

## 44<sup>th</sup> Indian Airborne Division <sup>(1)</sup>

Headquarters, 44<sup>th</sup> Indian Airborne Division & Employment Platoon

### 14<sup>th</sup> Airlanding Brigade <sup>(2)</sup>

Headquarters, 14<sup>th</sup> Airlanding Brigade & Signal Section

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. The King's Own Royal Regiment <sup>(3)</sup>

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) <sup>(4)</sup>

4<sup>th</sup> (Outram's) Bn. 6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles <sup>(5)</sup>

6<sup>th</sup> Bn. 16<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment <sup>(6)</sup>

<sup>(7)</sup>

### 50<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade <sup>(8)</sup>

Headquarters, 50<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade & Signal Section

151<sup>st</sup> (British) Parachute Battalion <sup>(9)</sup>

152<sup>nd</sup> (Indian) Parachute Battalion <sup>(10)</sup>

153<sup>rd</sup> (Gurkha) Parachute Battalion <sup>(11)</sup>

50<sup>th</sup> Medium Machine Gun Company

411<sup>th</sup> Parachute Squadron, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners

### 77<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade <sup>(12)</sup>

Headquarters, 77<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade & Signal Section

15<sup>th</sup> (King's (Liverpool)) Bn. The Parachute Regiment

16<sup>th</sup> (South Staffordshire) Bn. The Parachute Regiment

2<sup>nd</sup> (Gurkha) Bn. The Indian Parachute Regiment

4<sup>th</sup> (Indian) Bn. The Indian Parachute Regiment

### Divisional Troops

44<sup>th</sup> Indian Airborne Divisional Reconnaissance Squadron

(Governor General's Bodyguard) <sup>(13)</sup>

<sup>(14)</sup>

Headquarters, 44<sup>th</sup> Indian Airborne Divisional Royal Artillery (15)  
123<sup>rd</sup> (West Riding) Parachute Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (16)  
(H.Q., 283<sup>rd</sup> (9<sup>th</sup> West Riding), 284<sup>th</sup> (12<sup>th</sup> West Riding) & 488<sup>th</sup> Parachute Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)  
159<sup>th</sup> Parachute Light Regiment, Royal Artillery (17)  
(H.Q., 584<sup>th</sup>, 585<sup>th</sup> & 586<sup>th</sup> Parachute Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)  
23<sup>rd</sup> Parachute Light Anti-Aircraft/Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery (18)

Headquarters, 44<sup>th</sup> Indian Airborne Divisional Royal Engineers (19)  
12<sup>th</sup> Parachute Field Squadron, Royal Engineers  
33<sup>rd</sup> Parachute Squadron, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners

44<sup>th</sup> Indian Armoured Divisional Signals, Indian Signal Corps

Headquarters, 44<sup>th</sup> Airborne Divisional Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
604<sup>th</sup> General Purpose Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
610<sup>th</sup> General Purpose Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

Headquarters, 44<sup>th</sup> Airborne Divisional Indian Army Medical Corps  
7<sup>th</sup> Light Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps  
60<sup>th</sup> Parachute Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps  
80<sup>th</sup> Parachute Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps  
3<sup>rd</sup> Light Field Hygiene Section, Indian Army Medical Corps

Headquarters, 44<sup>th</sup> Airborne Divisional Indian Army Ordnance Corps

Headquarters, 44<sup>th</sup> Airborne Divisional Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers  
2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Workshop Company, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers  
63<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Workshop Company, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers  
134<sup>th</sup> Infantry Workshop Company, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers

44<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Provost Unit, Corp of Military Police (India)  
595<sup>th</sup> Field Security Section, Intelligence Corps (India)  
44<sup>th</sup> Airborne Divisional Postal Unit, Indian General Service Corps  
98<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps

