

1. **Reasons behind the revolt**

- a) **Soft action by the authority after previous revolt:** BDR had committed an armed revolt in 1991 to extract the various demands related to different kinds of discrimination, such as salary, annual leave, departmental promotion etc, in spite of being a disciplined force. But enough punishment was not given to the people involved in revolt, according to the importance of their crimes, and as a result they garnered courage to repeat this type of revolt.
- b) **Operation Dal-bhat programme**
- 1) **Punishment:** Operation Dal-bhat is a completely new and exceptional operation, where a lot of financial dealings were involved. BDR Officers and members were praised within and outside the country, for their role in supplying essential food items to thousands of people at a cheap price in this overpriced market, through this operation, but many BDR members became involved in financial irregularities. As a result, significant number of BDR members had to suffer different punishments according to the scale of their crime. This created grudge against the BDR authority in BDR members' mind
 - 2) **Degeneration of Soldierly behaviour:** Members of BDR, a law enforcement force, had to practically work like a grocery vendor or fish seller while managing "Operation Dal-bhat", which hurt their pride and self-respect as a Soldier, and it is evident that this gradually resulted in degeneration of their Soldierly attitude and behaviour.
 - 3) **Signature of Soldiers in empty/multiple forms:** Though all BDR members working for "Operation Dal-bhat" programme receive DA, they need to sign in empty/multiple forms due to administrative requirement and for their overall welfare, which created doubt in BDR soldiers' mind against BDR authority and later it gave rise to grudge.
 - 4) **Problems with leave:** The volume of additional work increased beyond the regular activities during "Operation Dal-bhat" and "Operation Alor Sandhane" and many BDR members did not get leave during this period due to this reason. This created frustration and grudge among them.
 - 5) **Working beyond the limit for long hours:** BDR Officers and members had to work beyond the limit for long hours while managing various operations, including "Operation Dal-bhat" and "Operation Alor Sandhane" and it is evident that this created a distance between the Officers and their subordinate members.
- c) **Adverse ideas about the privileges of army members:** BDR members had a tendency of comparing their privileges to that of the army members, such as discrimination in ration and salary, appointment to United Nations' missions, eligibility of annual 2 months leave, etc. Common Soldiers were dissatisfied about these issues for a long time, but proper steps were not taken to clarify these issues to BDR Soldiers.
- d) **BDR shop:** BDR members formed their own imaginary ideas about building and running of BDR shops, as enough clarity was not there about this. Later, rebel BDR members used this to provoke other Soldiers to involve them in revolt.
- e) **Delay in receiving the DA payment due for National Parliamentary Election 2008:** BDR headquarters did not receive the payment due for "National Parliamentary Election 2008" and therefore they could not pay DA to the BDR members, which were considered as a financial irregularity by the BDR members. Rebel BDR members, who had hatched the conspiracy, exaggerated this issue and

propagated this as the authority's financial irregularity among the common BDR members and they were successful in garnering their support in favour of the revolt.

f) **Misleading ideas about giving contracts, lease, admission to schools and English medium schools:** The conspirators behind revolt planning created a misleading belief among common BDR members about various activities inside BDR headquarters, such as the so-called association of Major General Shakil Ahmed, the DG of BDR and his wife Mrs. Nazneen Shakil and Dhaka Sector Commander Colonel Mujibul Haq in irregularities regarding contracts, lease, admission to schools and English medium schools. This provoked other Soldiers to be involved in the revolt.

g) **Procrastination of the Ministry regarding the problems of BDR:** The problems of BDR were sent to the Ministry (home, finance) on different occasions, but decisions could not be taken on time due to procrastination. The gravity of many problems was not taken into consideration and they were returned without approval or were kept pending. The conspirators of revolt propagated it among the common BDR Soldiers as inactivity of the BDR authority and provoked them. The court opines that the Ministries should provide fast decision/reply by removing bureaucratic complexities.

h) **Obstacle in financial irregularity:** Honesty and dutifulness of Army Officers working in BDR created an obstacle in the way of illegal earning of BDR members starting from common Soldiers to departmental Officials. Presently, the professional and competent Officers were being deputed from army and as a result, control and supervision increased much more. So BDR members' opportunity of illegal earning from BOP and other areas was highly obstructed. As a result, their grievances increased to a great extent.

i) **Authority's indifference in resolving the generated problem**

1) It can be assumed that the internal grievances within BDR were hidden at the level of Officers, fearing cancellation of the respected Prime Minister's visit on occasion of BDR Week if the grievances of BDR were revealed. It is evident that the BDR authority failed to realise the gravity of their grievances, though the Army Officers were posted as Officers on duty at the quarter guard and magazines for additional security, after receiving the leaflet on 21st February 2009.

