Surrender at Dacca: Birth of a Nation   
J.F.R. Jacob   
  
Lieutenant General JFR Jacob joined the British Army during World War II.   
He came to India in August '1947 and joined in artylari school in deawly দেওলালির আর্টিলারি স্কুলে.  
Jacob was the Chief of Staff of the Eastern Command from 1969 to 1972 and 1986 retared from indian army.

The book is written in english and published by UPL in 1997 and it is transleted by anisur rahman mahmud in bangli and published by UPL in 1999.

Every part of the liberation war where india participate Jacob wrote in detail In book. By reading Jacob's book I realised that it forcing me to think "in a new way" about the liberation লিবারেশন war.

There are 19 chapter in this book but we can devided it within 3 major part. In the begening part Jacob discus about war, army, politics and some discussion with ফিল্ড মার্শাল মানেকশ  
লেফটেন্যান্ট জেনারেলের আরোরা, and prepration for libration war.

At the middel he discus about freedom fighters and international font, usa and some border ishu with china. He tried to answer why it was so late to attack.

And at the end discas about Surrender at Dacca.

At first, Jacob describe different aspects এসপেক্ট of the Indian army, then about politics into the Indian army and he try to criticism defence minister Krishna Menon and chief of army BM cowl. According to Jacob, BM cowl was arrogant and he Had lack of experience.

Even though Indian government want to participate in the liberation war at the end of March, Jacob was against this plan. He said army chief Manek Shaw that he need time to ready trops with enough weapons.

As Jacob did not agry for attack that time, BSF chief Rustamji রুস্তমজি and regional chief Golak Majumdar গোলক মজুমদার told Jacob at a meeting that the BSF had decided to attack because the Eastern Command had not agreed to expel the Pakistanis and that the BSF would occupy Dhaka and parade there in the next two to three weeks. The aftermath of this meeting, in Jacob's words,  
  
"Six members of the BSF were captured and the Pakistanis later paraded them in Dhaka."

From this point of view the Indian army wasn’t prepared for this war. They didn’t even have a recent map of Pakistan. For details maping, they had to take help from Muktibahini.

Tajuddin Ahmed wanted to arrange Parliamentary session at Mujibnagar but by the Jacob’s advice he formed a provisional government. Indira gandi praises Jacob for his advice about provisional government. but Manik Shaw is the chif of indian army and Aurora how was Jacob’s boss in Eastern Command were angry him for not discussing this plan with them. Jacob said about that everyone wants to take credit and coordination in the army wasn’t correctly established.

Bangladesh-India joint forces started the attack on November 21, and they try to do something within short time. Because

on the international front United States and Soviets union take opposite position about liberation war so it getting more and more complicated.

in two point i want menshond   
jacob represent himself all the credits of India's Eastern Army's great গ্রেন্ট success for himself! He did not mind downplaying the role of General Maneckshaw and Aurora. It takes courage কারেজ to expose internal conflicts within the army but it was not the right platform to do that.  
  
another one is Mukti Bahini or the Freedom Fighters are not given any credit.  
The books is very interesting. It is always good to know about the Liberation war of my motherland Bangladesh.

Anyone who want to know about liberation war with a general’s point of view, no doubte it is a great choice.

But In this book, Mukti Bahini or the Freedom Fighters are not given due respect and credit. Moreover It is shown in such a way that, It was India which actually liberated the nation within 13 Days War with Pakistan. Then what did our freedom fighters do throughout the 9 Long months?

In independent India Krishna Menon (কৃষ্ণ মেনন) was made defense minister. And in jacob’s word he was not feel that mauch comfortable consultin with army officer. There was considerable Misunderstanding at the highest levels of the Indian army. Jacob illustrated some intenal politics ugliness in this book.

As armi was not ready for attack, BSF chief Rustamji রুস্তমজি and regional chief Golak Majumdar গোলক মজুমদার told Jacob at a meeting that the BSF had decided to attack because the Eastern Command had not agreed to expel the Pakistanis and that the BSF would occupy Dhaka and parade there in the next two to three weeks. The aftermath of this meeting, in Jacob's words,  
  
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From the very beginning of the War of Liberation, there was pressure প্রেশার for direct participation of the Indian Army. Then the army chief Manek Shaw মানেক শ informed the Eastern Command in April 1971 that the government wanted them to enter Bangladesh. But Jacob protested. Because no other force except the Mountain Brigade মাউন্টেন ব্রিগেড was close to Bangladesh. Going to attack with this little army was suicidal. Then General Manek Shaw wanted to know when they would be ready to attack. **Need change**  
  
Jacob replied,  
  
"If we are given enough weapons and equipment, we will be ready by November 15."  
(if everythig pass away with positive)  
and then Bangladesh-India joint forces started the attack on November 21.  
  
Meanwhile, BSF chief Rustamji রুস্তমজি and regional chief Golak Majumdar গোলক মজুমদার told Jacob at a meeting that the BSF had decided to attack because the Eastern Command had not agreed to expel the Pakistanis and that the BSF would occupy Dhaka and parade there in the next two to three weeks. The aftermath of this meeting, in Jacob's words,  
  
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Jacob advised Tajuddin Ahmed to form a provisional government. This is definitely a good suggestion. But this incident ইনসিডেন্ট made it clear that there was a high level of conflict in the Indian Army. Indira Gandhi praised প্রেইসড Jacob for his advice on forming provisional government in it. Army Chief Manek Shaw and Aurora how was (Jacob’s boss at Eastern Command) got angry. Because Jacob didn’t told them about this plan. In short, everyone was open to taking credit. So there was a lack of coordination কো-অর্ডিনেশন .  
  
The Indian Army did not have a modern map of Pakistan. It is insane ইনসেইন to plan an attack with the help of a fifty-year-old map. Then some important information about maps was obtained আবটেইনড through Mukti Bahini.  
**(sadia’s lecture)**

The Indian army was divided over the exact method of attack. Manek Shaw and Aurora wanted to move forward with a strategy that would make Dhaka unusable only if they occupied big cities like Khulna and Chittagong. They both said,  
  
'Dhaka is not so important. No force will be allocated for the occupation of Dhaka. "

the main goal seems to be to conquer as much land as possible. If the war is stopped then the authority of the provisional government can be established in more areas. Even then, guerrilla গেরিলা attacks were considered more effective than regular forces. One reason for this may be that a quick victory in this war is not guaranteed গ্রেন্টেড।   
  
A separate war was going on with Bangladesh on the international front. Diplomatically, the United States has said it will not help India. The Soviets were tired of vetoing ভেটো and decided not to veto anymore, India needs a lot of troops to attack with the freedom fighters. In short, towards the end, the war of liberation লিভারেশন was getting more and more complicated.

**############here**

At the end   
  
According to the Geneva Convention, the Indian Army took full responsibility for the security of Pakistani troops, including Niazi (নিয়াজি). Bangladesh and the freedom fighters had no role there.   
  
  
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