

39th Indian Infantry Division

Headquarters, 39th Indian Infantry Division

106th Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 106th Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

15th Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment

7th Bn. 15th Punjab Regiment

9th Bn. 16th Punjab Regiment

5th Bn. 19th Hyderabad Regiment

113th Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 113th Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

7th Bn. 9th Jat Regiment

7th Bn. 12th Frontier Force Regiment

Dogra Regiment and Royal Garhwal Rifles Training Unit

2nd and 9th Gurkha Rifles Training Unit

115th Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 115th Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1st and 4th Gurkha Rifles Training Unit

3rd and 8th Gurkha Rifles Training Unit

5th and 6th Gurkha Rifles Training Unit

7th and 10th Gurkha Rifles Training Unit

Divisional Troops

9th Indian Field Regiment, Indian Artillery

Headquarters, 39th Indian Divisional Sappers & Miners

82nd Field Company, King George V's Bengal Sappers and Miners

26th Field Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners

367th Field Company, King George V's Bengal Sappers and Miners

306th Field Park Company, King George V's Bengal Sappers and Miners

39th Indian Divisional Signals, Indian Corps of Signals

Headquarters, 39th Indian Divisional Royal Indian Army Service Corps
174th General Purpose Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps
79th Animal Transport (Mule) Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

Headquarters, 39th Indian Divisional Indian Army Medical Corps
39th Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps
63rd Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps
70th Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps
35th Field Hygiene Section, Indian Army Medical Corps

19th Mobile Veterinary Section, Indian Army Veterinary Corps

Headquarters, 39th Indian Divisional Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
3rd Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
7th Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
39th Divisional Recovery Company, Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

39th Indian Divisional Provost Unit, Corps of Military Police (India)

609th Field Security Section, Intelligence Corps (India)

39th Indian Divisional Postal Unit, Indian General Service Corps
124th Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps

NOTES:

1. The 1st Burma Division had been formed in mid-1941 by bringing together into one formation the three brigades then stationed in Burma. The division fought throughout the Burma campaign of early 1942, with the survivors crossing into India in May 1942. The division was concentrated in the Shillong area in Assam. It was badly under strength, and had lost most of its equipment during the retreat through Burma. On 20 June 1942, the division was redesignated as the 38th Indian Light Division, but as there was a Chinese 38th Division operating in the theatre, within twenty-four hours the title was changed to the 39th Indian Light Division. The formation was designated as a 'Light Division' as it had only two brigades under command, and had six animal transport (mule) companies under command. The intention was for this formation to undertake a long range penetration role, a predecessor of the Chindits. In the meantime, an Infantry Committee had been established at G.H.Q. India to review the performance of infantry formations and units in the First Burma Campaign and the First Arakan Campaign. It was accepted that the level and intensity of training was not appropriate for the conditions in Burma, nor was it sufficiently realistic in terms of the tactics and persistence of Japanese troops. The decision was taken therefore, to convert two infantry divisions into operational training formations. One of the two chosen was this division, which formally adopted its new role on 14 June 1943. The headquarters of the division moved to Saharanpur on 25 August 1943, and the formation came under Central Command. Internal training within the division commenced on 1 October, with the first drafts from the regimental centres arriving on 1 November. The division continued its training role until disbanded by the end of March 1946.
2. This brigade was reformed from the 1st Burma Brigade in June 1942. When the division assumed responsibility for operational training, this brigade was responsible for training soldiers of the 14th Punjab Regiment, 15th Punjab Regiment, 16th Punjab Regiment and 19th Hyderabad Regiment. The brigade was stationed in and around Ranipur.
3. Formerly the 13th Indian Infantry Brigade, this formation was redesignated in June 1942. When the division assumed responsibility for operational training, this brigade was responsible for the 9th Jat Regiment, 12th Frontier Force Regiment, 17th Dogra Regiment and 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles. In June 1944, the division gained the 2nd and 9th Gurkha Rifles Training Unit from the 115th Indian Infantry Brigade. The brigade was stationed in and around Badshahibagh, near Ambala.
4. This brigade was formed in September 1943 as the training brigade for all the regiments in the Gurkha Rifles. In June 1944, the 2nd and 9th Gurkha Training Unit transferred from this brigade to the 113th Indian Infantry Brigade.

SOURCES:

[Skeleton Order of Battle, India Command and A.L.F.S.E.A. 15th January 1945](#)
[L/MIL/17/5/1475](#)
[British Library, London.](#)