

4th Indian Infantry Division (1)

5th Indian Infantry Brigade

1st/4th Bn. The Essex Regiment (2)

1st (Wellesley's) Bn. 6th Rajputana Rifles (3)

1st Bn. 9th Gurkha Rifles

5th Indian Infantry Brigade Reconnaissance Squadron (4)

7th Indian Infantry Brigade

1st Bn. The Royal Sussex Regiment

4th (Bhopal) Bn. 16th Punjab Regiment (5)

1st Bn. 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles)

7th Indian Infantry Brigade Reconnaissance Squadron (4)

11th Indian Infantry Brigade (6)

2nd Bn. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (7)

4th (Outram's) Bn. 6th Rajputana Rifles (8)

2nd Bn. 7th Gurkha Rifles (9)

11th Indian Infantry Brigade Reconnaissance Squadron (4)

Divisional Troops

21st King George V's Own Horse (Central India Horse) (9)

Machine Gun Battalion, 6th Rajputana Rifles (10)

1st Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

(H.Q., 11th, 52nd & 80th/98th Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

11th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

31st Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

149th (Lancashire Yeomanry) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery (12)

(H.Q., 320th, 432nd, 433rd & 513th Anti-Tank Batteries, Royal Artillery)

57th (King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment,
Royal Artillery

4th Field Company, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners

12th Field Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners

21st Field Company, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners

11th Field Park Company, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners

5th Bridging Platoon, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners

4th Indian Divisional Signals, Indian Signal Corps

4th Indian Divisional Troops Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

5th Indian Brigade Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

7th Indian Brigade Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

11th Indian Brigade Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

220th Detail Issue Depot, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

18th Motor Ambulance Section, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

17th Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps

26th Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps

32nd Indian Field Ambulance, Indian Army Medical Corps

15th Indian Field Hygiene Section, Indian Army Medical Corps

4th Indian Divisional Recovery Company, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers

117th Indian Mobile Workshops, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers

118th Indian Mobile Workshops, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers

119th Indian Mobile Workshops, Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineers

4th Indian Divisional Ordnance Field Park, Indian Army Ordnance Corps

4th Indian Divisional Postal Section, Indian General Service Corps

17th Field Post Office, Indian General Service Corps

4th Indian Divisional Provost Company, Corps of Military Police (India)

290th Field Security Section, Intelligence Corps (India)

1. The 4th Indian Division arrived in Italy from North Africa on 7th December 1943. In mid December 1943, it moved to the Potenza area of Italy. On the 9th January 1944, the division came under the command of XIII Corps, and moved into the line at Orsogna to relieve the New Zealand Division. In February 1944, it was transferred to the New Zealand Corps and deployed at Cassino. The division concentrated there by 6th February. The 7th Brigade relieved the Americans on 14th February at Cassino, with the opening attack on 16th February 1944. The second battle commenced on 15th March 1944. The division was withdrawn from Cassino during the 25th/26th March 1944. It was sent back to the Orsogna front. The division was engaged in operations there and along the line of retreat of the Germans forces. In July 1944, the division was involved in the operation in central Italy and the Gothic line battles from August to October. In December 1944, the division was sent to Greece.
2. This battalion suffered heavy casualties at the battles for Cassino. It left the brigade to rest and refit on 10th August 1944. It was being replaced by:
4th Bn. 11th Sikh Regiment
Despite being sent for a period of rest, the battalion was deployed in fighting on the Florence road under the command of Corps Troops. The battalion returned to the brigade on 14th November 1944 releasing the 4th Bn. 11th Sikh Regiment, which later transferred to 10th Indian Division.
3. The battalion suffered heavy casualties at the second and third battles of Cassino. Following the division's withdrawal from the area for resting. It left Italy and moved to Palestine, and then returned to India, arriving on the 22nd July 1945. This battalion was replaced in June 1944 by:
3rd (Queen Mary's Own) Bn. 10th Baluch Regiment.
This battalion had landed at Taranto in September 1943, and was deployed as Garrison Troops until joining 7th Indian Brigade in April 1944, transferring to the 5th Indian Brigade in June 1944.
4. As the Central India Horse had left the division in February 1942 and had not been replaced, in July 1943, the divisional commander formed three brigade reconnaissance squadrons from within the division's own resources. These squadrons are believed to have remained after the Central India Horse returned to the division in February 1944.
5. This battalion also suffered heavy casualties at the second and third battles of Cassino. Following the division's withdrawal from the front line for resting, it returned to India in April 1944. The 3rd/10th Baluch initially replaced this battalion but it then transferred to the 5th Indian Brigade. On the 9th June 1944 this battalion was replaced by:
2nd (Royal) (Ludhiana Sikhs) Bn. 11th Sikh Regiment.
which joined the division from Haifa, Palestine.
6. This brigade was reconstituted in November 1943 following its capture in Tobruk in June 1942. Two battalions were reconstituted after their capture with the brigade, and the other (4th Bn. 6th Rajputana Rifles) returned to the division having left in July 1943 to reorganise. The brigade joined the division in Italy on 25th January 1944.
7. The battalion joined 11th Brigade on 27th March 1944 having been reformed in the U.K.
8. This battalion joined 11th Brigade circa November 1943 having left 5th Brigade in July 1943 to be allowed to rest and refit. The battalion fought in the battles for Cassino sustaining heavy casualties. It left the brigade in April 1944 being replaced by:
3rd (Royal) (Sikhs) Bn. 12th Frontier Force Regiment
The battalion returned to India soon after leaving the division.
9. The reconnaissance regiment rejoined the division in February 1944 from Iraq where it had been deployed on internal security duties.