

# Indian Army

## Formation & Structure



The **Indian Army (IA)** (*ISO: Bhāratīya Sēnā*) is the [land-based branch](#) and largest component of the [Indian Armed Forces](#), making it the world's second-largest army and the fourth most powerful military globally.<sup>[3]</sup> The [President of India](#) is the [Supreme Commander](#) of the Indian Army,<sup>[4]</sup> and its professional head is the [Chief of the Army Staff](#) (COAS). The [Indian Army](#) was established on 1 April 1895 alongside the long established presidency armies of the [East India Company](#), which too were absorbed into it in 1903. Some princely states maintained their own armies which formed the [Imperial Service Troops](#) which, along with the Indian Army formed the land component of the Armed Forces of the Crown of India, responsible for the defence of the Indian Empire.<sup>[5][6]</sup> The Imperial Service Troops were merged into the Indian Army after [independence](#). The units and regiments of the Indian Army have diverse histories and have participated in several battles and campaigns around the world, earning many [battle and theatre honours](#) before and after Independence.<sup>[7]</sup>

The primary mission of the Indian Army is to ensure national security and national unity, to defend the nation from external aggression and internal threats, and to maintain peace and security within [its borders](#). It conducts humanitarian rescue operations during natural calamities and other disturbances, such as [Operation Surya Hope](#), and can also be requisitioned by the government to cope with internal threats. It is a major component of national power, alongside the [Indian Navy](#) and the [Indian Air Force](#).<sup>[8]</sup> The independent Indian army has been involved in [four wars](#) with neighbouring [Pakistan](#) and [one](#) with [China](#). It has emerged victorious in all wars against [Pakistan](#). Other major operations undertaken by the army include [Operation Vijay](#), [Operation Meghdoot](#), and [Operation Cactus](#). The army has conducted large peacetime exercises such as [Operation Brasstacks](#) and Exercise Shoorveer, and it has also been an active participant in numerous [United Nations peacekeeping missions](#). The Indian Army was a major force in the [First](#) and [Second World Wars](#), particularly in the [Western Front](#) and the [Middle Eastern theatre](#) during [World War I](#), and the [South-East Asian Theatre](#) and the [East African](#) and [North African campaigns](#) during [World War II](#).

The Indian Army is operationally and geographically divided into [seven commands](#), with the basic field formation being a [division](#). The army is an [all-volunteer force](#) and comprises more than 80% of the country's active defence personnel. It is the [largest standing army in the world](#),<sup>[9]</sup> with 1,248,000<sup>[1]</sup> active troops and 960,000 reserve troops.<sup>[10][11]</sup> The army has embarked on an infantry modernisation program known as Futuristic Infantry Soldier As a System ([F-INSAS](#)), and is also upgrading and acquiring new assets for its armoured, artillery, and aviation branches.<sup>[12][13][14]</sup>

## History

Until the [independence of India](#), the "Indian Army" was a British-commanded force defined as "the force recruited locally and permanently based in India, together with its expatriate British officers";<sup>[15]</sup> the "British Army in India" referred to British Army units posted to India for a tour of duty. The "Army of India" meant the combined Indian Army and the British Army in India.

## Background

*Main article:* [British Indian Army](#)

*Further information:* [List of regiments of the British Indian Army \(1903\)](#)



No. 4 ([Hazara](#)) Mountain Battery with RML7 pounder

"Steel Gun" Mountain Gun in Review Order. Left to right Naick, Havaladar, Subadar (Sikhs) and Gunner (Punjabi Musalman) c. 1895.

In 1776, a Military Department was created within the government of the [East India Company](#) at [Calcutta](#). Its main function was to record orders that were issued to the army by various departments of the East India Company for the territories under its control.<sup>[16]</sup>

With the [Charter Act 1833](#), the Secretariat of the government of the East India Company was reorganised into four departments, including a Military Department. The army in the presidencies of [Bengal](#), [Bombay](#) and [Madras](#) functioned as respective Presidency Armies until 1 April 1895, when they were unified into a single force known as the [Indian Army](#).<sup>[17][18][19][20]</sup> For administrative convenience, it was divided into four commands, namely Punjab (including the North West Frontier), Bengal, Madras (including Burma), and Bombay (including Sind, Quetta and Aden).<sup>[21]</sup>

The Indian Army was a critical force for maintaining the primacy of the [British Empire](#), both in India and throughout the world. Besides maintaining internal security,<sup>[6]</sup> the Army fought in many other theatres: [Third](#) Anglo-Afghan war; the [Boxer Rebellion](#) in China; in [Abyssinia](#) and in the [First](#) and [Second World Wars](#).

## World wars

*Main articles:* [Indian Army during World War I](#) and [Indian Army during World War II](#)



[Indian Cavalry](#) on the [Western Front](#) during World War I.



A Sikh soldier of the 4th Division (the Red Eagles) of the Indian Army, attached to the British Fifth Army in Italy. Holding a captured [Nazi flag](#) after the surrender of German forces in Italy, May 1945. Behind him, a fascist inscription says "VIVA IL DUCE", "Long live the [Duce](#)" (i.e. Mussolini).

The Kitchener Reforms brought the British Army to a new century.<sup>[22]</sup> In the 20th century, the Indian Army was a crucial adjunct to the forces of the British Empire in both [world wars](#). 1.3 million Indian soldiers served in [World War I](#) (1914–1918) with the [Allies](#), in which 74,187 Indian troops were killed or missing in action.<sup>[23][failed verification]</sup> In 1915 there was a [mutiny](#) by Indian soldiers in Singapore. The United Kingdom made promises of self-governance to the [Indian National Congress](#) in return for its support but reneged on them after the war, following which the [Indian Independence movement](#) gained strength.

The "[Indianisation](#)" of the Indian Army began with the formation of the [Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College](#) at Dehradun, in March 1912, to provide education to the scions of aristocratic and well-to-do Indian families and to prepare selected Indian boys for admission into the [Royal Military College, Sandhurst](#). Cadets were given a King's commission, after passing out, and were posted to one of the [eight units](#) selected for Indianisation. Because of the slow pace of Indianisation, with just 69 officers being commissioned between 1918 and 1932, political pressure was applied, leading to the formation of the [Indian Military Academy](#) in 1932 and greater numbers of officers of Indian origin being commissioned.<sup>[24]</sup> On the eve of [World War II](#), the officer corps consisted of roughly 500 Indians holding regular commissions against approximately 3,000 British officers.<sup>[25]</sup>

In [World War II](#) Indian soldiers fought alongside the [Allies](#). In 1939, British officials had no plan for expansion and training of Indian forces, which comprised about 130,000 men (in addition there were 44,000 men in British units in India in 1939), whose mission was internal security and defence against a possible [Soviet](#) threat through Afghanistan. As the war progressed, the size and role of the Indian Army expanded dramatically, and troops were sent to battlefronts as soon as possible. The most

serious problem was the lack of equipment.<sup>[26]</sup> Indian units served in Burma, wherein 1944–45, five Indian divisions were engaged along with one British and three African divisions. Even larger numbers operated in the Middle East. Some 87,000 Indian soldiers died in the war. By the end of the war, it had become the largest [volunteer army](#) in history, rising to over 2.5 million men in August 1945.<sup>[27][28]</sup>

In the [African and Middle East campaigns](#), captured Indian troops were given a choice to join the [German Army](#), to eventually "liberate" India from Britain, instead of being sent to [POW camps](#). These men, along with Indian students who were in [Germany](#) when the war broke out, made up what was called the [Free India Legion](#). They were originally intended as pathfinders for German forces in Asia but were soon sent to help guard the [Atlantic Wall](#). Few who were part of the Free India Legion ever saw any combat, and very few were ever stationed outside Europe. At its height, the Free India Legion had over 3,000 troops in its ranks.<sup>[29]</sup>

Indian POWs also joined the [Indian National Army](#), which was allied with the [Empire of Japan](#). It was raised by a former colonel of the Indian Army, General Mohan Singh, but was later led by [Subhas Chandra Bose](#) and [Rash Bihari Bose](#). With the [fall of Singapore](#) in 1942, about 40,000 Indian soldiers were captured. When given the choice, over 30,000 joined the Indian National Army. Those who refused became POWs and were mostly shipped to New Guinea.<sup>[30]</sup> After initial success, this army was defeated, along with the Japanese; but it had a huge impact on the Indian independence movement.

## Indian independence

Upon the [Partition of India](#) and [Indian independence](#) in 1947, four of the ten [Gurkha](#) regiments were transferred to the British Army. The rest of the Indian Army was divided between the newly created [Union of India](#) and the [Dominion of Pakistan](#). The [Punjab Boundary Force](#), which had been formed to help police Punjab during the partition period, was disbanded.<sup>[31]</sup> Headquarters Delhi and the East Punjab Command were formed to administer the area.

The departure of virtually all senior British officers following independence, and their replacement by Indian officers, meant many of the latter held acting ranks several ranks above their substantive ones. For instance, [S. M. Shrinagesh](#), the ground-forces commander of Indian forces during the first Indo-Pak War of 1947–49 (and the future third COAS), was first an acting major-general and then an acting lieutenant-general during the conflict while holding the substantive rank of major, and only received a substantive promotion to lieutenant-colonel in August 1949.<sup>[32]</sup> [Gopal Gurunath Bewoor](#), the future ninth COAS, was an acting colonel at his promotion to substantive major from substantive captain in 1949, while future Lieutenant General [K. P. Candeth](#) was an acting brigadier (substantive captain) at the same time.<sup>[33]</sup> In April 1948, the former Viceroy's Commissioned Officers (VCO) were re-designated Junior Commissioned Officers, while the former King's Commissioned Indian Officers (KCIO) and Indian Commissioned Officers (ICO), along with the former Indian Other Ranks (IOR), were respectively re-designated as Officers and Other Ranks.<sup>[34]</sup>

[Army Day](#) is celebrated on 15 January every year in India, in recognition of [Lieutenant General K. M. Cariappa](#)'s taking over as the first "Indian" Chief of the Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army from [General](#) Sir [Roy Bucher](#), on 15 January 1949. With effect from 26 January 1950, the date India became a republic, all active-duty Indian Army officers formerly holding the King's Commission were recommissioned and confirmed in their substantive ranks.<sup>[35]</sup>

## Conflicts and operations

Main article: [Military operations of India](#)

## First Kashmir War (1947)

Main articles: [Indo-Pakistani War of 1947](#) and [Kashmir conflict](#)

Immediately after independence, tensions between India and Pakistan erupted into the first of three full-scale wars between the two nations over the then [princely state](#) of [Kashmir](#). The [Maharaja of Kashmir](#) wanted to have a standstill position. Since Kashmir was a [Muslim](#) majority state, Pakistan wanted to make Kashmir a Pakistani territory. As a result, Pakistan invaded Kashmir on 22 October 1947, causing [Maharaja Hari Singh](#) to look to India, specifically to [Lord Mountbatten of Burma](#), the governor-general, for help. He signed the [Instrument of Accession](#) to India on 26 October 1947. Indian troops were airlifted to Srinagar from dawn on 27 October.<sup>[36]</sup> This contingent included [General Thimayya](#) who distinguished himself in the operation and in the years that followed became a Chief of the Indian Army. An intense war was waged across the state and former comrades found themselves fighting each other. Pakistan suffered significant losses. Its forces were stopped on the line formed which is now called the [Line of Control](#) (LOC).<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

An uneasy peace, sponsored by the UN, returned by the end of 1948, with Indian and Pakistani soldiers facing each other across the Line of Control, which has since divided Indian-held Kashmir from that part held by Pakistan. Several [UN Security Council resolutions](#) were passed, with [Resolution 47](#) calling for a plebiscite to be held in Kashmir to determine accession to India or Pakistan, only after Pakistan withdrew its army from Kashmir.<sup>[37]</sup> A precondition to the resolution was for Pakistan and India to return to a [state of "as was" before the conflict](#). Pakistan would withdraw all tribesmen and Pakistani nationals brought in to fight in Kashmir. Pakistan refused to pull back, and there could be no further dialogue on fulfilling the UN resolution.<sup>[38][37]</sup> Tensions between India and Pakistan, largely over Kashmir, have never been eliminated.

## Annexation of Hyderabad (1948)

Main article: [Operation Polo](#)



[Major General El Edroos](#) (at right) offers his surrender of the Hyderabad State Forces to Major General (later Army Chief) [J.N. Chaudhuri](#) at [Secunderabad](#)

After the partition of India, [Hyderabad State](#), a princely state under the rule of the [Nizam of Hyderabad](#), chose to remain independent. The ensuing stand-off between the [Government of India](#) and the Nizam ended on 12 September 1948, when India's then Deputy Prime Minister [Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel](#) ordered Indian troops to secure Hyderabad State. During five days of fighting, the Indian Army, backed by an [Indian Air Force](#) squadron of [Hawker Tempest](#) aircraft, routed the Hyderabad State forces. Five Indian Army infantry battalions and one armoured squadron were



engaged in the operation. The following day, Hyderabad was proclaimed part of India. Major General [Joyanto Nath Chaudhuri](#), who led the operation, and accepted the surrender of the Nizam's forces on 18 September 1948, was appointed the military governor of Hyderabad, to restore law and order, and served until 1949.

### **Assistance during the Korean War (1950–1953)**

*Main article:* [Korean War](#)

During the Korean War, although deciding against sending combat forces, India sent its 60th Parachute Field Ambulance unit to aid the UN troops fighting against the North Korean invasion of South Korea, as part of the [1st Commonwealth Division](#).<sup>[39]</sup> In the aftermath of the war, an Indian infantry brigade formed the Custodian Force of India, some of whose soldiers were also part of the [Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission](#), which assisted in the exchange of prisoners of war and was headed by Lieutenant General [K. S. Thimayya](#).<sup>[40]</sup>

### **Annexation of Goa, Daman and Diu (1961)**

*Main article:* [Annexation of Goa](#)

Even though the British and French vacated all their colonial possessions in the [Indian subcontinent](#), [Portugal](#) refused to relinquish control of its colonies of [Goa, Daman, and Diu](#). After repeated attempts by India to negotiate were spurned by Portuguese prime minister and dictator, [António de Oliveira Salazar](#), on 12 December 1961 India launched [Operation Vijay](#) to capture the Portuguese colonies, which was accomplished by small contingents of Indian troops. After a brief conflict that lasted twenty-six hours—during which 31 Portuguese soldiers were killed, the [Portuguese Navy](#) frigate [NRP Afonso de Albuquerque](#) was destroyed, and over 3,000 Portuguese were captured—Portuguese General [Manuel António Vassalo e Silva](#) surrendered to Major General Kunhiraman Palat Kandoth of the Indian Army. Goa, Daman, and Diu became a part of the Republic of India.

### **Sino-Indian War (1962)**

*Main article:* [Sino-Indian War](#)



Indian Army Hall of Fame at [Leh](#), near Indo-Tibet border

The cause of this war was a dispute over the sovereignty of the widely separated [Aksai Chin](#) and Arunachal Pradesh border regions. Aksai Chin, claimed by India as part of Kashmir, and by China as part of Xinjiang, contains an important road link that connects the Chinese regions of Tibet and Xinjiang. China's construction of this road was one of the triggers of the conflict.

Small-scale clashes between Indian and Chinese forces broke out as India insisted on the disputed [McMahon Line](#) being regarded as the international border between the two countries.