## NOTES:

1. The Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia ordered that an airborne division be raised with effect from 1 November 1943. The new formation was initially titled the 9<sup>th</sup> Indian Airborne Division, but it existed in skeleton form only. Major General (Acting) Ernest Edward DOWN, C.B.E., a British officer, was relieved of command of the 1<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division in Italy on 10 December 1943, and handed over to his successor on 7 January 1944. He travelled to India, but found an uncertain situation and was then recalled to the U.K. to advise the Polish Parachute Brigade. He returned to India on 15 April 1944, and officially assumed command of the new airborne division. The headquarters of the 44<sup>th</sup> Indian Armoured Division was used to provide the headquarters staff for the new formation, which adopted the numerical designation of the former armoured division. On 20 April 1944, with the crisis in Assam resulting from the Japanese invasion, elements from the headquarters and some support units were transferred to the 21<sup>st</sup> Indian Infantry Division, which was an ad-hoc formation deployed to Assam. This caused the suspension in the raising of the 44<sup>th</sup> Indian Airborne Division, which was not resumed until the personnel returned from Assam in mid-July 1944. The raising of the new division was slow and convoluted, with training only commencing in late November 1944. The following month, training was suspended as the R.A.F. squadrons working with the division were withdrawn from training for operational duties over Burma. The division was designated for deployment in Operation 'Zipper' the forthcoming invasion of Malaya, and a composite battalion group from the 50<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade was dropped at Elephant Point as part of Operation 'Dracula', the capture of Rangoon. With the cessation of hostilities with Japan on 15 August 1945, the division was no longer required for the invasion and occupation of Malaya, so it remained in India. In November 1945, it was redesignated as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indian Airborne Division. Major General (Temporary) Charles Hamilton BOUCHER, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, *p.s.c.*, transferred from command of the 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Division to replace Major General DOWN on 31 March 1945, with DOWN being posted to Greece. In mid-1946, the division was retitled as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Division, and at the time of partition, it was stationed in Karachi and Quetta. One brigade remained in the newly formed Pakistan, and the two other brigades moved to the new state of India.
2. This brigade was a pre-war Regular Army formation, which in September 1939 was based in Palestine. It came under command of the 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, which itself became the 70<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, and travelled with this division to India. As with the other brigades in that division, this brigade converted to the Long-Range Penetration (L.R.P.) role (the Chindits) and was deployed to Burma with Special Force in Operation 'Thursday'. Following the conclusion of Operation 'Thursday', G.H.Q. India made the decision to break up Special Force, and on 1 November 1945, this brigade was converted into an airlanding brigade to come under command of this formation. Brigadier (Temporary) Thomas BRODIE, Cheshire Regiment, commanded this brigade, having led it from November 1943 throughout the Chindit campaign. Brigadier (Acting) Francis William GIBB, 19<sup>th</sup> Hyderabad Regiment, assumed command on 4 March 1945. In turn, WEBB was replaced by Brigadier (Acting) Claude John WILKINSON, D.S.O., Leicestershire Regt (another former Chindit), who transferred from command of the 77<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade on 20 September 1945. In March 1946, the brigade was reconstituted as the 14<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade with three battalions of the Indian Parachute Regiment. WILKINSON returned to the U.K. at the beginning of 1947, and he was replaced by Brigadier (Acting) Robert Bernard SCOTT, D.S.O., of the 6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles. The 14<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade formed part of the Punjab Boundary Force at the time of Partition, being stationed at Lahore.

