4422-4148-0. ^ a b c d e f g "The Hamood-ur-Rahman Commission". storyofpakistan.com/.

طارق اسماعیل ساگر اور ''حمودالرحمٰن رپورٹ'' تعارف

وطن سے محبت اور اسکی خاطر ہر قسم کی جانی اور مالی قربانی دینے کی ترغیب دیتی ہوئی کہانیاں ہر قوم اور ملک کے ادب میں ایک خاص مقبولیت رکھتی ہیں۔ پاکستانی ادب اور اُردو زبان کا دامن بھی ایسی کہانیوں سے خالی نہیں۔ ماضی میں نسیم حجازی، قمر اجنالوی، ایم اسلم معروف نام ہیں۔ یہ سب مصنفین اسلام کی درخشاں تاریخ کو اپنا موضوع قلم بناتے رہے ہیں، لیکن موجودہ دور کے مسائل، مشکلات، سازشوں اور حالات پر جس کی کتب سب سے زیادہ مقبول ہیں اسکا نام طارق اسماعیل ساگر ہے۔

طارق اسماعیل ساگر بنیادی طور پر ایک صحافی ہیں اور پاکستان کے کئی ایک اخبار، رسائل اور میگزین سے منسلک رہے ہیں۔ کئی کتابوں کے مصنف ہیں جن میں، ناول، افسانے، مضامین، تحقیقاتی رپورٹس، اور دیگر زبانوں کے ادب سے تراجم شامل ہیں۔ ان کی ایک کتاب بھارتی خفیہ ایجنسی را RAW پر لکھی گئی اور اسے غیر معمولی مقبولیت حاصل رہی۔ اب تک اس کتاب کے ۳۰ سے زائد ایڈیشن چھپ چکے ہیں۔ ان کی تمام تحریروں کی خاص بات، پاکستان کے ہمسائے اور روایتی حریف بھارت کی پاکستان اور مُسلم دشمن پالیسی اور مذموم سازشیں ہیں۔ انہی ناولوں میں نوجوانوں کو وطن سے محبت کا درس اور دین اور وطن کے لیے کچھ کر گزرنے کا شوق پیدا کرنا ہے۔

انشاءاللہ، ادارہ کتاب گھر اپنے قارئین کیلئے وقتاً فوقتاً انکی تحریریں پیش کرتا رہے گا۔ آپ کے لیے انکی اور کتاب **حمود الرحمٰن کمیشن رپورٹ** پیش کی جارہی ہے جو انکے تجزیاتی اور معلوماتی مضامین کو مجموعہ ہے جو انہوں نے حمودالرحمٰن کمیشن رپورٹ اور سقوط ڈھاکہ کے موضوع پر مرتب کیے ہیں۔

ادارہ کتاب گھر

Nazaria-e-Pakistan Trust. 1 June 2003.