Chinese troops claimed not to have retaliated to the cross-border firing by Indian troops, despite sustaining losses.<sup>[41]</sup> China's suspicion of India's involvement in [Tibet](#) created more rifts between the two countries.<sup>[42]</sup>

In 1962, the Indian Army was ordered to move to the [Thag La ridge](#), located near the border between Bhutan and [Arunachal Pradesh](#) and about 5 kilometres (3 miles) north of the disputed McMahon Line. Meanwhile, Chinese troops had also made incursions into Indian-held territory, and tensions between the two reached a new high when Indian forces discovered the road constructed by China in Aksai Chin. After a series of failed negotiations, the [People's Liberation Army](#) attacked Indian Army positions on the Thag La ridge. This move by China caught India by surprise, and on 12 October Nehru gave orders for the Chinese to be expelled from Aksai Chin. However, poor coordination among various divisions of the Indian Army, and the late decision to mobilise the Indian Air Force in vast numbers, gave China a crucial tactical and strategic advantage over India. On 20 October, Chinese soldiers attacked India from both the northwest and northeast; and captured large portions of Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh.

As the fighting moved beyond disputed territories, China called on the Indian government to negotiate; however, India remained determined to regain lost territory. With no agreement in sight, China unilaterally withdrew its forces from Arunachal Pradesh. The reasons for the withdrawal are disputed, with India claiming various logistical problems for China and diplomatic support from the United States, while China stated that it still held territory it had staked a claim on. The dividing line between the Indian and Chinese forces was named the [Line of Actual Control](#).

The poor decisions made by India's military commanders, and the political leadership, raised several questions. The [Henderson-Brooks and Bhagat committee](#) was soon set up by the government of India to determine the causes of the poor performance of the Indian Army. Its report criticised the decision not to allow the Indian Air Force to target Chinese transport lines, out of fear of a Chinese aerial counterattack on Indian civilian areas. Much of the blame was placed on the then-defence minister, [Krishna Menon](#), who resigned from his post soon after the war ended. Despite frequent calls for its release, the Henderson-Brooks report remains classified.<sup>[43]</sup> [Neville Maxwell](#) has written an account of the war.<sup>[44]</sup>

## **Indo-Pakistani War of 1965**

*Main article: [Indo-Pakistani War of 1965](#)*

A second confrontation with Pakistan took place in 1965. Although the war is described as inconclusive, India had the better of the war and was the clear winner in tactical and strategic terms.<sup>[45][46][47]</sup> Pakistani president [Ayub Khan](#) launched [Operation Gibraltar](#) in August 1965, during which Pakistani paramilitary troops infiltrated into Indian-administered Kashmir and attempted to ignite anti-India agitation in [Jammu and Kashmir](#). Pakistani leaders believed that India, which was still recovering from the [Sino-Indian War](#), would be unable to deal with a military thrust and a Kashmiri rebellion. India reacted swiftly and launched a counter-offensive against Pakistan. In reply, on 1 September Pakistan launched [Operation Grand Slam](#), invading India's Chamb-Jaurian sector. In retaliation, the Indian Army launched a major offensive all along its border with Pakistan, with Lahore as its prime target.





Indian Army officer next to a destroyed Pakistani [Sherman tank](#), after the [battle of Asal Uttar](#).

Initially, the Indian Army met with considerable success in the northern sector. After launching prolonged artillery barrages against Pakistan, India was able to capture three important mountain positions in Kashmir. By 9 September, the Indian Army had made considerable inroads into Pakistan. India had its largest haul of Pakistani tanks when an offensive by Pakistan's 1st Armoured Division was blunted at the [Battle of Asal Uttar](#), which took place on 10 September near Khemkaran.<sup>[48]</sup> The biggest tank battle of the war was the [Battle of Chawinda](#), the largest tank battle in history after [World War II](#). Pakistan's defeat at the [Battle of Asal Uttar](#) hastened the end of the conflict.<sup>[48]</sup>

At the time of the ceasefire declaration, India reported casualties of about 3,000. On the other hand, it was estimated that more than 3,800 Pakistani soldiers were killed in the conflict.<sup>[49][50][51]</sup> About 200–300 Pakistani tanks were either destroyed or captured by India. India lost a total of 150-190 tanks during the conflict.<sup>[48][52]</sup> The decision to return to pre-war positions, following the [Tashkent Declaration](#), caused an outcry in New Delhi. It was widely believed that India's decision to accept the ceasefire was due to political factors, not military, since it was facing considerable pressure from the [United States](#) and the [United Nations](#) to cease hostilities.<sup>[53]</sup>

### 1967 Sino-Indian conflict

*Main article:* [Cho La incident](#)

The 1967 Sino-Indian skirmish, also known as the [Cho La incident](#), was a [military conflict](#) between Indian troops and members of the [Chinese People's Liberation Army](#) who, on 1 October 1967, invaded [Sikkim](#), which was then a protectorate of India. On 10 October, both sides clashed again. Defence minister [Sardar Swaran Singh](#) assured the Indian people that the government was taking care of developments along the border. Indian losses were 88 killed, and 163 wounded, while Chinese casualties were 300 killed and 450 wounded in [Nathula](#), and 40 in Chola.<sup>[54]</sup> The Chinese Army left Sikkim after this defeat.<sup>[55][56][57]</sup>

### Operation against the Naxalites during 1971

Under Prime Minister [Indira Gandhi](#), during the [president's rule](#) in 1971, the Indian Army and the [Indian police](#) launched [Operation Steeplechase](#), a gigantic "counter-insurgency" operation against the [Naxalites](#), which resulted in the death of hundreds of Naxalites and the imprisonment of more than 20,000 suspects and cadres, including senior leaders.<sup>[58]</sup> The army was also assisted by a [brigade](#) of [para commandos](#) and the [Indian paramilitary](#). The operation was organised in October 1969, and Lieutenant General [J.F.R. Jacob](#) was told by [Govind Narain](#), the [Home Secretary](#), that "there should be no publicity and no records". Jacob's request to be presented with written orders was also refused by the then Army Chief [Sam Manekshaw](#).<sup>[59]</sup>

### Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971

Main article: [Indo-Pakistani War of 1971](#)

See also: [Battle of Longewala](#), [Battle of Hilli](#), and [Battle of Basantar](#)

An independence movement broke out in [East Pakistan](#) which was [crushed](#) by Pakistani forces. Due to large-scale [atrocities](#) committed against them, thousands of [Bengalis](#) took refuge in neighbouring India causing a major refugee crisis there. In early 1971, India declared its full support for the Bengali freedom fighters, known as [Mukti Bahini](#), and Indian agents were extensively involved in covert operations to aid them.<sup>[\[citation needed\]](#)</sup>

On 20 November 1971, the Indian Army moved 14 Punjab Battalion of the [45th Cavalry](#) regiment, into Garibpur, a strategically important town in East Pakistan, near India's border, and successfully [captured it](#). The following day, more [clashes](#) took place between Indian and Pakistani forces. Wary of India's growing involvement in the Bengali rebellion, the [Pakistan Air Force](#) (PAF) launched a preemptive strike on 10 Indian air bases— at [Srinagar](#), [Jammu](#), [Pathankot](#), [Amritsar](#), [Agra](#), [Adampur](#), [Jodhpur](#), [Jaisalmer](#), [Uttarlai](#), and [Sirsa](#)—at 17:45 hours on 3 December. However, this aerial offensive failed to accomplish its objectives and gave India an excuse to declare a full-scale war against Pakistan the same day. By midnight, the Indian Army, accompanied by the [Indian Air Force](#), launched a major three-pronged assault into East Pakistan. The Indian Army won several battles on the eastern front including the decisive [Battle of Hilli](#). The operation also included a battalion-level airborne operation on Tangail, which resulted in the capitulation of all resistance within five days.<sup>[\[60\]](#)</sup> India's massive early gains were attributed largely to the speed and flexibility with which Indian armoured divisions moved across East Pakistan.<sup>[\[61\]](#)</sup>



[Lt Gen A A K Niazi](#) (right), Commander of the [Pakistani Eastern Command](#), signing the [Instrument of Surrender](#) under the gaze of [Lt Gen J S Arora](#).

Pakistan launched a counterattack against India on the western front. On 4 December 1971, A Company of the 23rd Battalion of India's [Punjab Regiment](#) intercepted the Pakistani 51st Infantry Brigade near Ramgarh, Rajasthan. The [Battle of Longewala](#) ensued, during which A Company, though outnumbered, thwarted the Pakistani advance until the Indian Air Force directed its fighters to engage the Pakistani tanks. By the time the battle had ended, 38 Pakistani tanks and 100 armoured vehicles were either destroyed or abandoned. About 200 Pakistani troops were killed in action, while only two Indian soldiers died. Pakistan suffered another major defeat on the western front at the [Battle of Basantar](#), which was fought from 4 to 16 December. During the battle, about 66 Pakistani tanks were destroyed and 40 more were captured. Pakistani forces destroyed only 11 Indian tanks.<sup>[\[62\]](#)</sup> By 16 December, Pakistan had lost sizeable territory on both the eastern and western fronts.

On 16 December 1971, under the command of [Lt. General J. S. Arora](#), elements of the three corps of the Indian Army that had invaded East Pakistan entered [Dhaka](#) as a part of the Indo-Bangladesh allied force and forced Pakistani forces to surrender, one day after the conclusion of the [Battle of Basantar](#). After Pakistan's Lt General [A. A. K. Niazi](#) signed the [Instrument of Surrender](#), India, as a part of the allied forces, took more than 90,000 Pakistani [prisoners of war](#). By the time of the signing, 11,000 Pakistani soldiers had been killed in action, while India suffered 3,500 battle-related deaths.<sup>[50]</sup> In addition, Pakistan lost 220 tanks during the battle compared to India's 69.<sup>[63]</sup>

In 1972, the [Simla Agreement](#) was signed between the two countries, although subsequent incidences of heightened tensions have resulted in continued military vigilance on both sides.

### Siachen conflict (1984)

Main article: [Siachen conflict](#)



A memorial for the 22 Indian Army Medical Corps at the War Cemetery in Taiping, Perak

The [Siachen Glacier](#), although a part of the Kashmir region, was not demarcated on maps prepared and exchanged between the two sides in 1947. In consequence, before the 1980s neither India nor Pakistan maintained a permanent military presence in the region. However, beginning in the 1950s, Pakistan began sending mountaineering expeditions to the glacier. By the early 1980s, the Government of Pakistan was granting special expedition permits to mountaineers and United States Army maps showed Siachen as a part of Pakistan.<sup>[64]</sup> This practice gave rise to the term [oropolitics](#).

India, possibly irked by these developments, launched [Operation Meghdoot](#) in April 1984. An entire battalion of the [Kumaon Regiment](#) was airlifted to the glacier. Pakistani forces responded quickly, and clashes between the two followed. The Indian Army secured the strategic [Sia La](#) and [Bilafond La](#) mountain passes, and by 1985 more than 2,600 km<sup>2</sup> (1,000 sq mi) of territory claimed by Pakistan was under Indian control.<sup>[65]</sup> The Indian Army continues to control all of the Siachen Glacier and its tributary glaciers. Pakistan has made several unsuccessful attempts to regain control over Siachen. In late 1987, Pakistan mobilised about 8,000 troops and garrisoned them near [Khapalu](#), aiming to capture [Bilafond La](#).<sup>[66]</sup> However, they were repulsed by Indian Army personnel guarding Bilafond. During the battle, about 23 Indian soldiers lost their lives, while more than 150 Pakistani troops perished.<sup>[67]</sup> Further unsuccessful attempts to reclaim positions were launched by Pakistan in 1990, 1995, 1996, and 1999, most notably in Kargil in the latter year.



An Indian Army soldier, part of a patrolling group, in snow



camouflage holding a [SIG 716i](#).

Indian Army soldiers

patrolling snow clad mountain range.

India continues to maintain a strong military presence in the region, despite inhospitable conditions. The conflict over Siachen is regularly cited as an example of [mountain warfare](#).<sup>[68][69]</sup> The highest peak in the Siachen Glacier region, [Saltoro Kangri](#), could be viewed as strategically important for India because of its height, which would enable Indian forces to monitor Pakistani or Chinese movements in the area.<sup>[70]</sup> Maintaining control over Siachen poses several logistical challenges for the Indian Army. Several infrastructure projects were constructed in the region, including a helipad at an elevation of 6,400 m (21,000 ft).<sup>[71]</sup> In 2004, the Indian Army was spending an estimated US\$2 million a month to support its personnel stationed in the region.<sup>[72]</sup>

### Counter-insurgency activities

The Indian Army has played a crucial role in fighting [insurgents](#) and terrorists within the nation. The army launched [Operation Blue Star](#) and [Operation Woodrose](#) in the 1980s to combat [Sikh](#) insurgents. The army, along with [some paramilitary forces](#), has the prime responsibility of maintaining [law and order](#) in the troubled [Jammu and Kashmir](#) region, under Northern Command. The Indian Army sent a



contingent to Sri Lanka in 1987 as a part of the [Indian Peace Keeping Force](#).<sup>[73][74][75]</sup> The Indian Army also successfully conducted [Operation Golden Bird](#) in 1995, as a counter-insurgency operation in northeast India.<sup>[76]</sup>

## Kargil war (1999)

*Main article:* [Kargil War](#)

In 1998, India carried out [nuclear tests](#); and a few days later, Pakistan responded with [nuclear tests](#) of its own, giving both countries [nuclear deterrence](#) capability, although India had tested a hydrogen bomb, which Pakistan lacked. Diplomatic tensions eased after the [Lahore Summit](#) was held in 1999. However, the sense of optimism was short-lived. In mid-1999, Pakistani paramilitary forces and Kashmiri insurgents captured the deserted, but strategic, Himalayan heights in the [Kargil district](#) of India. These had been vacated by the Indian Army during the onset of the inhospitable winter and were to be reoccupied in spring. The troops that took control of these areas received important support, of both arms and supplies, from Pakistan. Some of the heights under their control, which also included the [Tiger Hill](#), overlooked the vital [Srinagar–Leh Highway \(NH 1A\)](#), [Batalik](#), and [Dras](#).



[Kargil War Memorial](#) looking at National Highway 1 from the foot of Tololing

Once the scale of the Pakistani incursion was realised, the Indian Army quickly mobilised about 200,000 troops, and [Operation Vijay](#) was launched. However, since the heights were under Pakistani control, India was at a clear strategic disadvantage. From their [observation posts](#), the Pakistani forces had a clear line-of-sight to lay down [indirect artillery fire](#) on NH 1A, inflicting heavy casualties on the Indians.<sup>[77]</sup> This was a serious problem for the Indian Army as the highway was its main supply route.<sup>[78]</sup> Thus, the Indian Army's priority was to recapture peaks near NH 1A. This resulted in Indian troops first [targeting the Tiger Hill](#) and [Tololing complex](#) in Dras.<sup>[79]</sup> This was soon followed by more attacks on the Batalik–Turtok sub-sector, which provided access to Siachen Glacier. Point 4590, which had the nearest view of the NH 1A, was successfully recaptured by Indian forces on 14 June.<sup>[80]</sup>



Indian soldiers after winning a battle during the Kargil War.

Though most of the posts in the vicinity of the highway were cleared of the enemy by mid-June, some posts near Dras endured sporadic shelling until the end of the war. Once the NH 1A area was cleared, the Indian Army turned to drive the invading force back across the Line of Control. The [Battle of Tololing](#), among others, slowly tilted the war in India's favour. Nevertheless, some Pakistani posts put up a stiff resistance, including Tiger Hill (Point 5140), which fell only later in the war. As the operation was fully underway, about 250 artillery guns were brought in to clear the infiltrators in posts that were in the [line-of-sight](#). At many vital points, neither artillery nor air power could dislodge the Pakistan soldiers, who were out of visible range. The Indian Army mounted some direct frontal ground assaults, which were slow and took a heavy toll, given the steep ascents that had to be made on peaks as high as 5,500 m (18,000 ft). Two months into the conflict, Indian troops had slowly retaken most of the ridges they had lost.<sup>[81][82]</sup> According to official accounts, an estimated 75%–80% of the enemy-occupied area, and nearly all the high ground, was back under Indian control.