3. This British battalion left this Brigade on 12 February 1945.
4. This British battalion left this Brigade in November 1945, and transferred to the 16<sup>th</sup> Independent Infantry Brigade, and as such, it was the last British unit to leave Karachi in 1948 after Partition.
5. In June 1946, this battalion was redesignated as the 4<sup>th</sup> (Parachute) Bn. The Rajputana Rifles  
The non-Punjab Regiments of the British Indian Army all relinquished their numerical designations in October 1945.
6. This battalion was redesignated as the 3<sup>rd</sup> Bn. 16<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment on 15 May 1946. In June 1946, it converted to a parachute role and became:  
3<sup>rd</sup> (Parachute) Bn. 16<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment
7. In November 1945, to replace the 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. The Black Watch, this Indian Army battalion was posted to the Brigade, namely:  
1<sup>st</sup> (Prince of Wales's Own Sikhs) Bn. Frontier Force Regiment.  
In June 1946, it was retitled as the 1<sup>st</sup> (Parachute) Bn. Frontier Force Regiment.
8. The original parachute brigade in the Indian Army, this formation was raised on 1 October 1941 at Delhi. It trained at Delhi, Dehra Dun and near Poona, and it was deployed in Delhi on internal Security duties. Brigadier (Acting) William George Hugh GOUGH, M.C., 2<sup>nd</sup> Gurkhas, raised the Brigade and was its first commander, even though he had lost the use of one eye and had a damaged arm as a result of a grenade injury. GOUGH was relieved of his command in June 1942 due to his age, and he was replaced by Brigadier (Acting) Maxwell Richard Julian HOPE-THOMPSON, M.A., Royal Scots Fusiliers (who was known as 'Tim' HOPE-THOMPSON). He had been sent out from the U.K. where he was the commanding officer of the 4<sup>th</sup> Bn. The Parachute Regiment because of his knowledge and experience in airborne forces. The Brigade moved to Campbellpore near Rawalpindi in October 1942 and trained at the Air Landing School. It also undertook some jungle training and the Brigade, less the 154<sup>th</sup> Battalion, moved to Kohima for jungle training in a forward area with effect from 4 March 1944. On 15 March, the Brigade Commander was ordered to send the 152<sup>nd</sup> Battalion to the Sangshak area to relieve the 49<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade. The Brigade H.Q. moved forward to Litan, with the M.M.G. Company at Ukhrul and the 153<sup>rd</sup> Battalion remaining at Kohima. On 19 March, the Japanese attacked the forward locations held by 152 Battalion, with 'C' Company being wiped out on Point 7378 after a gallant defence of that location. The Brigade Commander consolidated his Brigade at Sangshak, although only about half of the 153<sup>rd</sup> Battalion managed to reach Sangshak before it was surrounded. The Brigade held on against repeated determined attacks until 26 March, when the survivors broke out in small groups. For various reasons, in the main unjustified, the actions of the Brigade were criticized, and Brigadier HOPE-THOMPSON was relieved of his command on 1 April 1944 and he was sent back to the U.K. Colonel B. E. ABBOTT officiated until Brigadier (Acting) Edward Galbraith WOODS, M.B.E., 17<sup>th</sup> Dogra Regiment, *p.s.c.*, was appointed as the new Brigade Commander on 22 May 1944. In June, the Brigade continued to operate in the Litan area north of Imphal, and it served under the 17<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Division in the Tiddim and Kalemryo areas. The Brigade returned to India in August 1944 and was reunited with the 154<sup>th</sup> Battalion. In September 1944, it came under command of this Division, but trained independently in the Secunderabad region. It was not until 5 February 1945 that it actually joined this Division in practice. A composite battalion group from this Brigade was dropped at Elephant Point on the approaches to Rangoon on 1 May 1945, which turned out to be the only use of Indian Airborne Forces during the Second World War. In August 1947, the Brigade was stationed at Quetta.

9. This battalion was formed by volunteers for all British regiments stationed in India. It left the Brigade on 4 November 1942 to move to the Middle East. It was replaced by:  
**154<sup>th</sup> (Gurkha) Parachute Battalion**  
This battalion had been formed by the conversion of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Bn. 7<sup>th</sup> Gurkha Rifles. It remained in India when the Brigade was deployed to Burma. It was redesignated as the 3<sup>rd</sup> (Gurkha) Bn. The Indian Parachute Regiment on 1 March 1945, and it remained with this Brigade until 26 October 1946 when the Indian Parachute Regiment was disbanded.
10. This battalion was raised in October 1941 from volunteers from across the Regiments of the British Indian Army. On 1 March 1945, it was reorganised to become an all Hindu battalion, and was redesignated as the 1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Indian Parachute Regiment. It was disbanded on 26 October 1946 with the demise of the Indian Parachute Regiment.
11. Also raised on 15 October 1941, this battalion drew its volunteers from nine out of the ten regiments of the Gurkha Rifles in the British Indian Army. It was redesignated as the 3<sup>rd</sup> (Gurkha) Bn. The Indian Parachute Regiment on 1 March 1945, but it was disbanded on 26 October 1946 in line with the other battalions of the Indian Parachute Regiment.
12. The 77<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade was not formed until 1 March 1945. It was raised by reconstituting the 77<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade, the original Chindit brigade that undertook Operation 'Longcloth', the first Chindit operation. Two former Chindit infantry battalions, the 1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The King's Regiment (Liverpool) and the 1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The South Staffordshire Regiment provided the nucleus of the two new Parachute battalions, which were brought up to strength with volunteers from other British regiments in India. Both battalions had relinquished their geographic elements of their titles by 21 June 1945. The 2<sup>nd</sup> (Gurkha) Bn., The Indian Parachute Regiment transferred in from the 50<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade, as did the 4<sup>th</sup> (Indian) Bn. The Indian Parachute Regiment, which was the only all-Muslim unit in the British Indian Army. From 26 October 1946, all of the above four battalions had left the Brigade, upon the disbanding of the Indian Parachute Regiment and the British battalions, so three new battalions were posted into the Brigade (see next order of battle). Brigadier (Acting) Claude John WILKINSON, D.S.O., Leicestershire Regt, was the first Commanding Officer of the Brigade, but on 25 September 1945, he was transferred to command the 14<sup>th</sup> Parachute Brigade, and so was replaced by Brigadier (Acting) Paul HOPKINSON, M.B.E., 2 Punjab R., the former Commanding Officer of 152<sup>nd</sup> (Indian) Parachute Battalion.
13. This unit was raised on 1 November 1944, and was the armoured reconnaissance squadron for the Division, albeit it was never deployed as such. It was replaced on 1 April 1946 by a full Cavalry regiment of the British Indian Army, namely:  
**3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry**
14. Two additional parachute battalions came under command of this Division on 26 October 1946, namely the:  
**3<sup>rd</sup> (Parachute) Bn. 15<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment**  
**1<sup>st</sup> (Parachute) (Russell's) The Kumaon Regiment**
15. The Commander Royal Artillery (C.R.A.) was Brigadier (Acting) Reginald John KIRTON, R.A., who appears to have been promoted from the rank of Major to become the C.R.A. of the division. It is possible that he was known to DOWN and was brought out to India to assume the appointment with effect from 6 November 1944. Brigadier KIRTON was replaced as C.R.A. on 20 May 1945.