2) As the Army Officers deputed to BDR did not remove the wrong ideas generated among the BDR members, it created an opportunity for the imaginary, fictitious interpretations to be generated in the common BDR Soldiers' mind. Few BDR members were able to garner support of other BDR members by publishing these issues as a leaflet on the past 21st February 2009, to plant the seeds of revolt.

j) **Soft legal system:** Maximum punishment for revolt is 7 years of rigorous imprisonment under the prevailing law of BDR. The departmental Officers of BDR cannot be prosecuted in any way under the BDR order 1972. Though according to the ordinance of 1976, they can maximum be dismissed under departmental proceedings. This instigated the departmental Officers to take active part in revolt. The BDR members were motivated to take part in the revolt as punishment under the applicable law that was less, though BDR is a disciplined force (according to the constitution and prevailing law).

k) **Others**

1) Common Soldiers of BDR were aggrieved because of the administrative complications created by unwanted interferences in administration by family members, friends of some senior Army Officers and their Staff Officers.

2) It is evident that the departmental Officers (DAD and AD) created dissatisfaction against the Army Officers by provocation; they divided the ordinary subordinate BDR Soldiers by utilising the fact that there are two types of Officers in BDR – army and departmental.

2. **Civil involvement in the revolt**

a) **Terrorist involvement**

1) No such proof has been obtained that residents of any specific district, people educated in any specific medium, people of any specific rank or believers of any specific ideology represented in the armed BDR mutiny, which occurred inside BDR Headquarters at Peelkhana on 25th and 26th February 2009. But most of the people involved in planning and killing were junior, to Soldier (sipahi) rank and clerical occupation.

2) After speaking to the participants of BDR revolt inside Peelkhana and observing their activity and behaviour, no information, opinion or prediction has been obtained yet regarding direct or indirect assistance, support and involvement of any internal or foreign terrorist organisation.

b) **Political involvement**

1) Some rebel BDR members had contacted some civil persons and political leaders before and after the National Parliamentary Election 2008 to realise their demands, by violating the conventional customs and not following the rules of law enforcement agencies.

2) It can be guessed that some civil and political persons were offended with the army, as Bangladesh army had assisted the civil administration during the rule of previous caretaker government. When the BDR members approached some civil and political persons in hope of getting assurances regarding fulfilment of their demands, these persons might have used this as a weapon for their own revenge.

3) BDR members went to some influential civil and political persons with their demands before the National Parliamentary Election 2008. BDR members went to them even after the election, but it is not known if these political persons had informed the BDR authority about such approach of BDR members.

c) **Individual involvement**

1) Local leader BDR Subedar (retired) Torab Ali and his son, terrorist Leather Litton and Nayek Subedar (retired) Kanchan's son, Zakir were completely involved in the BDR mutiny. Subedar (retired) Torab Ali held meeting with the misled Soldiers more than once and provoked them to organise a revolt. It is probable that he has contact with people of vested interests. After reviewing the call list of Subedar (retired) Torab Ali's mobile, it is evident that he had spoken to people in foreign countries multiple times during the revolt and therefore, further investigation is required, including complete and extensive detective endeavour, to find out other internal/foreign provokers through him.

2) According to information obtained during investigation, BDR Subedar (retired) Torab Ali's son, terrorist Leather Litton is an arms dealer. It can be assumed from the fact that large quantity of arms was lost in the BDR revolt that, terrorist Litton might have provided active support to that revolt to acquire these arms.

d) **Other involvements:** It needs to be investigated at top level with assistance of the detective agencies, if any other organisation, agency or individual had provided direct or indirect help or support to the BDR revolt, and action needs to be taken according to law. Otherwise, there will be a risk of even greater damage in future.