Following the [Washington Accord](#) of 4 July, where Sharif agreed to withdraw Pakistani troops, most of the fighting came to a gradual halt; but some Pakistani forces remained in positions on the Indian side of the LOC. In addition, the [United Jihad Council](#) (an umbrella group for all extremists) rejected Pakistan's plan for a draw-down, deciding instead to fight on.<sup>[83]</sup> The Indian Army launched its final attacks in the last week of July. As soon as the Dras sub-sector had been cleared of Pakistani forces, the fighting ceased on 26 July, which has since been celebrated as [Kargil Vijay Diwas \(Kargil Victory Day\)](#) in India. By the end of the war, India had resumed control of all the territory south and east of the Line of Control, as was established in July 1972 per the [Shimla Accord](#). By the time all hostilities had ended, the number of Indian soldiers killed during the conflict stood at 527,<sup>[84]</sup> while more than 700 regular members of the Pakistani Army had been killed.<sup>[85]</sup> The number of Islamist fighters, also known as Mujahideen, killed by Indian armed forces during the conflict stood at about 3,000.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

## 2016 Surgical Strikes on Kashmir and the 2016–2018 India-Pakistan conflict

*Main article:* [India–Pakistan border skirmishes \(2016–2018\)](#)

On 18 September 2016, a [fedayeen attack](#) was made by four armed militants on an army base near the town of [Uri](#). Nineteen Indian Army soldiers were killed. India accused [Jaish-e-Muhammad](#), a Pakistan-based terrorist organisation.<sup>[86]</sup> On 29 September 2016, the India Army announced that it conducted "[surgical strikes](#)" against militant launch pads across the [Line of Control](#), in Pakistani-administered [Kashmir](#), and inflicted "significant casualties".<sup>[87]</sup> Indian media reported the casualty figures variously from 35 to 70 killed.<sup>[88][89]</sup> Partial footage of the strikes was released to the Indian



media on 27 June 2018 as proof of the strike.<sup>[90][91]</sup><sup>[verification needed]</sup> The incident triggered the [2016–2018 India-Pakistan border conflict](#), which ended on 16 June 2018 with both India and Pakistan agreeing on a ceasefire.<sup>[92][93]</sup>

## 2019 India–Pakistan border skirmishes

*Main article:* [2019 India–Pakistan border skirmishes](#)

Following the [14 February 2019 Pulwama attack](#) in [Jammu and Kashmir](#), which killed 40 Indian [Central Reserve Police Force](#) personnel. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by a [Pakistan](#)-based militant group, [Jaish-e-Mohammed](#).<sup>[94]</sup> India blamed Pakistan for the attack and promised a robust response, while the latter condemned the attack and denied having any connection to it.<sup>[95][96]</sup>

Twelve days later, in the early morning of 26 February 2019, [India carried out a cross-border airstrike](#) near [Balakot](#), [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](#), Pakistan.<sup>[97][98]</sup>

After over a month-long skirmish, both Indian Prime Minister of India [Narendra Modi](#) and Pakistan Prime Minister [Imran Khan](#) agreed on a peace offer on 22 March 2019 ending hostilities and vowed to fight against terrorism together.<sup>[99][100]</sup>

## United Nations peacekeeping missions

*Main article:* [Indian Army United Nations peacekeeping missions](#)



An Indian Army peacekeeper and an FARDC soldier shake hands and encourage each other

India has been the largest troop contributor to [UN peacekeeping missions](#) since its inception. So far, India has taken part in 43 Peacekeeping missions, with a total contribution exceeding 160,000 troops and a significant number of police personnel having been deployed. In 2014, India was the third largest troop contributor (TCC), with 7,860 personnel deployed, of which 995 were police personnel, including the first UN [Female Formed Police Unit](#), serving with ten UN peacekeeping missions.<sup>[101][102]</sup> As of 30 June 2014, 157 Indians have been killed during such missions.<sup>[103]</sup> The Indian army has also provided paramedical units to facilitate the withdrawal of the sick and wounded.

## Indo-China Doklam issue

*Main article:* [2017 China–India border standoff](#)

## Major exercises

*See also:* [List of exercises of the Indian Army](#)

## Operation Brasstacks

[Operation Brasstacks](#) was launched by the Indian Army in November 1986 to simulate a full-scale war on India's western border. The exercise was the largest ever conducted in India; it included nine infantry, three mechanised, three armoured divisions, and one air assault division, as well as three independent armoured brigades. Amphibious assault exercises were also conducted with the [Indian Navy](#). Brasstacks also allegedly incorporated nuclear attack drills. It led to tensions with Pakistan and a subsequent rapprochement in mid-1987. <sup>[104]</sup>

### Exercise Nomadic Elephant

Since 2004, and every year since, the Indian Army has been conducting training exercises with the [Mongolian Army](#). In 2012, the exercise took place in [Belgaum](#); in June 2013, it was held in Mongolia. The aim of the exercises is to enhance counterinsurgency and counter-terrorism operations, and to train in conducting peacekeeping operations under the mandate of the United Nations. <sup>[105][106]</sup>

### Exercise Ashwamedha

Indian Army tested its network-centric warfare capabilities in the Ashwamedha exercise. The exercise was held in the [Thar desert](#), and over 300,000 troops participated. <sup>[107]</sup> Asymmetric warfare capability was also tested by the Indian Army during the exercise. <sup>[108]</sup>

### Exercise Yudh Abhyas

*Main article: [India–United States relations § Military relations](#)*

Yudh Abhyas 2012 – US and Indian Army military exercise video trailer



Indian Army Aviation Corps Dhruv helicopter ferrying U.S. soldiers during the Yudh Abhyas training exercise in 2009

The Yudh Abhyas exercise is an ongoing series, since 2005 of joint exercises between the Indian and United States armies, agreed upon under the New Framework of the India-US Defence Relationship. Commencing at the platoon level, the exercise has graduated to a command post (CPX) and field training exercise (FTX).



Indian army armoured vehicles during Yudh Abhyas exercises

The seventh edition of Yudh Abhyas began on 5 March 2012, in two locations under the Southwestern Command. The US Army contingent is from the [US Army Pacific \(USARPAC\)](#), part of the [United States Pacific Command \(USPACOM\)](#). The command post exercise has an engineer brigade headquarters, with its planners drawn from both countries, while the field training exercise comprises troops of the United States' 2nd Squadron, [14th Cavalry Regiment](#), from the [25th Infantry Division](#), Hawaii, along with a [Stryker](#) platoon, and a similarly sized Indian Army contingent of mechanised infantry. Several key surveillance, communications, and [IED](#) detection and neutralisation technologies, available to both sides, were fielded in the exercise. <sup>[citation needed]</sup>

The eighth edition of Yudh Abhyas was conducted from 3 to 17 May 2013 as a U.S.-Army-Pacific-sponsored bilateral training exercise with the Indian Army, an exercise that focused on the two countries' cultures, weapons training, and tactics. Units from the United States included the 1st Brigade Combat Team, [82nd Airborne Division](#), from [Fort Bragg](#), N.C., and the 3rd Squadron, [73rd Cavalry Regiment](#). Units from India were the Indian Army's [99th Mountain Brigade](#); the 2nd Battalion, [5th Gurka Rifles](#); the [50th Independent Parachute Brigade](#); and the 54th Engineers Regiment. <sup>[109][110][111][112]</sup>

### Exercise Shakti



Indian Army showcasing [ASMI](#) to French soldier during Exercise Shakti

The Shakti exercise is an ongoing series, since 2011, of joint exercises between the Indian and French armies. The exercise is conducted to practice and validate anti-terrorist operations in snowbound and mountainous areas. The first joint exercise was held in India in October 2011 and the second one in September 2013. The theme of the exercise is to conduct joint platoon-level counter-insurgency operations in high-altitude mountainous terrain under the UN Charter, thus emphasising the shared concerns of both countries regarding global terrorism. An added aim of the exercise is to qualitatively enhance knowledge of each other's military procedures, thus increasing the scope for interoperability and the ability to respond to a common threat. The twelve-day exercise with the French Army is scheduled to be conducted in multiple modules in order to achieve complete integration between the two contingents at every stage. <sup>[113][114]</sup>

### Exercise Shoorveer

From the first week of April to the first week of May 2012, the Indian Army launched a massive summer exercise in the Rajasthan desert, involving over 50,000 troops and several hundred artillery pieces and infantry combat vehicles, as part of its efforts to shore up its battle worthiness on the western front, the border with Pakistan. The exercise, code-named "Shoorveer", was being conducted by the Jaipur-based South Western Command. This was the largest ever exercise conducted by the Indian army since 1947. The collective training started with the honing of basic battle procedures and tactical drills.

Several field firings were carried out to check the accuracy and lethality of weapon systems. Many innovations, adopted by units and formations to enhance combat power, were tested in the field. The troops built on the training momentum gradually, with increasing combat tempo, to set the stage for a major joint army–air force exercise in the latter part of the exercise.<sup>[115]</sup>

### Exercise Rudra Akrosh

In May 2012, the Indian Army conducted several war games aimed (according to officials) at validating "the operational and transformational effectiveness of various formations under the Western Army Command".<sup>[116]</sup> The exercise involved approximately 20,000 troops and support from the Indian Air Force.

### Exercise Shatrujeet

In April 2016, the Indian Army conducted a major exercise called Shatrujeet, with the elite [Mathura-based Strike Corps](#) in the desert area of the Mahajan Field Firing Range in [Rajasthan](#), whose object was to evaluate the capability to strike deep into enemy territory, to deliver a quick, lethal strike against the enemy in an integrated air-land battle environment, with co-ordination among all the forces in a nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare scenario.<sup>[117][118][119]</sup>

### Mission and doctrine

Initially, the army's main objective was to defend the nation's frontiers. However, over the years, the army has also taken up the responsibility of providing internal security, especially against insurgencies in [Kashmir](#) and [Northeast India](#). Currently, the army is also looking at enhancing its [special forces](#) capabilities. With India's increasing international role, and the requirement to protect its interests in far-off countries becoming important, the Indian Army and the Indian Navy are jointly planning to set up a marine brigade.<sup>[120][121]</sup>

The current combat doctrine of the Indian Army is based on effectively utilising holding formations and strike formations. In the case of an attack, the holding formations would contain the enemy and strike formations would counter-attack to neutralise enemy forces. In the case of an Indian attack, the holding formations would pin enemy forces down, whilst the strike formations would attack at a point of India's choosing. The Indian Army is large enough to devote several corps to the strike role.

### Organisation

#### Leadership

*Main article:* [List of serving generals of the Indian Army](#)

Leadership at Army Headquarters	
Post	Current Holder
<a href="#">Chief of the Army Staff</a>	General <a href="#">Upendra Dwivedi</a> , PVSM, AVSM <sup>[122]</sup>
<a href="#">Vice Chief of Army Staff</a>	Lieutenant General <a href="#">N. S. Raja Subramani</a> , PVSM, AVSM, SM, VSM
<a href="#">Deputy Chief of Army Staff (Strategy)</a>	Lieutenant General Pratik Sharma, PVSM, AVSM, SM

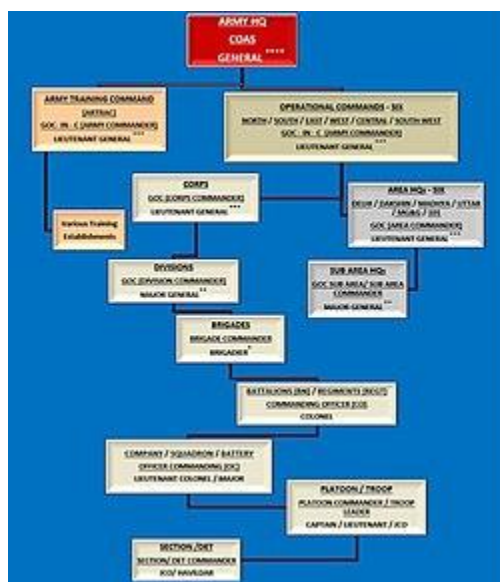
<a href="#">Deputy Chief of the Army Staff (Information Systems and Coordination)</a>	Lieutenant General Rakesh Kapoor, AVSM, VSM
<a href="#">Deputy Chief of Army Staff (Capability Development and Sustenance)</a>	Lieutenant General Rahul R Singh, VSM
<a href="#">Adjutant General</a>	Lieutenant General VPS Kaushik, UYSM, YSM, SM
<a href="#">Military Secretary</a>	Lieutenant General Rashim Bali, UYSM, AVSM, SM, VSM
Quartermaster General	Lieutenant General VMB Krishnan, PVSM, AVSM, YSM
Master General Sustenance	Lieutenant General <a href="#">Amardeep Singh Aujla</a> , PVSM, UYSM, YSM, SM, VSM
<a href="#">Engineer-in-Chief</a>	Lieutenant General Arvind Walia, AVSM



Indian Army Structure (click to enlarge)

The troops are organized into 40 Divisions in 14 Corps. <sup>[[citation needed](#)]</sup> Army headquarters is located in the Indian capital, New Delhi, and it is under the overall command of the [Chief of Army Staff](#) (COAS).




### Command structure





Indian Army Organizational Structure

The army operates six operational commands and one training command. <sup>[[123](#)]</sup> Each command is headed by [General Officer Commanding-in-Chief](#) with the rank of [Lieutenant General](#). Each command directly reports to Army HQ in New Delhi. These commands are given below in order of creation, with location (city) and commanders listed. There is also the [Army Training](#)


[Command](#) abbreviated ARTRAC. Besides these, army officers may head tri-service commands such as the [Strategic Forces Command](#) and [Andaman and Nicobar Command](#), as well as institutions such as the [Integrated Defence Staff](#).

Insignia	Name	Headquarters	Army Commander	Few of known Subordinate Unit(s)/ Formation(s)
	Headquarters, Indian Army	<a href="#">New Delhi</a>		<a href="#">50th Independent Parachute Brigade</a>
	<a href="#">Central Command</a>	<a href="#">Lucknow</a>	Lieutenant General <a href="#">Anindya Sengupta</a> <sup>[124]</sup>	<a href="#">6th Mountain Division</a>
	<a href="#">Eastern Command</a>	<a href="#">Kolkata</a>	Lieutenant General <a href="#">Ram Chander Tiwari</a> <sup>[125]</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">show</a></li> <li><a href="#">III Corps</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">show</a></li> <li><a href="#">IV Corps</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">show</a></li> <li><a href="#">XXXIII Corps</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">show</a></li> <li><a href="#">XVII Corps</a><sup>[126][127]</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Insignia	Name	Headquarters	Army Commander	Few of known Subordinate Unit(s)/ Formation(s)
	<a href="#">Northern Command</a>	<a href="#">Udhampur</a>	Lieutenant General <a href="#">M. V. Suchindra Kumar</a> <sup>[128]</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">show</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">XIV Corps</a></li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>• <a href="#">show</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">XV Corps</a></li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>• <a href="#">show</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">XVI Corps</a></li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>• <a href="#">show</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">I Corps</a><sup>[129]</sup></li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	<a href="#">Southern Command</a>	<a href="#">Pune</a>	Lieutenant General <a href="#">Dhiraj Seth</a> <sup>[130]</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">41st Artillery Division</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">show</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">XII Corps</a></li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>• <a href="#">show</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">XXI Corps</a></li> </ul>

Insignia	Name	Headquarters	Army Commander	Few of known Subordinate Unit(s)/ Formation(s)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	<a href="#">South Western Command</a>	<a href="#">Jaipur</a>	Lieutenant General <a href="#">Manjinder Singh<sup>[131]</sup></a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">42nd Artillery Division</a></li> <li>• show</li> <li><a href="#">X Corps</a></li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	<a href="#">Western Command</a>	<a href="#">Chandimandir</a>	Lieutenant General <a href="#">Manoj Kumar Katiyar<sup>[132]</sup></a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">40th Artillery Division</a></li> <li>• show</li> <li><a href="#">II Corps</a></li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>• show</li> <li><a href="#">IX Corps</a></li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

Insignia	Name	Headquarters	Army Commander	Few of known Subordinate Unit(s)/ Formation(s)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">show</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">XI Corps</a></li> <li>• </li> <li>• </li> <li>• </li> <li>• </li> <li>• </li> </ul>
	<a href="#">Army Training Command</a>	<a href="#">Shimla</a>	Lieutenant General <a href="#">Devendra Sharma</a> <sup>[133]</sup>	<a href="#">Army Training Establishments</a>

## Combat Arms

Main article: [List of regiments of the Indian Army](#)



Indian Army and Egyptian Army during Exercise Cyclone



Indian Army soldiers move into position while demonstrating a platoon level ambush to U.S. Army paratroopers.



