

## 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Division (1)

Headquarters, 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Division, Employment Platoon & Signal Section.  
5<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Anti-Tank Company

### 9<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 9<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Own)

3<sup>rd</sup> Bn. 5<sup>th</sup> Mahratta Light Infantry

3<sup>rd</sup> (Royal) (Sikhs) Bn. 12<sup>th</sup> Frontier Force Regiment

### 10<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 10<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Essex Regiment (2)

4<sup>th</sup> (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bn. 10<sup>th</sup> Baluch Regiment

3<sup>rd</sup> Bn. 18<sup>th</sup> Royal Garhwal Rifles

### 29<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, 29<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1<sup>st</sup> Bn. The Worcestershire Regiment

3<sup>rd</sup> Bn. 2<sup>nd</sup> Punjab Regiment

6<sup>th</sup> (Royal Scinde) Bn. 13<sup>th</sup> Frontier Force Rifles

### Divisional Troops

Skinner's Horse (1<sup>st</sup> Duke of York's Own Cavalry) (3)

4<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

(H.Q., 4<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup>/66<sup>th</sup> Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

28<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

(H.Q., 1<sup>st</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup>/57<sup>th</sup> Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

144<sup>th</sup> Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

(H.Q., 389<sup>th</sup> (Sussex Yeomanry) & 390<sup>th</sup> (Sussex Yeomanry) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

2<sup>nd</sup> Field Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners

20<sup>th</sup> Field Company, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners

21<sup>st</sup> Field Company, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners

44<sup>th</sup> Field Park Company, Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners

5<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Signals, Indian Signal Corps

20<sup>th</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

32<sup>nd</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

33<sup>rd</sup> Supply Issue Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

52<sup>nd</sup> Divisional Headquarters Mechanical Transport Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

14<sup>th</sup> Indian Mechanical Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

15<sup>th</sup> Indian Mechanical Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

29<sup>th</sup> Indian Mechanical Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

3<sup>rd</sup> Indian Casualty Clearing Station, Indian Medical Service

10<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service

20<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Medical Service

7<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Hygiene Section, Indian Medical Service

12<sup>th</sup> Indian Field Hygiene Section, Indian Medical Service

22<sup>nd</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

23<sup>rd</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

24<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

25<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

26<sup>th</sup> Mobile Workshop Company, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

15<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps

23<sup>rd</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps

24<sup>th</sup> Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps

5<sup>th</sup> Indian Divisional Provost Unit, Corps of Military Police (India)

## NOTES:

1. The division was raised in the Deccan District, India, in July 1940. It sailed for the Middle East in late 1940. At this stage, it consisted of two infantry brigades, the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>. On arrival in the Sudan, three British battalions that formed the 21<sup>st</sup> Infantry Brigade in the Sudan were transferred to this division. A new third brigade was formed, the 29<sup>th</sup> Indian Brigade. One British battalion was posted to each of the three brigades, with the Indian battalions distributed amongst the three brigades. The division commenced offensive operations as soon as it arrived in The Sudan. The division advanced into Abyssinia and played a key part in the battle of Keren, where the main Italian defensive positions were forced after a fierce and sustained offensive. When the 4<sup>th</sup> Indian Division was withdrawn to Egypt, the 5<sup>th</sup> Indian Division remained in Abyssinia and advanced down to Addis Ababa leading to the surrender of the main Italian Army in East Africa. Elements of the division began to leave East Africa on 20 June 1941, moving to Suez. The last brigade to leave, the 29<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade left in July 1941.
2. The battalion transferred to 29<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade from 21<sup>st</sup> Infantry Brigade on 12 October 1940, and then came under command of 10<sup>th</sup> Indian Infantry Brigade on 30 October 1940. The battalion left the brigade on 22 December 1940 following the first battle at Gallabat to return to Egypt. It was replaced on the same date by :-  
2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. The Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regiment)
3. This regiment formed the basis of 'Gazelle Force', formed on 16 October 1940 under the command of Colonel F. W. MESSERVY. On 13 February 1941, as the two Indian divisions came up against the Italian fortifications at Keren, and the campaign became less mobile constrained by the mountains, Gazelle Force was disbanded.