3. **Failure in suppressing the revolt**

a) **Detective failure**

- 1) Some BDR members had met few civil and political persons even before the National Parliamentary Election 2008 with the demands of BDR Soldiers. The BDR members met several times with the political leaders again after the election, but detective agencies could not get any information about this.
- 2) BDR members of BDR's own detective agency (RSU) were directly associated with the revolt and therefore they did not inform anything about the revolt to any Official of RSU.
- 3) The Honourable Prime Minister came to the BDR parade on 24th February 2009 in light of the intelligence reports prepared by various agencies on the occasion of Prime Minister's visit to BDR Headquarters inside Peelkhana for celebration of the BDR Week. Whereas the seeds of revolt were sown and the detailed plan, including a plan for killing the Officers was prepared much before 25th February 2009. It is evident from this that the detective agencies had failed to collect detailed information.

b) **Political compromise**

- 1) A team of representatives led by the Minister of State of the local government, Jahangir Kabir Nanak went to Peelkhana following the respected Prime Minister's instructions, to find a solution to the crisis by discussion at 14.30 hours on 25th February 2009, besides preparing for military operation. The members of this team could not take any timely and effective step as they did not have any previous experience of suppressing any revolt or any clear ideas about military affairs.
- 2) The respected Home Minister went inside Peelkhana on 26th February 2009 at approximately 01.30 hours to receive the arms surrendered by rebel BDR members to suppress the BDR mutiny. But the respected Minister did not have enough idea about armed revolts and she went there to suppress the mutiny without adequate preparation, therefore the respected Home Minister could not take effective action regarding surrender of arms.
- 3) Honourable Home Minister, Advocate Sahara Khatun, Honourable Minister of State Jahangir Kabir Nanak and other colleagues took a huge risk for their life and displayed extreme courage by going to the BDR Headquarters at Peelkhana during the armed revolt on 25th and 26th February 2009 in their attempt to resolve the crisis, which is **praiseworthy**.

c) **Activities of RAB**

- 1) Around 350 members of RAB took position in front of three Gates of Peelkhana at 10.10 hours on 25th February 2009 immediately after the revolt started at the BDR Headquarters inside Peelkhana. When asked for permission to carry out an Operation, the RAB headquarters did not provide them permission to run any sort of Operation. As a result, they could not utilise the opportunity of suppressing the rebel BDR members before they could organise themselves.
- 2) Though the rebel BDR members started the revolt inside Peelkhana in a well-planned manner at around 09.30 hours on 25th February 2009, initially they were not organised and they did not deploy heavy arms in the main Gates before 11.00 hours. It is worth mentioning that, if an Operation were carried out before deployment of heavy arms, it might have been possible to disarm the BDR rebels and suppress the revolt. If RAB-2 was allowed to carry out an Operation as soon as they took position in front of the Gate 5, it might have been possible to save many Officers' life, as the distance of Durbar Hall from Gate 5 is less.

d) **Activities of army**

- 1) The brigade/unit entrusted by the army headquarters to carry out an Operation could not conduct a reconnaissance on 25th February 2009 for lack of time and necessary important weapons of war (APC and tank) could not be deployed on time as these were not ready/stored in Dhaka Army command. The political leadership had also asked for time to resolve the crisis through discussion, therefore the 46 Independent Infantry Brigade could not play the necessary role in suppression of the revolt.
- 2) Though army was deployed all around Peelkhana at 10.50 hours on 25th February 2009, they were later ordered to go beyond the rebels' eyesight and this provided the BDR rebels with opportunity to be organised further.
- 3) A plan was prepared at the army headquarters at 12.45 hours on 26th February 2009, in presence of the army, air force and RAB to carry out an Operation and attack on Peelkhana. According to a verbal order by approximately 13.30 hours at the Office of the army chief, "H hour" was determined to happen at 16.00 hours. Later, the "H hour" was changed repeatedly because the respected Home Minister and her team was busy in a discussion inside the BDR Headquarters at Peelkhana and finally the planned army operation was cancelled at 17.50 hours. As a result, no army operation could be carried out despite the deployment of army.
- 4) Though the para-commando battalion is most efficient in carrying out such Operations, 1 Para Commando Battalion could not be deployed on time, i.e. on 25th February 2009 for suppressing the revolt as they were posted in Sylhet.
- 5) There was no coordinating body to coordinate between army, navy, air force, RAB and other law enforcement agencies and civil organisations for carrying out an effective and fruitful joint operation and it was also not determined that which force will lead the Operation.
- 6) In the BDR mutiny, large numbers of unarmed Army Officers were killed indiscriminately and cruelly, their family members were abused and Army Officers' character was assassinated in a one-sided manner by television media, which has greatly eroded the morale of the Army Officers.