Indian army band in Russia during the Moscow Victory Day

Parade

Not to be confused with the field corps listed above, the corps mentioned below are divisions entrusted with specific pan-Army tasks.

The [Indian Territorial Army](#) has battalions affiliated with different infantry regiments and some department units that are from the Corps of Engineers, Army Medical Corps, or the Army Service Corps. They serve as a part-time reserve. On 4 June 2017, the chief of staff announced that the Army was planning to open combat positions to women, who would first be appointed to positions in the military police. <sup>[*[citation needed](#)*]</sup>



[President's Bodyguard](#) in summer ceremonial uniforms in [Rashtrapati Bhavan](#) courtyard during changing of the guard

Name	Director General	Centre
<a href="#">Armoured Corps</a>	Lieutenant General Vivek Kashyap, PVSM, AVSM, VSM <sup><span>[</span>134<span>]</span></sup>	The Armoured Corps Centre and School, <a href="#">Ahmednagar</a>
<a href="#">Regiment of Artillery</a>	Lieutenant General Adosh Kumar, PVSM, AVSM, SM <sup><span>[</span>135<span>]</span></sup>	The School of Artillery, <a href="#">Devlali</a> near <a href="#">Nasik</a>
<a href="#">Corps of Army Air Defence</a>	Lieutenant General Sumer Ivan D'Cunha, SM <sup><span>[</span>136<span>]</span></sup>	<a href="#">Gopalpur</a> , <a href="#">Odisha</a> .
<a href="#">Army Aviation Corps</a>	Lieutenant General Vinod Nambiar, SM <sup><span>[</span>137<span>]</span></sup>	Combat Army Aviation Training School, <a href="#">Nasik</a> .
<a href="#">Corps of Engineers</a>	Lieutenant General Arvind Walia, AVSM <sup><span>[</span>138<span>]</span></sup>	<a href="#">College of Military Engineering</a> , <a href="#">Pune</a> <a href="#">Madras Engineer Group</a> , <a href="#">Bangalore</a> <a href="#">Bengal Engineer Group</a> , <a href="#">Roorkee</a> <a href="#">Bombay Engineer Group</a> , <a href="#">Khadki</a> near <a href="#">Pune</a>
<a href="#">Corps of Signals</a>	Lieutenant General Kanwar	<a href="#">Military College of Telecommunication</a>

	Vinod Kumar, AVSM <sup>[139]</sup>	<a href="#">Engineering</a> (MCTE), <a href="#">Mhow</a> Two Signal Training Centres at <a href="#">Jabalpur</a> and <a href="#">Goa</a> .
<a href="#">Mechanised Infantry</a>		<a href="#">Ahmednagar</a>
<a href="#">Infantry</a>	Lieutenant General Ajay Kumar, VSM <sup>[140]</sup>	Multiple centres

### Armoured Corps



Kalyani and Tata Mine Protected Vehicles

There are 65 [armoured regiments](#) in the Indian Army. These include the [President's Bodyguard](#) and the [61st Cavalry](#) as well as the following historic regiments dating back to the nineteenth century or earlier: [1st \(Skinner's\) Horse](#), the [2nd Lancers \(Gardner's Horse\)](#), the [3rd Cavalry](#), the [4th \(Hodson's\) Horse](#), the [7th Light Cavalry](#), the [8th Light Cavalry](#), the [9th \(Deccan\) Horse](#), the [14th \(Scinde\) Horse](#), the [17th \(Poona\) Horse](#), the [15th Lancers](#), the [16th Light Cavalry](#), the [18th Cavalry](#), the 20th Lancers and the [21st \(Central India\) Horse](#). A substantial number of additional units designated as either "Cavalry" or "Armoured" Regiments have been raised since Independence.

### Mechanised Infantry



[TATA Kestrel](#) of the Indian Army

The Mechanised Infantry is the newest combat arm of the Indian Army. Often referred to as "tomorrow's arm in today's army", it is formed of two regiments—[The Brigade of the Guards](#) and [Mechanised Infantry Regiment](#)—and comprises 50 Mechanised Infantry battalions in all. It is the brainchild of General [Krishnaswamy Sundarji](#) (28 April 1930 – 8 February 1999), who was the Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army from 1986 to 1988. During the late 70s, as part of Indian Army modernisation, there was an urgent need to re-calibrate the Indian Mechanised Forces, which led to

the forming of Mechanised Infantry units to further the shock-action, fire-power, flexibility, and mobility of armoured formations by including ground-holding ability. The Mechanised Infantry regiments were first created with carefully selected existing Infantry battalions, based on their operational performance. As the need for more mechanised battalions grew, the elite Brigade of The Guards was also converted to the mechanised profile. The two regiments along with the Armoured Corps form part of the Indian Army's elite "Mechanised Forces".

There are 50 mechanised infantry battalions in the Army. Of these, 10 are for reconnaissance and support battalions (5 wheeled and 5 tracked) and 40 are standard mechanised infantry battalions (10 wheeled and 30 tracked).<sup>[141]</sup>

The Standard and Recce & Support Tracked battalions are equipped with [BMP-2](#) while the Wheeled ones are equipped with Jeep (mounted [ATGM](#) launchers) and [BRDM-2](#). The recce and support battalions also included 4 ATGM battalions (including 17 [Guards](#) battalion). These were later converted to R&S battalions.<sup>[142]</sup>

## Infantry



Indian soldier from [White Knight Corps](#) armed with a



standard issued Sig 716i, 2021

Soldiers of the [Rajput](#)



[Regiment](#) during a [Republic Day Parade](#)  
[Light Infantry](#) during a Republic Day Parade

Soldiers of the [Sikh](#)

Upon its inception, the Indian Army inherited the British Army's organisational structure, which is still maintained today. Therefore, like its predecessor, an Indian infantry regiment's responsibility is not to undertake field operations but to provide battalions and well-trained personnel to the field formations. As such, it is common to find battalions of the same regiment spread across several brigades, divisions, corps, commands, and even theatres. Like its British and Commonwealth



counterparts, troops enlisted within the regiment are immensely loyal, take great pride in the regiment to which they are assigned, and generally spend their entire career within the regiment.

Most [Indian Army infantry regiments](#) recruit based on certain selection criteria, such as region (for example, the [Assam Regiment](#)), caste/community ([Jat Regiment](#)), or religion ([Sikh Regiment](#)). Most regiments continue the heritage of regiments raised under the British Raj, but some have been raised after independence, some of which have specialised in border defence, in particular the [Ladakh Scouts](#), the [Arunachal Scouts](#), and the [Sikkim Scouts](#).

Over the years there have been fears that troops' allegiance lay more with their regiments and the regions/castes/communities/religions from which they were recruited, as opposed to the Indian union as a whole. Thus some "all India" or "all class" regiments have been created, which recruit troops from all over India, regardless of region, caste, community, or religion: such as the [Brigade of the Guards](#) (which later converted to the Mechanised Infantry profile) and the [Parachute Regiment](#).

Infantry regiments in the Indian Army <sup>[143]</sup>		
Regiment	Regimental Center	Raised
<a href="#">Parachute Regiment</a>	<a href="#">Bangalore</a> , <a href="#">Karnataka</a>	1945
<a href="#">Punjab Regiment</a>	<a href="#">Ramgarh Cantonment</a> , <a href="#">Jharkhand</a>	1761
<a href="#">Madras Regiment</a>	<a href="#">Wellington Cantonment</a> , <a href="#">Tamil Nadu</a>	1758
<a href="#">The Grenadiers</a>	<a href="#">Jabalpur</a> , <a href="#">Madhya Pradesh</a>	1778
<a href="#">Maratha Light Infantry</a>	<a href="#">Belgaum</a> , <a href="#">Karnataka</a>	1768
<a href="#">Rajputana Rifles</a>	<a href="#">Delhi Cantonment</a> , <a href="#">New Delhi</a>	1775
<a href="#">Rajput Regiment</a>	<a href="#">Fatehgarh</a> , <a href="#">Uttar Pradesh</a>	1778
<a href="#">Jat Regiment</a>	<a href="#">Bareilly</a> , <a href="#">Uttar Pradesh</a>	1795
<a href="#">Sikh Regiment</a>	<a href="#">Ramgarh Cantonment</a> , <a href="#">Jharkhand</a>	1846
<a href="#">Sikh Light Infantry</a>	<a href="#">Fatehgarh</a> , <a href="#">Uttar Pradesh</a>	1857
<a href="#">Dogra Regiment</a>	<a href="#">Faizabad</a> , <a href="#">Uttar Pradesh</a>	1877
<a href="#">Garhwal Rifles</a>	<a href="#">Lansdowne</a> , <a href="#">Uttarakhand</a>	1887
<a href="#">Kumaon Regiment</a>	<a href="#">Ranikhet</a> , <a href="#">Uttarakhand</a>	1813
<a href="#">Assam Regiment</a>	<a href="#">Shillong</a> , <a href="#">Meghalaya</a>	1941
<a href="#">Bihar Regiment</a>	<a href="#">Danapur Cantonment</a> , <a href="#">Bihar</a>	1941

## Infantry regiments in the Indian Army<sup>[143]</sup>

Regiment	Regimental Center	Raised
<a href="#">Mahar Regiment</a>	<a href="#">Sagar</a> , Madhya Pradesh	1941
<a href="#">Jammu &amp; Kashmir Rifles</a>	Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	1821
<a href="#">Jammu and Kashmir Light Infantry</a>	<a href="#">Avantipur</a> , <a href="#">Jammu and Kashmir</a>	1947
<a href="#">Naga Regiment</a>	Ranikhet, Uttarakhand	1970
<a href="#">1 Gorkha Rifles</a>	<a href="#">Sabathu</a> , <a href="#">Himachal Pradesh</a>	1815
<a href="#">3 Gorkha Rifles</a>	<a href="#">Varanasi</a> , Uttar Pradesh	1815
<a href="#">4 Gorkha Rifles</a>	Sabathu, Himachal Pradesh	1857
<a href="#">5 Gorkha Rifles (Frontier Force)</a>	Shillong, Meghalaya	1858
<a href="#">8 Gorkha Rifles</a>	Shillong, Meghalaya	1824
<a href="#">9 Gorkha Rifles</a>	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	1817
<a href="#">11 Gorkha Rifles</a>	<a href="#">Lucknow</a> , Uttar Pradesh	1918
<a href="#">Ladakh Scouts</a>	<a href="#">Leh</a> , Jammu and Kashmir	1963
<a href="#">Rashtriya Rifles</a>	<a href="#">Udhampur</a> , Jammu and Kashmir	1990
<a href="#">Arunachal Scouts</a>	Shillong, Meghalaya	2010
<a href="#">Sikkim Scouts</a>	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	2013

## Artillery



[Pinaka Multi Barrel Rocket Launchers](#) were used during the [Kargil War](#).

The [Regiment of Artillery](#) is the second-largest arm of the Indian Army, constituting nearly one-sixth of the Army's total strength. Originally raised in 1935 as part of the [Royal Indian Artillery](#) of the

British Indian Army, the Regiment is now tasked with providing the Army's towed and self-propelled [field artillery](#), including guns, howitzers, heavy mortars, rockets, and missiles.

As an integral part of nearly all combat operations conducted by the Indian Army, the Regiment of Artillery has a history of being a major contributor to its military success. During the [Kargil War](#), it was the Indian Artillery that inflicted the most damage.<sup>[144]</sup> Over the years, five artillery officers have gone on to the Army's highest post as Chief of Army Staff.



[Dhanush artillery gun](#)

For some time, the Regiment of Artillery commanded a significantly larger share of the Army's personnel than it does now, as it was also responsible for air defence artillery and some aviation assets. The 1990s saw the formation of the Corps of Army Air Defence and the coalescing of all aviation assets into the Army Aviation Corps. The arm is now focused on field artillery and supplies regiments and batteries to each of the operational commands. The home of the Regiment is in [Nashik, Maharashtra](#), where their headquarters is located, along with the service's museum. The School of Artillery of the Indian Army is located nearby, in [Devlali](#).

After suffering consistent failure to import or produce modern artillery for three decades,<sup>[145][146]</sup> the [Regiment of Artillery](#) is finally going ahead with procurement of brand new 130-mm and 155-mm guns.<sup>[147][148][149]</sup> The Army is also putting large numbers of rocket launchers into service, with 22 regiments to be equipped with the indigenously developed [Pinaka multi barrel rocket launcher](#) by the end of the next decade.<sup>[150]</sup>

### **Corps of Engineers**

The [Indian Army Corps of Engineers](#) has a long history dating back to the mid-18th century. The earliest existing subunit of the Corps (18 Field Company) dates back to 1777, while the Corps officially recognises its birth as 1780, when the senior-most group of the Corps, the Madras Sappers, were raised. The Corps consists of three groups of combat engineers, namely the [Madras Sappers](#), the [Bengal Sappers](#), and the [Bombay Sappers](#). A group is roughly analogous to a regiment of the Indian infantry, each group consisting of several engineer regiments. The engineer regiment is the basic combat-engineer unit, analogous to an infantry battalion.

### **Corps of Signals**

[Indian Army Corps of Signals](#) is a corps and the arm of the Indian Army which handles its [military communications](#). It was formed on 15 February 1911 as a separate entity under Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Powell and went on to make important contributions during World War I and World War II.<sup>[151]</sup> On 15 February 2011, the corps celebrated the 100th anniversary of its raising.<sup>[152]</sup>

### **Army Aviation Corps**

The [Army Aviation Corps](#), formed on 1 November 1986, is the aviation arm of the Indian Army. It is headed by a Director-General with the rank of [Lieutenant General](#) at Army HQ in [New Delhi](#).

### Corps of Army Air Defence



During [Operation Sindoor](#), [Akashteer](#) played a central role in neutralizing drone and air attacks by Pakistan<sup>[\[153\]](#)[\[154\]](#)[\[155\]](#)</sup>

The [Corps of Army Air Defence](#) (abbreviated AAD) is an active corps of the Indian Army, and a major combat formation tasked with the [air defences](#) of the country from foreign threats. The Corps is responsible for the protection of Indian air space from enemy aircraft and missiles, especially those below 5,000 feet.<sup>[\[156\]](#)</sup>

The history of the AAD dates back to 1939, during the times of the [British Raj](#) in India. The corps actively took part in the [Second World War](#), fighting on behalf of the [British Empire](#). Post-independence, the corps has participated in all the [wars involving India](#), starting with the [1947 Indo-Pakistani War](#), up to the [1999 Kargil conflict](#). The corps enjoyed autonomous status from 1994, after the bifurcation of the Corps of Air Defence Artillery from the Army's artillery regiment. A separate training school, the Army Air Defence College (AADC), was established to train its personnel.

