



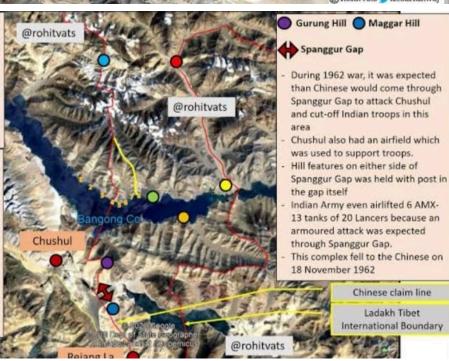


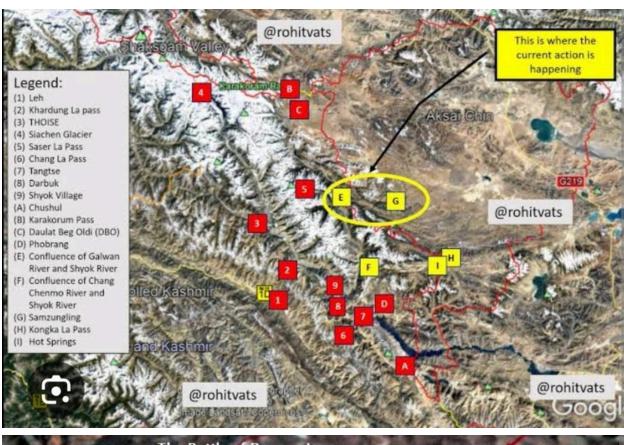


- Another defensive complex with three posts maintained towards southern portion of Pangong Tso in 1962.
- Also held by troops of 1/8 Gorkha Rifles.
- Troops withdrawn to Gurung Hill after Chinese captured northern bank by 22 October 1962.

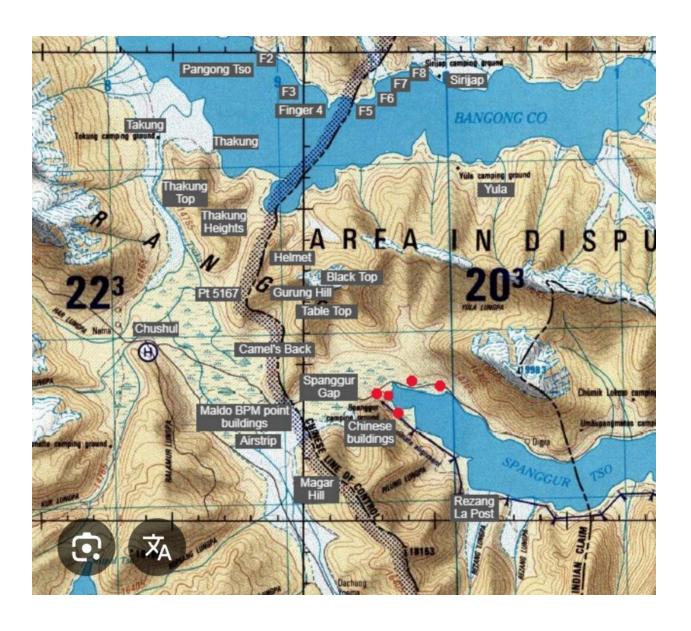
Rejang La

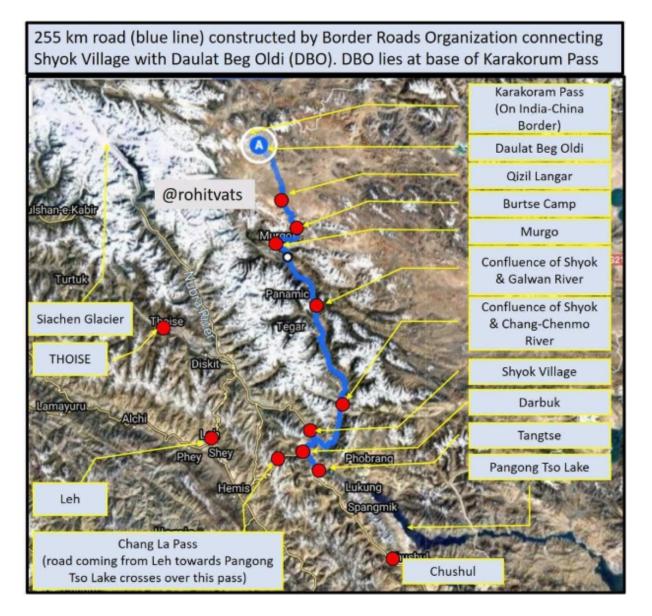
- Site of the historic battle where C Company, 13 Kumaon Regiment, under Major Shaitan Singh, made a gallant stand against the Chinese.
- Of 120 soldiers, 114 died facing the enemy.
- Major Shaitan Singh received a Param Vir Chakra was his unparallel bravery.
- Rejang La was attacked so that Chinese could prevent evacuation of line and ops moving south











MAP II







Indian Army Command Structure

- 1. Army Command
 - Commander: General Officer
 Commanding-in-Chief (GOC-in-C),
 Lieutenant General
 - Men: Approximately 100,000– 500,000 (multiple Corps)
 - Number of Commands: 7
 operational + 1 training

2. Corps

- Commander: General Officer
 Commanding (GOC), Lieutenant
 General
- Men: 20,000-50,000 (3-4 Divisions)
- Types: Strike, Holding, Mixed

3. Division

• Commander: Major General

• Men: 10,000-20,000 (3 Brigades)

• Number: ~40+

4. Brigade

• Commander: Brigadier

• Men: 3,000-5,000 (3 Battalions)

• Role: Tactical, with support from artillery and engineers

5. Battalion

• Commander: Colonel

• Men: 800-1,000 (4-6 Companies)

• Role: Primary combat unit

6. Company

• Commander: Major or Captain

• Men: 120-150 (3-4 Platoons)

7. Platoon

Commander: Lieutenant or Junior
 Commissioned Officer (JCO)

• Men: 30-40 (3 Sections)

8. Section

Commander: Non-Commissioned
 Officer (NCO)

• Men: 10-12

Trick to Remember the Structure

Mnemonic:

"All Cool Dogs Bark Boldly, Chasing Proud Soldiers"

• A: Army Command

• C: Corps

• D: Division

• B: Brigade

• B: Battalion

• C: Company

P: Platoon

• S: Section