4. **Committed crimes**

a) **Massacre**

- 1) **Series of murders:** It has been confirmed from various sources that a rebel group consisting of 30/35 people were involved in murders at different places, including Durbar Hall and mainly they had started the massacre which later spread everywhere. Where did the massacre start from and how did it end – the complete picture of the entire incident has not been revealed yet. Who killed all the Army Officers and other persons (including BDR members) during revolt and how, where and when were they killed – if this complete picture is not revealed, the original plan of the mutiny and if the execution of plan was totally according to the original plan - these will remain unknown forever.
- 2) **Planning and objectives of the massacre:** It is seen from the analysis of the series of incidents that a special team of around 30 to 35 people divided into few smaller teams and started the massacre at DG's residence and Durbar Hall. This spread extensively later and large numbers of BDR members took active part in the massacre and other crimes. It is evident from this that initially the plan of extensive killing was limited to a few BDR rebels only. But almost all BDR members at Peelkhana were aware of the revolt and the plan of keeping Officers later as hostage. It is necessary to identify all people responsible for preparing the original plan and

helping, with help from the detective agencies and others, who are involved in identifying the persons associated with BDR revolt, and the reasons behind massacre need to be revealed.

b. **Torture on women and children**

1) It has been confirmed from various sources that it was a totally pre-planned move to torture the wives of the former deceased DG BDR and other Officers, and they had also determined in advance about which Officers' wives will be physically abused. At the beginning of the revolt, a specified number of BDR members went to a few pre-decided homes and started torturing the Officers' wives selectively. Whereas in other places, the BDR members verbally abused family members of a few Officers using obscene language, beat them up, captured them and brought them to a Quarter Guard. It is evident from this that the plan of torturing the Officers' wives was initially limited to only a handful of BDR members. When this group of original planners described to others the incidents of torturing the Officers' wives physically, other jealous BDR members later participated in extensive physical torture of other Officers' wives, children and maidservants.

2) Rebel BDR members entered the Officers' residences forcefully with arms in groups and tortured their family members mentally and physically, abused them verbally in obscene language, brought them to the Quarter Guard, and confined them in a suffocating condition, so that it would be easy for them to achieve their desired goals by threatening, if army planned to attack Peelkhana. This delayed the joint army operation and helped to increase the associated risk.

c. **Looting**

1) Huge cache of arms and ammunition were looted and lost during the revolt at Peelkhana. All of these arms and ammunition may be used by any terrorist which is a huge threat to maintenance of law and order in the country.

2) The armed rebels plundered the Officers' residences and looted valuable assets and cash. The rebels also looted mobile phones, watches and purses from Army Officers from Durbar Hall and other places, wherever the rebels found them, dead or alive. Benefiting illegally from this loot and plundering also worked as a catalyst for the revolt.

d. **Taking hostages:** At one stage of the revolt, the rebels captured the family members of Army Officers and kept them as hostage at different places, including the Quarter Guard and Officers' residences. Overall it is evident that, they were taken as hostages to be used as human shields in case of probable army attack and to help the rebels in looting Army Officers' homes.

e. **Other crimes:** In addition to the above crimes, many other crimes were committed during the revolt to destroy evidences, which included hiding the dead bodies, assisting at various stages of the revolt, setting things on fire and vandalising.

5. **Propaganda of the media**

a. Since the National Parliamentary Election 2008, politicians, intellectuals and other individuals were evaluating the activities of Army Officers over the past two years and assassinating their character in National Parliament Sessions and various talk shows of television channels, which further provoked the BDR members to revolt.

b. The rebel BDR members expressed a lot of misleading and imaginary information to media about Bangladesh army at the beginning of the revolt, which created an adverse idea in the public mind about the Officers of Bangladesh Army and the Patriotic National Army.

c. Some retired senior Officers of Bangladesh army mentioned failure of leadership as a result of the revolt, while participating in talk shows related to BDR during the BDR revolt, which gave rise to adverse ideas in public mind later after the revolt.

d. Internal public relations department of the force (ISPR) failed miserably in presenting the correct information, opposing the misleading and instigating incorrect information provided by the rebel BDR members during the BDR mutiny and in handling the print and electronic media, and they were not able to play any effective role. As a result, the rebel BDR members were successful in garnering public support temporarily on 25th February 2009.

6. **Identification of the involved persons/role of different BDR Battalions in the revolt**

a. Most members of all organisations present at the Peelkhana (identified by different organisations and subject to identification), including the 5 BDR battalions were involved directly or indirectly in this revolt at the BDR Headquarters. Rifle Battalion 44 protected all of its Army Officers, (though they had extensively participated in the massacre) but the Rifle Battalion 36 killed its Dhaka Sector Commander, Captain and Assistant Captain of Rifle Battalion 36, who were posted in their own soldier line; this is mysterious.

b. False, misleading and imaginary information were spread among the ordinary Soldiers, starting before the BDR revolt and due to this, when the revolt started, many BDR members voluntarily participated in it with arms.

c. A compiled database can be created with a complete list of BDR members, who were involved in various crimes during the BDR revolt, including information regarding who was involved in which crime and their characteristic, mental and family identity. This will play an assisting role in advance preparation for preventing such kind of revolt in other forces. The court opines that this will also work as a Case Study for recruitment and determination of training strategies for members of other forces, including the army.