### Services

Name	Director General	Centre
<a href="#">Army Service Corps</a>		<a href="#">Bangalore</a>
<a href="#">Army Medical Corps</a>	Lieutenant General <a href="#">Sadhna Saxena Nair</a> , AVSM, VSM <sup><a href="#">[157]</a></sup>	<a href="#">Lucknow</a> / <a href="#">Pune</a>
<a href="#">Army Dental Corps</a>	Lieutenant General Vineet Sharma, AVSM, VSM	<a href="#">Lucknow</a>
<a href="#">Army Ordnance Corps</a>	Lieutenant General Suresh Chandra Tandi, AVSM, VSM	<a href="#">Jabalpur</a> and <a href="#">Secunderabad</a> (HQ)
<a href="#">Corps of Electronics and Mechanical Engineers</a>	Lieutenant General JS Sidana, AVSM	<a href="#">Secunderabad</a>
<a href="#">Remount and Veterinary Corps</a>		<a href="#">Meerut</a>

<a href="#">Army Education Corps</a>	-	<a href="#">Pachmarhi</a>
<a href="#">Corps of Military Police</a>		<a href="#">Bangalore</a>
<a href="#">Pioneer Corps</a>		<a href="#">Bangalore</a>
<a href="#">Army Postal Service Corps</a>	-	<a href="#">Kamptee</a> near Nagpur
<a href="#">Territorial Army</a>	Lieutenant General Raju Baijal, SM	<a href="#">New Delhi</a>
<a href="#">Defence Security Corps</a>	-	<a href="#">Kannur Cantonment</a> , Kerala
<a href="#">Intelligence Corps</a>	-	<a href="#">Pune</a>
<a href="#">Judge Advocate General's Department</a>	-	Institute of Military Law <a href="#">Kamptee</a> , <a href="#">Nagpur</a>
<a href="#">Military Nursing Service</a>	-	Pune and Lucknow
Human Rights Cell	-	Delhi

## Recruitment and training

*Main article: [Military academies in India](#)*

Pre-commission training of Gentlemen Cadets is carried out at the [Indian Military Academy](#) at [Dehradun](#) and the [Officers Training Academy](#) at [Chennai](#). There are also specialised training institutions such as the [Army War College](#), at Mhow, Madhya Pradesh; the [High Altitude Warfare School](#) (HAWS), at Gulmarg, Jammu and Kashmir; the [Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School](#) (CIJW), in Vairengte, Mizoram; and the [College of Military Engineering](#) (CME), in Pune.

The [Army Training Command](#) (ARTRAC), at [Shimla](#), supervises training of personnel.

In 2020 a 'Tour of Duty' scheme was proposed for voluntary recruitment into the forces for civilians, to enable them to join for three years of short service.<sup>[158]</sup> The scheme is on a trial basis and will start with a test group of 100 officers and 1000 jawans.<sup>[159]</sup>

## Agnipath Scheme

*Main article: [Agnipath Scheme](#)*

[Agnipath Scheme](#) is a new scheme introduced by the [Government of India](#) on 14 June 2022, for recruitment of soldiers below the rank of commissioned officers into the three services of the [armed forces](#).<sup>[160][161]</sup> All recruits will be hired only for a four-year period. Personnel recruited under this system are to be called *Agniveers* (transl. Fire-Warriors), which will be a new military rank. The introduction of the scheme has been criticized for lack of consultation and public debate. The scheme was implemented in September 2022.

**Recruitment in the Indian Army from 2015**<sup>[162]</sup>

Year	Soldiers
2015–16	71,804
2016–17	52,447
2017–18	50,026
2018–19	53,431
2019–20	80,572
2020–21	0
2021–22	0
2022–23	0
2023–24	13,000

This scheme will bypass many things including long tenures, pension and other benefits which were there in old system.<sup>[163]</sup> Opposition parties in India have criticised and expressed concerns about the consequences of the new scheme. They have asked the scheme to be put on hold and that the scheme be discussed in the [Parliament](#).<sup>[164]</sup>

## Intelligence

*Main article:* [Directorate of Military Intelligence \(India\)](#)

The [Directorate of Military Intelligence](#) (DMI) is an intelligence-gathering arm of the Indian Army. The MI (as it is commonly referred to) was constituted in 1941. It was initially created to check corruption in the Army's ranks. With time, its role has evolved into cross-border intelligence, intelligence sharing with friendly nations, infiltrating insurgent groups, and counterterrorism.

In the late 1970s, the MI was embroiled in the [Samba spy scandal](#), wherein three Indian Army officers were falsely implicated as Pakistani spies. The organisation has since emerged from the scandal as a prime intelligence organisation of the Indian Army.

As of 2012, the MI has seen many of its roles taken away by the newly created [National Technical Research Organisation](#) and the [Defence Intelligence Agency](#).<sup>[165]</sup> Since it was set up in 2004 as a premier scientific agency under the National Security Adviser in the Prime Minister's Office, it also includes the [National Institute of Cryptology Research and Development](#) (NICRD), which is the first of its kind in Asia.<sup>[166]</sup>

## STEAG

The Signals Technology Evaluation and Adaptation Group (STEAG), a specialist technical unit tasked with investigating and evaluating cutting-edge communication technologies, was founded by the Indian Army on 18 March 2024. It will prioritize the development of specialized technologies for both wired and wireless systems, such as [5G](#) and [6G](#) networks, [quantum technologies](#), [artificial intelligence](#), [machine learning](#), [software-defined radios](#) (SDR), [electronic exchanges](#), [mobile communications](#), and [Electronic Warfare](#) (EW) systems. In order to find appropriate defense



applications, the unit will work with industry and academics to utilize state-of-the-art technology. In addition to developing and evaluating key [Information and Communications Technology](#) (ICT) solutions, STEAG will do technical scouting and provide user interface assistance by maintaining and upgrading modern technologies.<sup>[167]</sup>

## Field formations

Below are the basic field formations of the Indian Army:

- [Command](#): Indian Army has six operational commands and one training command. Each one is headed by a [general officer commanding-in-chief \(GOC-in-C\)](#), known as the army commander, who is among the senior-most [Lieutenant General](#) officers in the army.
- [Corps](#): A command generally consists of two or more corps. Indian Army has 14 Corps each one commanded by a [general officer commanding \(GOC\)](#), known as the corps commander, who holds the rank of [Lieutenant General](#).<sup>[123]</sup> Each corps is composed of three or four divisions. There are three types of corps in the Indian Army: Strike, Holding and Mixed. The Corps HQ is the highest field formation in the army.<sup>[168]</sup>
- [Division](#): Each division is headed by [GOC](#) (division commander) in the rank of [major general](#).<sup>[123]</sup> It usually consists of three to four Brigades.<sup>[123]</sup> Currently, the Indian Army has 40 Divisions<sup>[citation needed]</sup> including four RAPIDs (Re-organised Army Plains Infantry Division), 18 Infantry Divisions, 12 Mountain Divisions, three Armoured Divisions and three Artillery Divisions.
- [Brigade](#): A brigade generally consists of around 3,000 combat troops with supporting elements. An Infantry Brigade usually has three Infantry [battalions](#) along with various Support Elements.<sup>[123]</sup> It is commanded by a brigade commander who is a [Brigadier](#),<sup>[123]</sup> equivalent to a [brigadier general](#) in some armies. In addition to the Brigades in various Army Divisions, the Indian Army also has five Independent Armoured Brigades, 15 Independent Artillery Brigades, seven Independent Infantry Brigades, one Independent Parachute Brigade, three Independent Air Defence Brigades, two Independent Air Defence Groups and four Independent Engineer Brigades. These Independent Brigades operate directly under the Corps Commander (GOC Corps).
- [Battalion](#): Composed of four rifle companies.<sup>[123]</sup> Commanded by a battalion commander who is a [Colone](#)<sup>[123]</sup> and is the Infantry's main fighting unit. Every infantry battalion also possesses one [Ghatak Platoon](#).<sup>[169]</sup>
- [Company](#): Composed of three platoons.<sup>[123]</sup> Commanded by a company commander who is a [major](#) or [lieutenant-colonel](#).<sup>[123]</sup>
- [Battery](#): Comprising either 3 or 4 sections, in artillery and air defence units. Every battery has two officers, the senior of which is the Battery Commander.
- [Platoon](#): Composed of three sections.<sup>[123]</sup> Commanded by a platoon commander who is a [JCO](#).<sup>[123]</sup>
- [Section](#): Smallest military outfit, with a strength of 10 personnel. Commanded by a section commander of the rank of [Havaldar](#).<sup>[123]</sup>

## Indian Army forts

- [Fort William](#), [Kolkata](#): Garrison of [Eastern Army Command](#)

- [Fort St George, Chennai](#): Garrison of ATNK&K Army Area
- OD Fort, [Allahabad](#), Ordnance Depot

## Personnel



[National War Memorial](#) in honour of soldiers who laid down their lives for the nation.<sup>[170]</sup>

The Indian Army is a voluntary service, and although a provision for military [conscription](#) exists in the [Indian constitution](#), conscription has never been imposed. As of 1 July 2017, the Indian Army has a sanctioned strength of 49,932 officers (42,253 serving, being 7,679 under strength), and 1,215,049 enlisted personnel (1,194,864 serving, being 20,185 under strength).<sup>[171][172]</sup> Recently, it has been proposed to increase the strength of the army by more than 90,000, to counter the increasing presence of Chinese troops along the [Line of Actual Control](#).<sup>[173][174]</sup> According to the [International Institute for Strategic Studies](#), in 2020 the army had a strength of 1,237,000 active personnel and 960,000 reserve personnel.<sup>[175]</sup> Of those in reserve, 300,000 are first-line reserves (within 5 years of active service), 500,000 are committed to return if called until the age of 50, and 160,000 were in the [Indian Territorial Army](#), with 40,000 in regular establishment. This makes the Indian Army the world's largest standing [volunteer army](#).<sup>[176][177]</sup>

## Rank structure

*Main article: [Army ranks and insignia of India](#)*

The ranks of the Indian Army for the most part follow the [British Army](#) tradition.

### Strength of the Indian Army

1. Officers 42,913 (3.49%)
2. Personnel below officer rank 1,185,146 (96.5%)

As of January 2019, the Indian Army had an authorized strength of 50,312 officers and 1,223,381 personnel below officer rank (PBOR), bringing the total to 1,273,693. However, there was a shortfall of 7,399 officers and 38,235 PBORs, reducing the actual strength to 42,913 officers and 1,185,146 PBORs. This resulted in a total actual strength of 1,228,059 personnel.<sup>[178]</sup>

**Commissioned Officers** Commissioned officers are the leaders of the army and command units from platoon/company to brigade, division, corps, and above.

Indian Army officers are continually put through different courses of training, and assessed on merit, for promotions and appointments. Substantive promotions up to lieutenant colonel, or equivalent, are based on time in service, whereas those for the colonel and above are based on selection, with promotion to colonel being also based on time served.

## Equivalent ranks of Indian military

Commission	<a href="#">Indian Navy</a>	<a href="#">Indian Army</a>	<a href="#">Indian Air Force</a>
Commissioned	<a href="#">Admiral of the fleet</a>	<a href="#">Field marshal</a>	<a href="#">Marshal of the Indian Air Force</a>
	<a href="#">Admiral</a>	<a href="#">General</a>	<a href="#">Air chief marshal</a>
	<a href="#">Vice admiral</a>	<a href="#">Lieutenant general</a>	<a href="#">Air marshal</a>
	<a href="#">Rear admiral</a>	<a href="#">Major general</a>	<a href="#">Air vice marshal</a>
	<a href="#">Commodore</a>	<a href="#">Brigadier</a>	<a href="#">Air commodore</a>
	<a href="#">Captain</a>	<a href="#">Colonel</a>	<a href="#">Group captain</a>
	<a href="#">Commander</a>	<a href="#">Lieutenant colonel</a>	<a href="#">Wing commander</a>
	<a href="#">Lieutenant commander</a>	<a href="#">Major</a>	<a href="#">Squadron leader</a>
	<a href="#">Lieutenant</a>	<a href="#">Captain</a>	<a href="#">Flight lieutenant</a>
	<a href="#">Sub lieutenant</a>	<a href="#">Lieutenant</a>	<a href="#">Flying officer</a>
Junior commissioned	<a href="#">Master chief petty officer 1st class</a>	<a href="#">Subedar major</a> <sup>[Alt 1]</sup>	<a href="#">Master warrant officer</a>
	<a href="#">Master chief petty officer 2nd class</a>	<a href="#">Subedar</a> <sup>[Alt 2]</sup>	<a href="#">Warrant officer</a>
	<a href="#">Chief petty officer</a>	<a href="#">Naib subedar</a> <sup>[Alt 3]</sup>	<a href="#">Junior warrant officer</a>
Non-commissioned	<a href="#">Petty officer</a>	<a href="#">Havildar</a> / <a href="#">Daffadar</a>	<a href="#">Sergeant</a>
	<a href="#">Leading seaman</a>	<a href="#">Naik</a> / <a href="#">Lance daffadar</a>	<a href="#">Corporal</a>
	Seaman 1	<a href="#">Lance naik</a> / <a href="#">Acting Lance-Daffadar</a>	<a href="#">Leading aircraftsman</a>
	Seaman 2	<a href="#">Sepoy</a> / <a href="#">Sowar</a>	<a href="#">Aircraftsman</a>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">Risaldar major</a> in cavalry and armoured regiments</li> <li>2. <a href="#">Risaldar</a> in cavalry and armoured regiments</li> <li>3. <a href="#">Naib risaldar</a> in cavalry and armoured regiments. Called <a href="#">jemadar</a> until 1965.</li> </ol>			
Rank group	General / flag officers	Senior officers	Junior officers



Indian  
Army <sup>[179]</sup>

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An Indian Army paratrooper with the [50th Parachute Brigade](#) jumps from a helicopter

### Other Ranks

Rank group	Junior commissioned officers			Non commissioned officer			Enlisted
 <b>Indian Army</b> <sup>[179]</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">v</a></li> <li><a href="#">t</a></li> <li><a href="#">e</a></li> </ul>							No insignia
	<a href="#">Subedar-major</a> सूबेदार मेजर	<a href="#">Subedar</a> सूबेदार	<a href="#">Naib subedar</a> नायब सूबेदार	<a href="#">Havildar</a> हवलदार	<a href="#">Naik</a> नायक	<a href="#">Lance naik</a> लांस नायक	<a href="#">Sepoy</a> सिपाही

### Uniforms

To make themselves less of a target, the forces of the [East India Company](#) in India dyed their white summer [tunics](#) to neutral tones initially a tan called [khaki](#) (from the [Hindi](#) word for "dusty"). This was a temporary measure that became standard in the Indian service in the 1880s. Only during the [Second Boer War](#) in 1902, did the entire [British Army](#) standardise on [dun](#) for [Service Dress](#). The Indian Army uniform standardised on dun for khaki.

The service dress consists of a dark green coloured short-sleeved shirt with matching dark green trousers. Officers can add a four pocket tunic worn over a peach coloured button down shirt and black tie. The Winter "Angola", meaning Angora wool, version substitutes a light brown/dark khaki long-sleeved button up shirt. It is accompanied by beret or peaked cap depending on the regiment the soldier belongs to. Organizational headwear, sashes, belts, [spats](#), medals, lanyards, and other achievements are added for ceremonial duties. A black version is worn by the Armoured Corps. <sup>[180]</sup>

The 2006 standard issued [camouflage](#) uniform of the Indian Army was the PC-DPM which consists of [French Camouflage Europe Centrale](#) featuring a forest camouflage pattern and is designed for use in woodland environments being printed on [BDU](#). The Desert variant issued in 2006 was based on the [French Camouflage Daguet](#) printed on [BDU](#), which features a desert camouflage pattern, is used by artillery and infantry posted in dusty, semi-desert, and desert areas of [Rajasthan](#) and its vicinity.