16. The 123<sup>rd</sup> Field Regiment was a pre-war Territorial Army regiment, formed in 1939 as a duplicate of the 71<sup>st</sup> Field Regiment. The H.Q. and 283<sup>rd</sup> Batteries were based in Sheffield, and the 284<sup>th</sup> Battery was based in Rotherham. The regiment came under command of the 46<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, but it did not go to France with that formation. Now with the addition of the 488<sup>th</sup> Battery, the regiment arrived in Bombay on 10 October 1942. It was allocated to the 32<sup>nd</sup> Indian Armoured Division and then the 44<sup>th</sup> Indian Armoured Division. On 18 January 1945, the regiment was redesignated as the 123<sup>rd</sup> Parachute Field Regiment and joined this division on 18 January 1945. On 28 June, it left this division and reverted to the status of a field regiment. With the end of the war, it was disbanded on 1 December 1945.
17. The 159<sup>th</sup> Parachute Field Regiment was formed on 1 April 1941 in India as a field regiment. It was posted to Iraq on 29 October 1941, and returned to India, with effect from 11 July 1944. It moved to Bangalore and came under command of the 26<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Division. On 20 January 1945, it was converted into Parachute Field Regiment being equipped with U.S. 75 mm howitzers, and it came under command of this division. With the rundown of British troops in India, and the imminent independence of British India, the 9<sup>th</sup> Parachute Field Regiment, Royal Indian Artillery joined this division in 1946, and the 12<sup>th</sup> (Punjab) Parachute Field Regiment, Royal Indian Artillery in 1947.
18. The 23<sup>rd</sup> Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment was raised in the U.K. in December 1938. It arrived in Ceylon in July 1942, and it was based at Colombo with the 24<sup>th</sup> Anti-Aircraft Brigade. On 31 March 1944, it moved to India as the threat to Ceylon declined, and it was allocated to this Division. At the time, it comprised the 73<sup>rd</sup>, 74<sup>th</sup> and 130<sup>th</sup> Light Anti-Aircraft Batteries, Royal Artillery. In February 1945, lost one light anti-aircraft battery and gained two anti-tank batteries to become a joint light anti-aircraft/anti-tank regiment. On 10 June 1945, the Regiment moved to Bilaspur in Chhattisgarh Province of central India. With the Indianisation of the Division from October 1945 onwards, this regiment was replaced by two Indian regiments, one a separate light anti-aircraft unit and the other an anti-tank unit, and it disbanded with its soldiers being repatriated back to the U.K.
19. The Commander Royal Engineers (C.R.E.) was Lieutenant Colonel E. F. KYTE, M.B.E., R.E. who was appointed with effect from 25 April 1944. He remained in post until July 1946 when Lieutenant Colonel The Honourable Mark Chandos Auberon HENNIKER, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., R.E. was appointed in his place, having been the C.R.E. of the 1<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division at Arnhem, where he was awarded the D.S.O.. HENNIKER saw the Division through to Partition in August 1947. He had command of two parachute field companies, one British and one Indian. The 12<sup>th</sup> Field Company was a pre-war Regular Army unit that was stationed in Palestine in 1939. It came under command of the 6<sup>th</sup> (later 70<sup>th</sup>) Infantry Division, and it provided sappers for the Chindits in 1944. It joined this Division in May 1945 and left circa October 1946 to move to Palestine and relinquished its airborne status. The 33<sup>rd</sup> Parachute Field Company, K.G.V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners had been under command of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Indian Armoured Division, its successor the 44<sup>th</sup> Indian Armoured Division, and converted to an airborne role in early 1944.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Indian Airborne Division <sup>(1)</sup>