7. **Escape of BDR members**

a. On 25th February 2009 afternoon, a procession entered Peelkhana from the Gate 5 and some BDR members went out with that procession. Switching off the electricity connection inside Peelkhana at night on 25th and 26th February 2009, the local Member of Parliament's order on 26th February 2009 to evacuate the surrounding 3 km area, and the fact that various law enforcement agencies had formed a security cordon around Peelkhana on 25th February 2009 in the beginning of the revolt, but they were removed later in favour of a political solution - all of these created an easy opportunity for the BDR members to escape.

b. Majority of the BDR members posted at the BDR Headquarters at Peelkhana started to escape from Peelkhana in civil dress from approximately 14.00 hours on 26th February 2009 fearing an army attack, carrying the looted cash and light arms and ammunition with them.

8. **Death and injury**

a. In total, 74 people died in the revolt and heinous massacre at Peelkhana, including 57 working Army Officers, 1 retired Army Officer, and 2 wives of Army Officers, 1 Soldier of army, 9 BDR members and few civil persons. Dead bodies of all Army Officers were identified, but dead bodies of Major Sayed Abu Saeed Gazzali Dastagir, Captain Tanveer Haidar Noor and departmental Officer of BDR DAD Faseeh Uddin could not be identified till date. It was seen from the analysis of obtained information that the Army Officers and their family members were killed in an extremely cruel manner. For example, many of their eyes were gouged out after killing them by shooting, and many were killed by bayonet charge in injured condition. Bayonets were charged on many dead bodies, some bodies were thrown from top of the building after killing them. It is evident from this that, the rebels had displayed a

pervverted and mean mentality and expressed their anger, so that army members and their family members feel demotivated in future to work in BDR.

b. It is clearly evident from analysis of the prevailing situation at BDR Headquarters at Peelkhana on 25th February 2009 that the information regarding the murdered Army Officers, witness of the rescued Officers and other obtained information that, there is no chance of Major Abu Saeed Gazzali Dastagir and Captain Tanveer Haidar Noor being alive any more and that they were killed by the rebels during that revolt (on 25th and 26th February 2009).

c. It has been confirmed that an army member, a wife of a civil doctor working in BDR, a police member and 18 BDR members were also injured in the BDR revolt.

9. **Damages**

a. Concerned Officers and their heirs can be compensated by the government with an amount equal to the personal cash of Army Officers and civil doctors that was destroyed, lost or looted during the heinous incident executed at Peelkhana.

b. The amount of damage to public property should be assessed and effective steps should be taken/coordinated according to the prevailing laws.

10. **Miscellaneous/others**

a. **Limitations:** Involvement of any civil and political person in the BDR revolt could not be proved due to the limitations in collecting necessary proofs, verification of the collected information, and checking the correctness of the sources of information.

b. **Lack of Officers' involvement in the daily activities of the unit:** The members of various units of Peelkhana held multiple secret meetings at different places and met with civil and political persons more than once, but the fact that any such information was not received at the Officer's level of the unit proves that the Officers were not involved with the daily activities of their respective unit.

c. **The role of BDR members in prevention of the revolt:** The court expresses an opinion that all those BDR members should be identified, who had played a role in prevention of the revolt that took place at the BDR Headquarters at Peelkhana on 25th and 26th February 2009 and their praiseworthy contributions should be assessed.

Recommendations

1. **Punishments**

a. The court strongly recommends that persons involved in all crimes executed during the BDR revolt, including the heinous massacre, should be given exemplary punishments under martial laws through quick prosecution.

b. **The court recommends** that the matter of Bangladesh Army Officers and members killed and injured during the armed BDR revolt **should be considered as** applicable to military service.

c. The court recommends that the absconding civil persons and BDR members, who were involved in the armed BDR revolt, should be immediately arrested and prosecuted under martial laws.

d. The court recommends that necessary actions should be taken to identify all persons, who were involved in the armed BDR revolt on 25th and 26th 2009.

e. The court recommends that a high level court of enquiry should be formed to collect detailed information regarding civil persons and organisations involved in the BDR revolt, whose detailed

information could not be obtained by the court due to the limitations and other direct and indirect involvements in the BDR revolt.

f. The court recommends that a law should be created to give death penalty as a highest punishment for revolt by any armed force authorised by the Bangladesh government (armed force, MODC, police, BDR, RAB, jail guards, *Ansar* and VDP, Coast Guard working under the Bangladesh government) and any force authorised to carry arms that might be created in future for maintaining law and order.