Starting in 2022, a digital pixelated camouflage pattern uniform designed by [NIFT](#) has been adopted, while the uniform style is similar to the US Marine [MMCUU](#) uniform.<sup>[181][182]</sup>

The new [camouflage](#) pattern retains the mix of colours including [olive green](#) and [earthen](#), and has been designed keeping in mind aspects like areas of deployment of the troops and climatic conditions they operate in. According to the officials, the [fabric](#) of the new material makes it lighter, sturdier, more breathable, and more suitable for the different [terrains](#) that the soldiers are posted in.<sup>[183]</sup>

The new uniform, unlike the old one, has a [combat T-shirt](#) worn underneath and a [jacket](#) over it. Also, unlike the older uniform, the shirt will not be tucked in. The jacket has angular top pockets, lower pockets with vertical openings, knife [pleats](#) at the back, a pocket on the left [sleeve](#) & a pen holder on the left forearm, and improved-quality buttons. The [trousers](#) will be adjustable at the waist with elastic and buttons, and has a double layer at the groin. For the caps, the [girth](#) will be adjustable, and the logo of the Army will be of better quality than earlier.

The new uniforms would not be available in the [open market](#). The uniforms will be [barcoded](#) and [QR coded](#) to maintain their uniqueness and will be available only through the ordnance chain or military canteens.<sup>[184]</sup> To control random proliferation, they will come in over a dozen pre-stitched standard sizes. The new uniform will be made available in a phased manner to the nearly 1.2 million personnel of the Indian Army.

The modern Indian Army wears distinctive parade uniforms characterised by variegated turbans and waist-sashes in regimental colours. The Gurkha and [Garhwal Rifles](#) and the Assam, Kumaon, and Naga Regiments wear broad-brimmed hats of traditional style. Traditionally, all rifle regiments (the Jammu and Kashmir Rifles, the Garhwal Rifles, all Gorkha Rifles, and the Rajputana Rifles), as well as the Jammu and Kashmir Light Infantry, wear [rank badges](#), buttons, and wire-embroidered articles in black, instead of the usual brass (or gold) colour, as the original role of the rifle regiments was camouflage and concealment.



Indian Army officer in green service uniform



Soldiers of the [Assam Regiment](#) wearing the Angola winter shirt.





Winter camouflage adopted in 2022



Indian Army Para-Commando wearing the PC-DPM based on a combination of French [French Camouflage Europe Centrale](#) printed on US-style [BDU](#)



Senior officer from Northern Command wearing the new NIFT Camouflage



Indian Army personnel wearing the new uniform designed by [NIFT](#)



14th Maratha jawan in ceremonial version of the service dress

## Medals and awards

*Main article:* [Awards and decorations of the Indian Armed Forces](#)

The medals awarded by the President of India for gallantry displayed on the battlefield, in order of precedence, are [Param Vir Chakra](#), [Maha Vir Chakra](#), and [Vir Chakra](#).

The medals awarded by the President for gallantry displayed away from the battlefield, in order of precedence, are [Ashoka Chakra](#), [Kirti Chakra](#), and [Shaurya Chakra](#).

Many of the recipients of these awards have been Indian Army personnel.

## Women



All Women contingents from the three services during

Republic day parade 2024

*Main article:* [Women in the Indian Army](#)

The role of women in the Indian Army began when the Indian Military Nursing Service was formed in 1888. Nurses served in World Wars I and II, where 350 Indian Army nurses either died, were taken prisoner of war, or declared missing in action; this includes nurses who died when SS Kuala was sunk by Japanese Bombers in 1942.<sup>[185]</sup> In 1992, the Indian Army began inducting women officers in non-medical roles.<sup>[186]</sup>

## Agnipath Recruiting Scheme

The [Agnipath Scheme](#)<sup>[187]</sup> (also spelled **Agneepath Scheme**) (Hindi: *Agnīpath Yojanā*, transl. Agnipath Scheme) is a [tour of duty](#) style scheme approved by the [Government of India](#) on 14 June 2022 and implemented in the country a few months later in September 2022, for recruitment of soldiers below the rank of commissioned officers into the three services of the [armed forces](#).<sup>[160]</sup> All recruits will be hired only for a four-year period however 25% will be eligible for advancement into career status.<sup>[188]</sup> Personnel recruited under this system are to be called *Agniveers* (transl. Fire-Warriors), which will be a new military rank.<sup>[189][161]</sup> The introduction of the scheme has been criticised for lack of consultation and public debate.<sup>[161]</sup> Initial training will last six months and the remaining three years and six months will be service time.<sup>[190]</sup>

## Equipment

*Main articles:* [List of equipment of the Indian Army](#) and [List of active Indian military aircraft](#)



[Akash Surface to Air Missile](#)

Most of the army equipment is imported, but efforts are being made to manufacture indigenous equipment. The [Defence Research and Development Organisation](#) has developed a range of weapons for the Indian Army, including small arms, artillery, radars, and the [Arjun](#) tank. All Indian military small-arms are manufactured under the umbrella administration of the [Ordnance Factories Board](#), with principal firearm manufacturing facilities in Ichhapore, [Cossipore](#), Kanpur, Jabalpur, and Tiruchirapalli. The Indian Small Arms System ([INSAS](#)) rifle, which has been successfully deployed since 1997, is a product of [Rifle Factory Ishapore](#), while ammunition is manufactured at Khadki, and possibly at Bolangir.<sup>[191][192]</sup>

In 2014, Army chief [General Bikram Singh](#) said that if given sufficient budget support, the Indian Army might be able to acquire half the ammunition needed to fight in a major conflict by the next year.<sup>[193]</sup>



[HAL Rudra](#)

## Aircraft

The [Army Aviation Corps](#) is the main body of the Indian Army for tactical air transport, reconnaissance, and medical evacuation, while the [Indian Air Force](#)'s helicopter assets are responsible for assisting army troop transport and close air support. The Aviation Corps operates approximately 150 helicopters. The Indian army had projected a requirement for a helicopter that can carry loads of up to 750 kilograms (1,650 lb) to heights of 7,000 m (23,000 ft) on the Siachen Glacier in Jammu and Kashmir. Flying at these heights poses unique challenges due to the rarefied atmosphere. The Indian Army will induct the [HAL Light Utility Helicopter](#) to replace its ageing fleet of [Chetaks](#) and [Cheetahs](#), some of which were deployed more than three decades ago.<sup>[194]</sup>

On 13 October 2012, the defence minister gave control of attack helicopters to the Indian Army, which had formerly rested the Indian Air force.<sup>[195]</sup>

## Future developments

The major ongoing weapons programmes of the Indian Army are as follows:

### Infantry



DRDO Close Quarter Battle (CQB) Carbine

- [F-INSAS](#) is the Indian Army's principal infantry modernisation programme, which aims to modernise the army's 465 infantry and paramilitary battalions by 2020. The programme aims to upgrade the infantry to a multi-calibre rifle with an under-barrel grenade launcher, as well as bulletproof jackets and helmets. The helmet would include a visor, flashlight, thermal sensors, night vision devices, and a miniature computer with an audio headset. There would also be a new lightweight and waterproof uniform, which would help the soldier in carrying extra loads and fighting in an [NBC](#) environment.<sup>[196]</sup>
- In 2008, the [Cabinet Committee on Security](#) approved raising two new infantry mountain divisions (with around 15,000 combat soldiers each) and an artillery brigade. These divisions were likely to be armed with ultralight howitzers.<sup>[197]</sup> In July 2009, it was reported that the Army was advocating a new artillery division. The proposed artillery division, to be under the Kolkata-based [Eastern Command](#), was to have three brigades – two armed with 155 mm howitzers and one with the Russian "Smerch" and indigenous "Pinaka" multiple-launch rocket systems.<sup>[198]</sup>
- In February 2024, reports emerged for the formation of a new Corps under the [Central Command](#) for deployment along [Line of Actual Control](#) (LAC).<sup>[199]</sup> The [XVIII Corps](#) will consist of at least one division (with around 15,000 to 18,000 combat soldiers each) and three independent brigades. This includes 14 RAPID Division, 9 Mountain Brigade, 136 Mountain Brigade and 119 Mountain Brigade. This move will convert HQ Uttar Bharat from a Static Formation into 'Full-fledged Combat Arm'.<sup>[200][201]</sup> This move is in a proposal stage in the Army and will be forwarded to the Ministry of Defence for clearance.<sup>[202]</sup>
- In April 2024, Indian Army proposed two new formations. One of them was the creation of an "adversarial force" acting as [opposing force](#) which will represent an enemy force in wargames. The other one is a "test-bed brigades or formation" which will enhance the efficiency of testing new weapons for procurement.<sup>[203]</sup>
- The Indian Army is also preparing to form [Integrated Battle Groups](#) and replace the traditional formations of Divisions and Brigades.<sup>[204]</sup>

### Small Arms

- [Carbine](#) - On 23 September 2022, the [Ministry of Defence](#) (MoD) issued the [Request for Information](#) (RFI) for the procuring 425,213 units (418,455 for the Army and 6,758 for the Navy) [5.56×45mm NATO](#) of Close Quarter Battle (CQB) Carbines for the Indian Army and the [Indian Navy](#).<sup>[205][206][207]</sup> Among 15 vendors participating,<sup>[208]</sup> the DRDO-[Bharat Forge](#)'s Close Quarter Battle (CQB) Carbine had emerged as the lowest bidder for the tender. The carbines will be manufactured by [Kalyani Strategic Systems Limited](#) (KSSL).<sup>[209][210]</sup>

- The Indian Army has 70,000 [Sig Sauer SIG 716](#) assault rifles on order for its frontline troops engaged in counter-militancy operations.<sup>[211]</sup>
- To meet the needs of the rest of its soldiers, the army has selected the Russian 7.62 mm [AK-203](#) assault rifle as a "Make in India" project to manufacture 650,000 rifles through a government-to-government agreement. To be manufactured by [Indo-Russia Rifles Private Limited](#) (IRRPL)<sup>[212]</sup>
- Army has 550 units of indigenous [ASMI](#) (for [Para SF](#)) submachine guns and another 550 units of [Taurus T9](#) on order.<sup>[213]</sup>
- Earlier development efforts of the DRDO to meet the Indian Army's small arms requirements—namely the [Excalibur rifle](#), which was meant to replace the INSAS rifle in service;<sup>[214]</sup> the [Multi Caliber Individual Weapon System \(MCIWS\)](#); and the [Modern Sub Machine Carbine](#), a combined venture of ARDE & OFB to develop an assault carbine for the Indian Army based on a platform of experiences from the INSAS rifle—have been halted.

## Mechanised Forces



Indian Army's [Arjun Mark 1 Alpha](#) tank

- India is currently re-organising its mechanised forces to achieve strategic mobility and high-volume firepower for rapid thrusts into enemy territory.
- India proposes to progressively deploy as many as 248 [Arjun](#) main battle tanks (MBT) and to develop and deploy the Arjun MK-1A<sup>[215]</sup> variant, as well as 1,657 Russian-made [T-90S](#) MBTs. The army is procuring 2,000 night vision devices for T-72 tanks, for Rs 10 billion; 1,200 for T-90 tanks, for Rs 9.60 billion; and 1,780 for infantry combat vehicles, for Rs 8.60 billion.
- It is also acquiring 700 TISAS (thermal imaging stand-alone systems) and 418 TIFACS (thermal fire control systems) for its T-72 fleet, at a cost of around \$230 million. 300 Israeli TISAS were installed as part of several T-72 upgrade phases, followed by 3,860 image intensifier-based night-vision devices. 310 Russian produced T-90S Main Battle Tanks were also fitted with French Catherine TI cameras.<sup>[216][217]</sup>
- [Future Ready Combat Vehicle](#) (FRCV): Indian Army will issue an Request for Proposal to purchase 1,770 next generation tanks to replace T-72s from 2030 onwards. 590 units to be inducted in first phase. Deployment will be carried out in three phases. Features includes AI, drone integration, active protection system, network centric operation, etc.<sup>[218][219]</sup>
- [Zorawar LT](#): Light tanks (under 25 tonnes) developed especially for deployment in mountainous terrain. 59 ordered, 295 more planned.<sup>[218]</sup>
- [Futuristic Main Battle Tank](#) (FMBT) – Upgraded version of Arjun Mk 1A. Fourth Generation MBT. It will be a 50 tonne tank powered by an indigenous 1,500 hp or 1,800 hp engine. At the conceptual stage.

- [Abhay IFV](#) – Future Infantry Combat Vehicle (FICV). Intended to replace [BMP II](#) in Indian Army.
- [TATA Kestrel](#) – A modern armoured personnel carrier (APC) developed by Tata Motors and the Defence Research and Development Organisation ([DRDO](#)). It was developed to replace old Soviet-era infantry fighting vehicles (BMP) and APCs in service with the Indian army. Army has a requirement of 198 units. <sup>[220]</sup>

## Aviation



[HAL Light Utility Helicopter](#)

- [Boeing AH-64 Apache](#): 6 on order. 11 more planned. <sup>[221]</sup>
- [HAL Prachand](#) (LCH): 90 cleared for induction. <sup>[222]</sup>
- [HAL Light Utility Helicopter](#) (LUH): 6 LSP ordered, 90 initially planned. To replace [Chetak](#) and [Cheetah](#). <sup>[223]</sup>

## Missiles

- **Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles**
  - [Prahaar \(missile\)](#) – With a range of 150 km (90 mi). <sup>[224]</sup>
  - [Agni P](#)- Also known as Agni Prime. 1,000 km (620 mi)–2,000 km (1,200 mi) range. To replace [Agni-I](#). <sup>[225]</sup>
  - [Agni-IV](#) – Also known as the Agni-II prime in the earlier times, it has an effective range of 4000 km and a cruise altitude of 900 km.
  - [Agni-V](#) – 7,000 km (4,300 mi)–8,000 km (5,000 mi) Successfully tested in MIRV configuration on 11 March 2024. <sup>[226]</sup>
  - [Agni-VI](#) – 10,000 km (6,200 mi)–12,000 km (7,500 mi) range with [MIRVed](#) warheads. Currently in planning stage.
- **Cruise Missiles**
  - [Hypersonic cruise missile](#)
  - [Nirbhay Missile](#)
  -





- [BrahMos NG](#) [Advanced Air Defence \(AAD\)](#) missile launch, 2008
- **Anti-Tank Guided Missiles**
  - [Nag Anti-tank guided missile](#) – ground and air-launched variant.
  - The [Indian Ballistic Missile Defence Programme](#) is an initiative to develop and deploy a multi-layered ballistic missile defence system to protect India from ballistic missile attacks. It is a double-tiered system. Phase 1 development is complete, which consists of [Prithvi Air Defence \(PAD\)](#), [Advanced Air Defence \(AAD\)](#), [Prithvi Defence Vehicle \(PDV\)](#) and [Prithvi Defence Vehicle Mk 2](#) missiles. Phase 2 missiles are in the trial phase.<sup>[227]</sup>

## Artillery



307 [Advanced towed artillery gun system](#) to be acquired.

- Under the [Field Artillery Rationalisation Plan](#) (FARP) of 2010, the army plans to procure 3000 to 4000 units of artillery at the cost of ₹200 billion (US\$2 billion). This includes purchasing 1580 towed, 814 mounted, 180 self-propelled wheeled, 100 self-propelled tracked, and 145 ultra-light 155 mm/39 calibre guns. The requirement for artillery guns would be met with indigenous development and production.<sup>[228]</sup>
  - Towed Guns - 114 [Dhanush](#) ordered (18 delivered), 307 [ATAGS](#) planned, 1,200 [155 mm L/52](#) howitzers planned.<sup>[229][230][231]</sup>
  - Mounted Guns - 200 [105 mm L/37](#) howitzers and 814 [155 mm L/52](#) howitzers planned.<sup>[230][232]</sup>
  - Self propelled tracked guns - 100 [K-9 Vajra-T](#) delivered, 100 on order; another 100 planned.<sup>[230]</sup>
  - Ultra light howitzer - 145 [M777](#) guns delivered.<sup>[233]</sup>

## Vehicles

- [Tata Motors](#) offers a full range of 6×6, 8×8, and 12×12 multi-purpose high mobility carriers, designed especially for integrating specialist rocket and missile systems. The Tata 2038 6×6

vehicle platform has, after rigorous field-firing evaluation trials, been qualified by the Indian Army to carry the GRAD BM21 Multi Barrel Rocket Launcher (MBRL) application.

