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1. By all accounts, the War Establishment of an infantry battalion of the British Indian Army was flexible, dependent upon the theatre of operations and the circumstances of that particular operation. The pre-war establishment for an Indian infantry battalion was very much focused on the needs of the North West Frontier. This meant that the Establishment of an Indian Army infantry battalion was three rifle companies and a medium machine gun company. With the outbreak of the Second World War, the primary objective of the Indian Army was to mobilize infantry battalions and formations for deployment to the Middle East. As they mobilized, the battalions reverted to the standard four rifle companies. The Headquarter Company was enhanced with the formation of a pioneer, carrier, anti-aircraft and mortar platoons, if equipment allowed. With this establishment, battalions of the Indian Army served in the Western Desert, Eritrea and Ethiopia, Iraq, Persia and Syria. The same Establishment was used for battalions mobilized and sent to Burma, Malaya, Borneo and Hong Kong. The experiences of battalions during the Malayan and first Burma campaign led to major revisions in the training and organization of Indian infantry battalions. Carriers and anti-aircraft guns were withdrawn, with the mortar platoon increased to six 3" mortars. Mules were introduced with the formation of an Animal Transport Platoon within each battalion. Indian infantry battalions that served in the Tunisian and Italian campaigns mirrored British establishments, except that it appears that not all Indian battalions did create a separate Support Company, but maintained a single Headquarter Company. The 3rd Bn. 10th Baluch Regiment serving in Italy in July 1944 had the following number of personnel:

- 14 British Officers;
- 10 Indian Viceroy Commissioned Officers
- 710 Indian Other Ranks.

This battalion had a Support Company with a Carrier platoon with nineteen Universal carriers, an Anti-Tank platoon of eight 6 pounder anti-tank guns, and a Medium Machine Gun platoon under the command of a Subadar. The battalion also had a separate Mule Company within its establishment. When the 14th Army came out of the jungle into the plains of Central Burma, some battalions reorganized onto a Motor Transport establishment. The mules were handed in and carriers reissued. For the drive on Rangoon, the formations equipped on a Motor Transport establishment were grouped together in IV Corps to force their way through to Rangoon, thereby trapping the Japanese 28th Army evacuating the Arakan.

2. The establishment of the Battalion Headquarters comprised the commanding officer, second-in-command, adjutant and intelligence officer. The Quarter-Master and Medical Officer were included within the strength of Headquarter Company.
3. The Chaplain and his batman were attached to each battalion from Brigade Headquarters, so were on the strength of Brigade Headquarters.
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