2. Restructuring

a. This court recommends that Bangladesh Rifles should be restructured and holistic structural changes should be made, including change of its name and uniform, by a board as a result of the armed revolt inside BDR Headquarters at Peelkhana.

b. The court recommends that the position of departmental Officer should be abolished from Bangladesh Rifles and a separate Officer class should not be created freshly, rather Officers should be appointed by deputation from Bangladesh Army and honorary promotions should be given in Bangladesh Rifles like Bangladesh Army.

c. This court recommends that a new law should be created following the structure of Bangladesh Army Act, subject to Bangladesh Rifles Order 1972 and amendment of Bangladesh Rifles Ordinance 1976.

d. The court recommends that the tenure of employment in Bangladesh Rifles should not be predetermined to be 57 years; rather the employment tenure should be extended with each promotion like the army.

e. This court recommends that the detective agencies should be modernised, made fit for the present time, provided with specific responsibilities and restructured due to their failure in collecting prior information and proof of the BDR revolt on 25th and 26th February 2009.

3. Coordination

a. This court recommends that a permanent disaster/crisis management cell should be formed to deal with disaster/crisis at national level.

b. The necessary number of persons and instruments may be kept ready and the responsibility of operational coordination and control may be given to the army, if a crisis reaches national level, like it happened in the case of BDR revolt.

c. This court recommends that a permanent cell should be formed at national level for managing the print and electronic media to highlight the right picture among common people to confront a national disaster or crisis.

d. This court recommends that timely **and effective** steps should be taken for closer coordination, if a military operation needs to be carried out to suppress armed revolts like BDR mutiny.

e. This court recommends that **necessary steps should be taken to identify those persons** killed during the revolt **inside BDR Headquarters at Peelkhana on 25th and 26th February 2009**, whose dead bodies **were not found or could not be identified**.

f. **This court recommends that necessary steps should be taken to control mobile networks at the place of incident and its surrounding areas for controlling the situation and managing immaculately to confront national crisis/disasters like the armed BDR revolt, which took place inside Bangladesh Rifles Headquarters at Peelkhana.**

4. **Compensation**

- a. The court recommends that the matter of Bangladesh Army Officers and members killed and injured during the armed BDR revolt should be considered as applicable to military service.
- b. The court recommends appropriate steps for rehabilitation and welfare of the military Officers and families of army members killed, missing and injured during the BDR revolt and adequate compensation for the persons harmed during the armed BDR mutiny.
- c. The court recommends that Major Abu Sayed Gazzali Dastagir and Captain Tanveer Haidar Noor should be considered as dead and their heirs should receive all financial dues after completing all posthumous administrative procedures.
- d. The court **recommends** proper assessment of the role of all BDR members, who had attempted to prevent the armed revolt by BDR.

5. **Miscellaneous**

- a. The court recommends not giving any such responsibility to an organisation like Bangladesh Rifles that is beyond their mission and capabilities and which could offend the morale and self-esteem of a disciplined force.
- b. The court recommends taking necessary steps required for immediate resolution of any problem faced by a force that maintains law and order, which is sent to the concerned ministry, by removing the departmental complications without wasting any time.
- c. The court recommends taking administrative action against person/persons involved in not taking effective measures at the ministry level for resolving various problems.
- d. The court recommends urgent recovery of arms and ammunition, lost from the BDR Headquarters during the armed revolt carried out inside the BDR Headquarters at Peelkhana.
- e. The court recommends effective actions against people enjoying various benefits by misusing the name of the former martyred Director General of Bangladesh Rifles and effective actions for revealing detailed information by forming a court of enquiry by Bangladesh Rifles into the irregularities of BDR shop, lease of Durbar Hall, Operation Dal-bhat, lease of ponds and various purchases and sales.
- f. The court recommends that a board should determine the matters related to financial benefits (plot/flat, pension, one time payment etc.) of families and children of the Army Officers martyred in the BDR revolt at Peelkhana, appropriate employment for their wives according to their educational qualifications, and their children's admission in advanced educational institutes, working towards appropriate and specific implementation of these, by publishing these as an order.