بھٹو نے دو اکثریتی جماعتوں کی تجویز وفاق کی خاطر نہیں کنفیڈریشن کیلئے دی

اسلام آباد ـــــ رپورٹ کے صفحہ 436 میں پیپلز پارٹی اور بھٹو مرحوم کے کردار کا بھی ذکر کیا گیا ہے اور کہا گیا ہے کہ ذوالفقار علی بھٹو نے اس وقت سیاسی دوراندیشی کا مظاہرہ نہیں کیا اور وہ قومی اسمبلی کا اجلاس موخر ہونے سے مشرقی پاکستان میں پیدا ہونے والی سنگین صورتحال کا احساس ہی نہ کر پائے تھے۔ جبکہ مسلم لیگ کی تقسیم اور ایوب خان کے پی ڈی ایم نے بھی ملکی یکجہتی کو بری طرح نقصان پہنچایا اور مشرقی پاکستان میں اہم سیاسی پوزیشنوں پر ہندوؤں نے غلبہ حاصل کر لیا۔ رپورٹ کے مطابق دو اکثریتی جماعتوں کی تھیوری اور ''گرینڈ کولیشن'' کی تجویز بھٹو نے فیڈریشن کیلئے نہیں بلکہ کنفیڈریشن کیلئے پیش کی تھی حالانکہ وفاقی نظام میں جس پارٹی کو بھی اکثریت ملے وہی حکومت بنانے کا حق رکھتی ہے۔ مخلوط حکومت کے قیام کا سوال اس وقت پیدا ہوتا ہے جب اکثریتی پارٹی حکومت بنانے کے قابل نہ ہو۔ اس لئے ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ پیپلز پارٹی بھی ملکی سماجی اور یکجہتی کے ضروری تقاضوں کے تحت سیاسی صورتحال کی سنگینی کو نہ بھانپ سکی۔ اسی لئے ہم پیپلز پارٹی کی وضاحت سے مطمئن نہیں ہیں کہ اس کے چیئرمین نے 3 مارچ 1971 کو ڈھاکہ میں ہونے والے قومی اسمبلی کے اجلاس میں شرکت سے کیوں انکار کیا تھا۔ اگر پیپلز پارٹی کو کوئی سمجھوتہ ہی کرنا تھا تو فلور آف دی ہاؤس یا کمیٹی میٹنگ میں بھی ہو سکتا تھا۔ یہ بات سمجھ سے بالا ہے کہ پیپلز پارٹی اور بھٹو نے ایوان میں اچھی خاصی طاقت رکھنے کے باوجود جمہوری طرز فکر کا مظاہرہ کیوں نہیں کیا اور ڈھاکا جانے والوں کی ٹانگیں توڑنے کی دھمکی دی تھی۔ اس بات میں کوئی شبہ نہیں ہونا چاہیئے کہ ملٹری ایکشن مسئلے کا حل نہیں حالانکہ مقصد سیاسی مکالمے کیلئے ماحول کو سازگار بنانا ہونا چاہیئے تھا لیکن ایسا نہیں ہوا۔ اس وقت جنرل یحییٰ خان اور ان کے قریبی رفقاء کا رویہ نہایت تکلیف دہ تھا۔ یہ بھی سمجھ سے بالا ہے کہ جنرل جو کچھ کر رہے تھے کیا وہ پُرخلوص تھے یا محض اپنے اقتدار کو طول دینے کیلئے یہ سب کچھ کر رہے تھے۔ 25 مارچ 1969 میں جنرل نے غیر قانونی طور پر اقتدار پر قبضہ کیا تھا اور یہ سب کچھ شعوری تھا۔ فوج کے اقتدار سنبھالنے سے پہلے ہی تمام قانونی دستاویزات تیار کر لی گئی تھیں۔ رپورٹ میں جنرل یحییٰ کی 12 ناکامیوں کا تذکرہ کرتے ہوئے کہا گیا ہے کہ جنرل یحییٰ اور ان کے ساتھی شیخ مجیب کو چھ نکات کے حق میں مہم چلانے سے نہ روک سکے وہ لیگل فریم ورک آرڈر کے ذریعے صوبائی خودمختاری کا تعین نہ کر سکے۔ اتنے سنگین حالات اور ملک میں حالت جنگ کے باوجود جنرل یحییٰ نے قومی امور کے حوالے سے انتہائی عاقبت نااندیشانہ رویہ اختیار کیا اور ان کی نجی زندگی کے معاملات اچھے نہیں تھے اس طرح جنرل یحییٰ نے قومی فرائض کی بجا آوری میں مجرمانہ غفلت کا مظاہرہ کیا یہ اسی طرح ہے جیسے روم جل رہا تھا اور نیرو بنسری بجا رہا تھا۔ حمودالرحمٰن کمیشن رپورٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ جنرل یحییٰ اور ان کے قریبی ساتھی سازش میں برابر کے شریک تھے اور اس میں فوج کا ہر افسر ملوث نہیں تھا۔ رپورٹ میں جنرل یحییٰ کے اندرونی سرکل کے ان جرنیلوں کے نام دیئے گئے ہیں جو سازش میں ملوث تھے ان میں جنرل عبدالحمید، لیفٹیننٹ جنرل گل حسن، لیفٹیننٹ جنرل پیرزادہ، میجر جنرل عمر اور میجر جنرل مٹھا شامل تھے۔

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Archived from the original on 6 December 2022. External links Hamoodur Rahman Commission Report Hamoodur Rahman Commission Report PAKISTAN: Ali Bhutto Begins to Pick Up the Pieces, Time, 1972-01-03 Retrieved from " HAMOOD UR REHMAN COMMISSION REPORT REASONS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT This commission of Inquiry was appointed by the President of Pakistan in December, 1971 to inquire into and find out "the circumstances in which the Commander, Eastern command, surrendered and the members of the Armed Forces of Pakistan under his command laid down their arms and a ceasefire was ordered along the borders of West Pakistan and India and along the ceasefire line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir." After having examined 213 witnesses the Commission submitted its report in July 1972. 2. Before we submitted that report of necessity we did not have the evidence of most of the persons taken as prisoners of war, including the major personalities, who played a part in the final events culminating in the surrender in East Pakistan with the exception only of Major General Rahim. Although we did our best to reconstruct the East Pakistan story with the help of such material, as was then available, inevitably our conclusions had to be of a tentative character. We also felt that since we had found reasons adversely to comment upon the performance of some of the major figures involved it would have been unfair to pass any final judgment upon them without giving them an opportunity of explaining their own view point. For this reason we said that "our observations and conclusions regarding the surrender in East Pakistan and other allied matters should be regarded as provisional and subject to modification in the light of the evidence of the Commander, Eastern Command, and his senior officers as and when such evidence becomes available." (Page 242 of the Main Report). Commission Reactivated 3. Accordingly, after the prisoners of war and the civil personnel who had also been interned with the military personnel in India returned to Pakistan, the Federal government issued a notification directing "that the Commission shall start inquiry at a place and on a date to be fixed by it and complete the inquiry and submit its report to the President of Pakistan, with its findings as to the matters aforesaid, within a period of two months commencing from the date the commission starts functioning." A copy of this notification is annexed as Annexure A to this Chapter. 93508188952.pdf Lt. Gen.(Retd.) Altaf Qadir, who had also previously acted as Military Adviser to the Commission, was re-appointed as such as also was Mr. M.A Latif as Secretary to the Commission. At the request of the commission the government also appointed Col. glencoe mcgraw hill algebra 2 student edition answers
M.A Hassan as Legal Advisor. 4. The commission issued a Press Release on the 1st June, 1974 offering an opportunity to the prisoners of War and others repatriated from East Pakistan to furnish such information as might be within their knowledge and relevant to the purposes of the Commission. A copy of this Press Release is in Annexure B to this Chapter. Proceedings