- [Mahindra Axe](#) – Light utility vehicle to be purchased.
- The army needs 3,000 light support vehicles and 1600 heavy motor vehicles for mounting rockets and radar, and for reconnaissance and transportation, at a cost of Rs 15 billion.<sup>[234]</sup>

## Historic list of regiments

[\[edit\]](#)

The following old lists in this section have been replaced by the present list provided in the subsequent sections:

- [List of regiments of the Indian Army \(1903\)](#)
- [List of regiments of the Indian Army \(1922\)](#)

## Regiments

[\[edit\]](#)

See also: [Category:Administrative corps of the Indian Army](#)

## Armoured

[\[edit\]](#)

See also: [Indian Army Armoured Corps](#) and [Indian Armoured combat vehicles](#)

- [President's Bodyguard](#)
- [1st Horse](#) (Skinner's Horse)
- [2nd Lancers](#) (Gardner's Horse)
- [3rd Cavalry](#)
- [4th Horse](#) (Hodson's Horse)
- [5th Armoured Regiment](#)
- [6th Lancers](#)
- [7th Light Cavalry](#)
- [8th Light Cavalry](#)
- [9th Horse](#) (The Deccan Horse)
- [10 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [11 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [12 Armoured Regiment](#)

- [13 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [14 Horse](#) (The Scinde Horse)
- [15 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [16th Light Cavalry](#)
- [17th Horse](#) (The Poona Horse)
- [18th Cavalry](#)
- [19 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [20 Lancers](#)
- [21 Horse](#) (Central India Horse)
- [41 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [42 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [43 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [44 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [45 Cavalry](#)
- [46 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [47 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [48 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [49 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [50 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [51 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [52 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [53 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [54 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [55 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [56 Armoured Regiment](#)
- 57 Armoured Regiment
- [58 Armoured Regiment](#)
- 59 Armoured Regiment
- [60 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [61 Cavalry](#)
- [62 Cavalry](#)

- [63 Cavalry](#)
- [64 Cavalry](#)
- [65 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [66 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [67 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [68 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [69 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [70 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [71 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [72 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [73 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [74 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [75 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [76 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [81 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [82 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [83 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [84 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [85 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [86 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [87 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [88 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [89 Armoured Regiment](#)
- [90 Armoured Regiment](#)

## Artillery

[\[edit\]](#)

See also: [Regiment of Artillery \(India\)](#)

In the Regiment of Artillery the battalion-sized units are referred to as regiments, a point of confusion on occasion. These units are equipped and named based on their type of equipment. There are two types of units. The majority are regiments that have weapons as their equipment, such as missiles, rockets, field guns, medium guns or mortars. The second type of regiment are those that have mission support equipment, such as surveillance equipments and weapon locating radars.

## Weapon equipped units

[\[edit\]](#)

See also: *[Indian artillery weapons](#)* and *[Indian army missiles](#)*

Weapon-equipped units of the Regiment of Artillery are listed below:

- [1 Field Regiment \(Meiktila\)](#)
- [2 Medium Regiment \(Self Propelled\) \(Letse and Point 171\)](#)
- [3 Medium Regiment](#)
- [4 Medium Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [5 Medium Regiment](#)
- [6 Field Regiment](#)
- [7 Field Regiment \(Gazala\)](#)
- [8 Field Regiment](#)
- [9 \(Parachute\) Field Regiment](#)
- [10 Field Regiment](#)
- [11 Medium Regiment \(Zojila\)](#)
- [12 Field Regiment](#)
- [13 Field Regiment \(Chushul and Gadra City\)](#)
- [14 Field Regiment](#)
- [15 Medium Regiment](#)
- [16 Field Regiment](#)
- [17 \(Parachute\) Field Regiment \(Zojila and Poongali Bridge\)](#)
- [18 Medium Regiment](#)
- [22 Medium Regiment \(Sittang and Yenangyaung\)](#)
- [23 Field Regiment \(Ad Tecleasan and OP Hill\)](#)
- [24 Field Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [31 Medium Regiment](#)
- [32 Field Regiment](#)
- [33 Medium Regiment](#)
- [34 Field Regiment \(Cassino-II\)](#)
- [35 Field Regiment](#)
- [36 Medium Regiment](#)

- [37 Field Regiment](#)
- [38 Field Regiment](#)
- [39 Field Regiment \(Laleali and Piquet 707\)](#)
- [40 Field Regiment \(Asal Uttar\)](#)
- [41 Field Regiment \(Kargil\)](#)
- [42 Medium Regiment \(Dera Baba Nanak\)](#)
- [43 Field Regiment](#)
- [44 Field Regiment](#)
- [51 Medium Regiment](#)
- [52 Medium Regiment \(Sanjoi-Mirpur\)](#)
- [53 Medium Regiment](#)
- [54 Medium Regiment](#)
- [56 Field Regiment \(Jitra\)](#)
- [57 Field Regiment \(Sittang & Yenangyaung\)](#)
- [58 Medium Regiment](#)
- [59 Medium Regiment](#)
- [60 Medium Regiment](#)
- [61 Medium Regiment](#)
- [62 Medium Regiment](#)
- [63 Field Regiment](#)
- [64 Field Regiment](#)
- [65 Medium Regiment](#)
- [66 Medium Regiment](#)
- [67 Field Regiment](#)
- [68 Medium Regiment \(Parbat Ali\)](#)
- [69 Medium Regiment](#)
- [70 Field Regiment](#)
- [71 Field Regiment](#)
- [72 Field Regiment](#)
- [73 Field Regiment](#)
- [74 Field Regiment](#)



- [75 Medium Regiment \(Basantar River\)](#)
- [76 Field Regiment](#)
- [77 Field Regiment](#)
- [78 Field Regiment](#)
- [79 Medium Regiment](#)
- [80 Medium Regiment](#)
- [81 Medium Regiment](#)
- [90 Field Regiment](#)
- [91 Field Regiment \(Asal Uttar\)](#)
- [92 Medium Regiment](#)
- [93 Field Regiment](#)
- [94 Field Regiment](#)
- [95 Field Regiment](#)
- [96 Medium Regiment](#)
- [97 Field Regiment](#)
- [98 Field Regiment](#)
- [99 Field Regiment \(Sylhet\)](#)
- [100 Field Regiment](#)
- [101 Field Regiment \(Harar Kalan\)](#)
- [102 Field Regiment](#)
- [106 Medium Regiment](#)
- [108 Field Regiment \(Kargil\)](#)
- [110 Medium Regiment](#)
- [111 Rocket Regiment](#)
- [113 Field Regiment](#)
- [114 Medium Regiment](#)
- [116 Medium Regiment](#)
- [118 Medium Regiment](#)
- [133 Medium Regiment](#)
- [136 Field Regiment](#)
- [137 Field Regiment](#)

- [138 Medium Regiment](#)
- [139 Medium Regiment \(Kargil\)](#)
- [141 Medium Regiment \(Kargil\)](#)
- [143 Medium Regiment](#)
- [150 Field Regiment](#)
- [153 Medium Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [154 Field Regiment](#)
- [155 Field Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [158 Medium Regiment \(Self Propelled\) \(Kargil\)](#)
- [159 Field Regiment](#)
- [161 Medium Regiment \(Basantar River\)](#)
- [162 Medium Regiment](#)
- [163 Medium Regiment](#)
- [164 Medium Regiment \(Parbat Ali\)](#)
- [165 Medium Regiment](#)
- [166 Medium Regiment](#)
- [167 Medium Regiment](#)
- [168 Field Regiment \(Longewala\)](#)
- [169 Medium Regiment \(OP Hill\)](#)
- [170 Medium Regiment](#)
- [171 Medium Regiment](#)
- [172 Medium Regiment](#)
- [173 Medium Regiment](#)
- [174 Medium Regiment \(Sehbra\)](#)
- [175 Medium Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [176 Medium Regiment](#)
- [177 Field Regiment](#)
- [189 Field Regiment](#)
- [190 Medium Regiment](#)
- [191 Field Regiment](#)
- [192 Field Regiment](#)

- [193 Medium Regiment](#)
- [194 Field Regiment](#)
- [195 Medium Regiment \(Banwat\)](#)
- [196 Medium Regiment](#)
- [197 Field Regiment \(Kargil\)](#)
- [198 Field Regiment](#)
- [199 Medium Regiment](#)
- [200 Field Regiment](#)
- [207 Field Regiment](#)
- [210 Rocket Regiment](#)
- [212 Rocket Regiment \(Kargil\)](#)
- [213 Rocket Regiment](#)
- [214 Rocket Regiment](#)
- [216 Medium Regiment](#)
- [217 Field Regiment](#)
- [218 Medium Regiment](#)
- [219 Medium Regiment](#)
- [220 Field Regiment](#)
- [221 Field Regiment](#)
- [222 Medium Regiment](#)
- [223 Field Regiment](#)
- [224 Medium Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [225 Field Regiment](#)
- [226 Field Regiment](#)
- [228 Field Regiment](#)
- [230 Medium Regiment](#)
- [237 Field Regiment](#)
- [242 Medium Regiment](#)
- [244 Field Regiment](#)
- [246 Field Regiment](#)
- [253 Medium Regiment](#)

- [255 Medium Regiment](#)
- [262 Field Regiment](#)
- [268 Field Regiment](#)
- [269 Medium Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [274 Field Regiment](#)
- [278 Medium Regiment](#)
- [281 Field Regiment](#)
- [282 Medium Regiment](#)
- [283 Field Regiment](#)
- [284 Field Regiment](#)
- [285 Medium Regiment](#)
- [286 Medium Regiment \(Kargil\)](#)
- [287 Field Regiment](#)
- [288 Medium Regiment](#)
- [290 Medium Regiment](#)
- [297 Medium Regiment](#)
- [298 Field Regiment \(Kargil\)](#)
- [299 Medium Regiment](#)
- [301 Rocket Regiment](#)
- [302 Medium Regiment](#)
- [305 Field Regiment \(Kargil\)](#)
- [306 Field Regiment](#)
- [307 Medium Regiment](#)
- [310 Field Regiment](#)
- [311 Field Regiment](#)
- [312 Field Regiment](#)
- [313 Field Regiment](#)
- [314 Heavy Mortar Regiment](#)
- [315 Field Regiment \(Kargil\)](#)
- [316 Medium Regiment](#)
- [317 Field Regiment](#)

- [318 Medium Regiment](#)
- [320 Medium Regiment](#)
- [321 Medium Regiment](#)
- [322 Field Regiment](#)
- [323 Field Regiment](#)
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- [325 Field Regiment](#)
- [326 Field Regiment](#)
- [327 Medium Regiment](#)
- [328 Medium Regiment](#)
- [329 Medium Regiment](#)
- [330 Field Regiment](#)
- [331 Medium Regiment](#)
- [332 Field Regiment](#)
- [336 Field Regiment](#)
- [337 Field Regiment](#)
- [338 Medium Regiment](#)
- [339 Medium Regiment](#)
- [340 Medium Regiment](#)
- [341 Medium Regiment](#)
- [342 Field Regiment](#)
- [343 Field Regiment](#)
- [344 Missile Regiment](#)
- [345 Medium Regiment](#)
- [346 Field Regiment](#)
- [354 Missile Regiment](#)
- [371 Missile Regiment](#)
- [501 Light Regiment](#)
- [551 Rocket Regiment](#)
- [581 Light Regiment](#)
- [821 Light Regiment](#)

- [831 Light Regiment](#)
- [832 Light Regiment](#)
- [841 Rocket Regiment](#)
- [851 Light Regiment](#)
- [852 Light Regiment](#)
- [861 Missile Regiment \(Laleali and Picquet 707\)](#)
- [871 Field Regiment \(Shingo\)](#)
- [872 Light Regiment](#)
- [881 Missile Regiment](#)
- [891 Field Regiment](#)
- [908 Medium Regiment](#)
- [1211 Medium Regiment](#)
- [1811 Medium Regiment](#)
- [1812 Rocket Regiment](#)
- [1821 Light Regiment](#)
- [1822 Light Regiment](#)
- [1831 Medium Regiment](#)
- [1832 Light Regiment](#)
- [1841 Light Regiment](#)
- [1842 Light Regiment](#)
- [1851 Light Regiment](#)
- [1861 Medium Regiment](#)
- [1862 Light Regiment](#)
- [1871 Field Regiment](#)
- [1872 Rocket Regiment](#)
- [1880 Rocket Regiment](#)
- [1881 Rocket Regiment](#)
- [1889 Missile Regiment \(Kargil\)](#)
- [1890 Rocket Regiment](#)
- [1900 Medium Regiment](#)
- [1905 Light Regiment](#)



- [1906 Light Regiment](#)
- [1907 Medium Regiment](#)
- [1988 \(Independent\) Medium Battery](#)
- [3342 Missile Regiment](#)

The following units, designated as "Missile Group", are equipped with [nuclear capable ballistic missiles](#) like [Prithvi](#)<sup>[1][2]</sup> and [Agni](#).<sup>[3]</sup> They operate under the [Strategic Forces Command](#).

- 222 Missile Group ([Prithvi-I missile](#))
- 333 Missile Group ([Prithvi missile](#) at [Secunderabad](#))<sup>[4]</sup>
- 334 Missile Group ([Agni-I](#) missile at [Secunderabad](#))
- 335 Missile Group ([Agni-II](#) missile at [Secunderabad](#) with 12 [TEL](#) vehicles)<sup>[5]</sup>
- 444 Missile Group ([Prithvi-I missile](#))
- 555 Missile Group ([Prithvi-I missile](#))

#### SATA units

[\[edit\]](#)

See also: [Indian army radars and SATA equipment](#)

Units of the Regiment of Artillery that have equipment other than weapons are listed below. These units mainly have [Surveillance and Target Acquisition](#) (SATA) equipment, **Surveillance and target acquisition** is a military role assigned to units and/or their equipment. It involves watching an area to see what changes (surveillance) for the purpose of enemy [field artillery](#) acquisition, then the acquisition of targets based on that information, and example of their equipment include [Counter-battery radar](#) (CoBRa) and [Unmanned aerial vehicles](#) (UAVs) (see also [Mobile Artillery Monitoring Battlefield Asset \(MAMBA\)](#)).