Headquarters, 2<sup>nd</sup> Indian Airborne Division  
Divisional Headquarters Employment Platoon

### 14<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade

Headquarters, 14<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade & Signal Section

4<sup>th</sup> (Parachute) Bn. The Rajputana Rifles  
1<sup>st</sup> (Parachute) Bn. The Frontier Force Regiment  
3<sup>rd</sup> (Parachute) Bn. 16<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment

### 50<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade

Headquarters, 50<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade & Signal Section

3<sup>rd</sup> (Parachute) Bn. 1<sup>st</sup> Punjab Regiment  
2<sup>nd</sup> (Parachute) Bn. The Madras Regiment  
3<sup>rd</sup> (Parachute) Bn. The Baluch Regiment

### 77<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade

Headquarters, 77<sup>th</sup> Indian Parachute Brigade & Signal Section

1<sup>st</sup> (Parachute) Bn. 1<sup>st</sup> Punjab Regiment  
3<sup>rd</sup> (Parachute) Bn. The Mahratta Light Infantry  
3<sup>rd</sup> (Parachute) (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bn. The Rajput Regiment

### Divisional Troops

3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry  
3<sup>rd</sup> (Parachute) Bn. 15<sup>th</sup> Punjab Regiment  
1<sup>st</sup> (Parachute) (Russell's) The Kumaon Regiment

Headquarters, 2<sup>nd</sup> Indian Airborne Divisional Royal Indian Artillery  
9<sup>th</sup> Parachute Field Regiment, Royal Indian Artillery  
12<sup>th</sup> (Punjab) Parachute Field Regiment, Royal Indian Artillery  
17<sup>th</sup> Parachute Field Regiment, Royal Indian Artillery  
8<sup>th</sup> (Maharatta) Parachute Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Indian Artillery  
28<sup>th</sup> (Punjab) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Indian Artillery

Headquarters, 2<sup>nd</sup> Indian Airborne Divisional Royal Engineers  
33<sup>rd</sup> Parachute Field Squadron, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers & Miners  
36<sup>th</sup> Parachute Field Squadron, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers & Miners  
411<sup>th</sup> Parachute Field Squadron, Royal Bombay Sappers & Miners  
40<sup>th</sup> Airborne Field Park Squadron, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers & Miners

2<sup>nd</sup> Indian Armoured Divisional Signals, Indian Signal Corps

Headquarters, 2<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Divisional Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
601<sup>st</sup> Headquarters Supply Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
621<sup>st</sup> Divisional Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
622<sup>nd</sup> Divisional Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps  
623<sup>rd</sup> Divisional Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

Headquarters, 2<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Divisional Indian Army Medical Corps  
7<sup>th</sup> Light Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps  
60<sup>th</sup> Parachute Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps  
80<sup>th</sup> Parachute Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps  
3<sup>rd</sup> Light Field Hygiene Section, Indian Army Medical Corps

Headquarters, 2<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Divisional Indian Army Ordnance Corps  
2<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Divisional Ordnance Field Park, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

Headquarters, 2<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Divisional Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers  
2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Workshop Company, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers  
63<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Workshop Company, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers  
134<sup>th</sup> Infantry Workshop Company, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers  
2<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Divisional Recovery Company, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers

2<sup>nd</sup> Indian Divisional Provost Unit, Corp of Military Police (India)  
595<sup>th</sup> Field Security Section, Intelligence Corps (India)  
2<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Divisional Postal Unit, Indian General Service Corps  
98<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps



## NOTES:

1. This is the order of battle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indian Airborne Division post October 1946. This was not to last long, as the Division was divided upon Partition on 15 August 1947, with roughly one third of the units (including one Brigade) being allocated to Pakistan, and the other two thirds (including the 50<sup>th</sup> and 77<sup>th</sup> Parachute Brigades) coming under command of the new Indian Army. The 50<sup>th</sup> Parachute Brigade is still on the order of battle of the Indian Army in 2020.

## SOURCES:

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