- [20 SATA Regiment](#)
- [21 SATA Regiment](#)
- [122 SATA Regiment](#)
- [124 SATA Battery](#)
- [125 SATA Regiment](#)
- [126 SATA Battery](#)
- [127 SATA Regiment](#)
- [128 SATA Regiment](#)
- [129 SATA Regiment](#)
- [131 SATA Regiment](#)

- [132 SATA Regiment](#)
- [201 SATA Battery](#)
- [202 SATA Battery](#)
- [203 SATA Regiment](#)
- [204 SATA Battery](#)
- [205 SATA Battery](#)
- [206 SATA Battery](#)
- [229 SATA Battery](#)
- [267 SATA Battery](#)
- [279 SATA Battery](#)
- [289 SATA Battery](#)
- [617 SATA Battery](#)
- [618 SATA Battery](#)
- [619 SATA Battery](#)
- [620 SATA Battery](#)
- [621 SATA Battery](#)
- [622 SATA Battery](#)
- [623 SATA Battery](#)
- [624 SATA Battery](#)
- [625 SATA Battery](#)
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- [637 SATA Battery](#)
- [638 SATA Battery](#)
- [641 SATA Battery](#)

## Infantry

[\[edit\]](#)

See also: [Indian Infantry](#), [Indian Infantry weapons](#), and [Indian Infantry future weapons](#)

Regiment	Active From	Regimental Center	Motto	War Cry
<a href="#">Madras Regiment</a>	1758	<a href="#">Wellington, Tamil Nadu</a>	"Swadharme nidhanam shreyaha" ("it is a glory to die doing one's duty")	"Veera Madrassi, Adi Kollu, Adi Kollu" ("Brave Madrassi, Strike and Kill, Strike and Kill!")
<a href="#">Rajputana Rifles</a>	1775	<a href="#">Delhi Cantonment, Delhi</a>	"Veer bhogya vasundhara" ("the brave shall inherit the earth")	"Raja Ramachandra ki jai" ("victory to King Ramachandra")
<a href="#">Rajput Regiment</a>	1778	<a href="#">Fatehgarh, Uttar Pradesh</a>	"Sarvatra vijay" ("victory everywhere")	"Bol Bajrang Bali Ki jai" ("say victory to Lord Hanuman")
<a href="#">Dogra Regiment</a>	1877	<a href="#">Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh</a>	"Kartavyam anvatma" ("duty before death")	"Jawala Mata ki jai" ("victory to Goddess Jawala")
<a href="#">Sikh Regiment</a>	1846	<a href="#">Ramgarh Cantonment, Jharkhand</a>	"Nischay kar apni jeet karon" ("with determination, I will be triumphant")	"Bole So Nihal, sat sri akal" ("Shout Aloud in Ecstasy, True is the Great Eternal God!") "Wahe Guruji Da Khalsa, Wahe Guruji Di Fateh" ("The Khalsa of Waheguru is victorious")
<a href="#">Jat Regiment</a>	1795	<a href="#">Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh</a>	"Sangathan va veerta" ("unity and valour")	"Jat balwan, jai bhagwan" ("the Jat is strong, victory to God")
<a href="#">Parachute Regiment</a>	1945	<a href="#">Bengaluru, Karnataka</a>	"Shatrujeet" ("the conqueror")	"Balidan Param Dharma" ("Sacrifice,

Regiment	Active From	Regimental Center	Motto	War Cry
				Supreme Duty")
<a href="#">Punjab Regiment</a>	1761	<a href="#">Ramgarh Cantonment, Jharkhand</a>	"Sthal wa jal" ("by land and sea")	"Jo bole So Nihal, sat sri akal" ("Shout Aloud in Ecstasy, True is the Great Eternal God!"); "Bol Jawala Ma ki jai" ("say victory to Goddess Jawala")
<a href="#">The Grenadiers</a>	1778	<a href="#">Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh</a>	"Naam, Namak, Nishan" ("Name, Salt, Mark")	"Sarvada shaktishali" ("always strong")
<a href="#">Sikh Light Infantry</a>	1944	<a href="#">Fatehgarh, Uttar Pradesh</a>	"Deg teg fateh" ("Victory to charity and arms")	"Jo bole So Nihal, sat sri akal" ("Shout Aloud in Ecstasy, True is the Great Eternal God!")
<a href="#">Maratha Light Infantry</a>	1768	<a href="#">Belgaum, Karnataka</a>	"Duty, honour, courage"	"Bola Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj ki jai" ("say victory to King Shivaji); "Temlai Mata ki Jai" ("victory to Goddess Temlai"); <a href="#">Har Har Mahadev</a> ("Hail to Shiva")
<a href="#">The Garhwal Rifles</a>	1887	<a href="#">Lansdowne, Uttarakhand</a>	"Yudhaya krit nischya" ("fight with determination")	"Badri Vishal Lal ki jai" ("victory to the Great Lord Badri Nath")
<a href="#">Kumaon Regiment</a>	1813	<a href="#">Ranikhet, Uttarakhand</a>	"Parakramo vijayate" ("valour triumphs")	"Kalika Mata ki jai" ("victory to Goddess Kali"); "Bajrang Bali ki jai" ("victory to Lord Hanuman"); "Dada Kishan ki jai" ("Victory to Dada Kishan")
<a href="#">Assam Regiment</a>	1941	<a href="#">Shillong, Meghalaya</a>	"Assam vikram" ("unique valour")	"Rhino charge"

Regiment	Active From	Regimental Center	Motto	War Cry
<a href="#">Bihar Regiment</a>	1941	<a href="#">Danapur, Bihar</a>	"Karam Hi Dharam" ("Work is Worship")	"Bajrang Bali Ki Jai" ("Victory to Lord Hanuman"); "Birsa Munda Ki Jai" ("Victory to Birsa Munda")
<a href="#">Mahar Regiment</a>	1815	<a href="#">Sagar, Madhya Pradesh</a>	"Yash sidhi" ("success and attainment")	"Bolo Hindustan ki jai" ("say victory to India")
<a href="#">Jammu &amp; Kashmir Rifles</a>	1821	<a href="#">Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh</a>	"Prashata ranvirta" ("valour in battle is praiseworthy")	"Durga Mata ki jai" ("victory to Goddess Durga")
<a href="#">Jammu and Kashmir Light Infantry</a>	1947	<a href="#">Awantipora, Jammu and Kashmir</a>	"Balidanam vir lakshanam " ("sacrifice is a characteristic of the brave")	"Bharat Mata ki jai" ("victory to Mother India")
<a href="#">Naga Regiment</a>	1970	<a href="#">Ranikhet, Uttarakhand</a>	"Parakramo vijayate" ("valour triumphs")	"Jai Durga Naga" ("victory to Durga Naga")
<a href="#">1 Gorkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)</a>	1815	<a href="#">Subathu, Himachal Pradesh</a>	"Kayar hunu bhandamarnu ramro" ("better to die than live like a coward")	"Jai Maa Kali, ayo Gorkhali" ("Hail Goddess Kali, here come the Gorkhas")
<a href="#">3 Gorkha Rifles</a>	1815	<a href="#">Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh</a>		
<a href="#">4 Gorkha Rifles</a>	1857	<a href="#">Sabathu, Himachal Pradesh</a>		
<a href="#">5 Gorkha Rifles (Frontier Force)</a>	1858	<a href="#">Shillong, Meghalaya</a>	"Shaurya evam nistha" ("courage and determination")	"Ayo Gorkhali" ("Here come the Gorkhas")
<a href="#">8 Gorkha Rifles</a>	1824	<a href="#">Shillong, Meghalaya</a>	"Kayar hunu bhandamarnu ramro" ("better to die than live like a coward")	"Jai Maa Kali, ayo Gorkhali" ("Hail Goddess Kali, here come the Gorkhas")
<a href="#">9 Gorkha Rifles</a>	1817	<a href="#">Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh</a>		

Regiment	Active From	Regimental Center	Motto	War Cry
<a href="#">11 Gorkha Rifles</a>	1918-1922; from 1948	<a href="#">Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh</a>	"Yatraham vijayastatra" ("Victory resides where I reside")	
<a href="#">Ladakh Scouts</a>	1963	<a href="#">Leh, Ladakh</a>		"Ki ki so so Lhargyalo" ("Victory to God")
<a href="#">Arunachal Scouts</a>	2010	Rayang, <a href="#">Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh</a>		
<a href="#">Sikkim Scouts</a>	2013	<a href="#">Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh</a>		

#### Mechanised

[\[edit\]](#)

See also: [Indian Army vehicles](#) and [Indian Infantry future vehicles](#)

Regiment	Active From	Regimental Center	Motto	War Cry
<a href="#">Brigade of the Guards</a>	1949	<a href="#">Kamptee, Maharashtra</a>	"Pahla humesha Pahla ("first always first")	"Garud ka hu bol pyare" ("I am the son of Garuda say o my friend")
<a href="#">Mechanised Infantry Regiment</a>	1979	<a href="#">Ahmednagar, Maharashtra</a>	"Valour and faith"	"Bolo Bharat Mata ki jai" ("say victory to Mother India")

#### Corps of Army Air Defence

[\[edit\]](#)

See also: [Corps of Army Air Defence](#)

The list of army air defence regiments is as follows:

- [19 AD Regiment](#)
- [25 AD Regiment](#)
- [26 AD Regiment](#)
- [27 AD Missile Regiment \(Amritsar Airfield\)](#) ([Akash SAM](#))
- [28 AD Regiment](#)
- [29 AD Regiment \(Samba\)](#)

- [45 AD Regiment \(Basantar River\)](#)
- [46 AD Regiment](#)
- [47 AD Regiment](#)
- [48 AD Regiment](#)
- [49 AD Regiment](#)
- [50 Light AD Regiment \(Composite\)](#)
- [103 AD Regiment](#)
- [104 AD Regiment](#)
- [105 AD Regiment](#)
- [107 AD Regiment](#)
- [109 Light AD Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [126 Light AD Regiment \(Composite\)](#)
- [127 Light AD Regiment \(Composite\)](#)
- [128 AD Missile Regiment \(Akash SAM\)](#)
- [129 AD Regiment](#)
- [130 AD Regiment](#)
- [131 AD Regiment](#)
- [140 AD Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [142 AD Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [144 AD Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [145 Light AD Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [146 Light AD Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [147 Light AD Regiment \(Composite\)](#)
- [148 Light AD Regiment](#)
- [151 AD Regiment \(Self Propelled\) \(Chhamb\)](#)
- [152 AD Regiment](#)
- [156 Light AD Missile Regiment \(Self propelled\)](#)
- [157 Light AD Regiment \(Composite\)](#)
- [322 AD Regiment](#)
- [323 AD Regiment](#)
- [325 Light AD Regiment \(Composite\)](#)



- [326 Light AD Regiment](#)
- [401 Light AD Regiment \(Composite\)](#)
- [402 Light AD Regiment \(Composite\)](#)
- [403 Light AD Regiment \(Composite\)](#)
- [404 Light AD Regiment \(Composite\)](#)
- [405 Light AD Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [406 Gun Missile AD Regiment](#)
- [407 Gun Missile AD Regiment](#)
- [408 Gun Missile AD Regiment](#)
- [436 AD Missile Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [501 AD Group \(Self Propelled\) \(SA-6\)](#)<sup>[6]</sup>
- [502 AD Group \(Self Propelled\) \(SA-6\)](#)<sup>[6]</sup>
- [503 AD Missile Regiment \(MR-SAM\)](#)
- [510 Light AD Missile Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [511 AD Missile Regiment \(Self Propelled\) \(Composite\)](#)
- [512 Light AD Missile Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [513 AD Missile Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [514 AD Regiment \(Self Propelled\)](#)
- [912 Light AD Regiment](#)
- [916 Light AD Regiment \(Composite\)](#)
- [947 Light AD Regiment](#)
- [252 \(Parachute\) AD Battery](#)

## Corps of Engineers

[\[edit\]](#)

*Main article: [Indian Army Corps of Engineers](#)*

The corps was formed from the Sapper and Miner Groups of each of the erstwhile presidencies of British India. The Corps consists of three groups of combat engineers, namely the [Madras Sappers](#), the [Bengal Sappers](#) and the [Bombay Sappers](#). The list of Engineer regiments is as follows:

- [1 Armoured Engineer Regiment](#)
- [2 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [3 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [4 Engineer Regiment](#)

- [5 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [6 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [7 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [8 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [9 Rapid \(Strike\) Engineer Regiment](#)
- [10 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [11 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [12 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [13 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [14 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [15 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [16 Engineer Bridge Regiment](#)
- [17 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [18 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [19 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [20 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [21 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [22 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [38 Assault Engineer Regiment](#)
- [51 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [52 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [53 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [54 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [55 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [56 Rapid \(Strike\) Engineer Regiment](#)
- [57 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [58 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [59 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [60 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [61 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [62 Engineer Regiment](#)

- [63 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [64 Assault Engineer Regiment](#)
- [65 Engineer Bridge Regiment](#)
- [66 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [67 Engineer Bridge Regiment](#)
- [68 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [69 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [70 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [71 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [101 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [102 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [103 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [104 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [105 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [106 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [107 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [108 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [109 Rapid \(Strike\) Engineer Regiment](#)
- [110 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [111 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [112 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [113 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [114 Armoured Engineer Regiment](#)
- [115 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [116 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [117 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [118 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [119 Assault Engineer Regiment](#)
- [120 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [121 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [122 Engineer Regiment](#)

- [201 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [202 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [203 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [234 Armoured Engineer Regiment](#)
- [235 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [236 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [237 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [267 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [268 Engineer Bridge Regiment](#)
- [269 Engineer Regiment](#)
- [270 Engineer Regiment](#)

## **Army Aviation Corps**

[\[edit\]](#)

*Main article:* [Army Aviation Corps \(India\)](#)

*See also:* [List of aircraft of the Indian Army](#)

The Army Aviation Corps units are designated as 'Squadrons'. Each squadron generally consists of two Reconnaissance (Recce) and Observation Flights. R & O Flights might be part of squadrons or operate independently and do not have a parent squadron (designated by an (I) in their name). The suffix 'UH' stands for Utility Helicopter Flights and 'ALH-WSI' stands for [Advanced Light Helicopter - Weapon Systems Integrated](#).<sup>[7]8</sup>

## **Squadrons**

- [201 Army Aviation Squadron \(UH\)](#)
- [202 Army Aviation Squadron \(UH\)](#)
- [203 Army Aviation Squadron \(UH\)](#)
- [204 Army Aviation Squadron \(UH\)](#)
- [205 Army Aviation Squadron \(UH\)](#)
- [206 Army Aviation Squadron \(UH\)](#)
- [207 Army Aviation Squadron \(UH\)](#)
- [209 Army Aviation Squadron \(UH\)](#)
- [251 Army Aviation Squadron \(ALH-WSI\)](#)
- [252 Army Aviation Squadron \(ALH-WSI\)](#)
- [253 Army Aviation Squadron](#)

- [254 Army Aviation Squadron \(ALH-WSI\)](#)
- [257 Army Aviation Squadron \(ALH-WSI\)](#)
- [301 Army Aviation Squadron \(Spec Ops\)](#)
- [351 Army Aviation Squadron \(LCH\)](#)
- [451 Army Aviation Squadron \(AH-64E\)](#)
- [659 Army Aviation Squadron](#)
- [660 Army Aviation Squadron](#)
- [661 Army Aviation Squadron](#)
- [662 Army Aviation Squadron](#)
- [663 Army Aviation Squadron](#)
- [664 Army Aviation Squadron](#)
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- [670 Army Aviation Squadron](#)
- [671 Army Aviation Squadron](#)

## **Flights**

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- [23 \(I\) R&O Flight](#)
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- [30 \(I\) R&O Flight](#)
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- [32 R&O Flight](#)
- [33 R&O Flight](#)
- [34 R&O Flight](#)
- [35 R&O Flight](#)
- [58 RPA Flight](#)
- [37 \(I\) R&O Flight](#)
- [38 \(I\) R&O Flight](#)
- [39 \(I\) R&O Flight](#)
- [40 \(I\) R&O Flight](#)
- [1 \(I\) UH Flight](#)
- [2 \(I\) UH Flight](#)
- [2011 UH Flight](#)

- [2012 UH Flight](#)
- [2021 UH Flight](#)
- [2022 UH Flight](#)
- [2031 UH Flight](#)
- [2032 UH Flight](#)
- [2041 UH Flight](#)
- [2042 UH Flight](#)
- [2051 UH Flight](#)
- [2052 UH Flight](#)
- [2061 UH Flight](#)
- [2062 UH Flight](#)
- [2071 UH Flight](#)
- [2072 UH Flight](#)
- [2511 ALH-WSI Flight](#)
- [2512 ALH-WSI Flight](#)
- [2521 ALH-WSI Flight](#)
- [2522 ALH-WSI Flight](#)
- [2571 ALH-WSI Flight](#)
- [2572 ALH-WSI Flight](#)