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The correct answer is Gen KM Cariappa for Option 2. Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa: India's First Indian Commander-in-Chief K.M. Cariappa was a renowned Indian soldier who served as the Chief of Army Staff from 1957 to 1961, playing a crucial role in the country's military readiness prior to the Sino-Indian War in 1962. Born on January 28, 1899, in Coorg, Karnataka, Cariappa graduated from Presidency College, Madras, and later joined the Indian Military Academy at Staff College, Quetta. Cariappa's military career began in 1947 when he became the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of Western Command and led operations to recapture Zojila, Drass, and Kargil. He later re-established a linkup with Leh.K.M Cariappa was appointed as India's first Commander-in-Chief on January 15, 1949, which is now celebrated as Army Day. After his retirement from the army in 1953, he served as India's High Commissioner to Australia and New Zealand. He received the Order of the Chief Commander of the Legion of Merit from American President Harry S. Truman. The Government of India conferred the rank of Field Marshal on Cariappa in 1983. Prior to his retirement, he was the Supreme Commander of the Indian Army. The list outlines the British commanders who oversaw military operations in India from 1805 to 1857. Sir Arthur Wellesley and Lord Lake led the Second Anglo-Maratha War against the Sindhia and Holkar. After Cornwallis' death, Lake pursued the Holkar to the Punjab and forced their surrender at Amritsar in 1805. Following Simcoe's death, Lake was reappointed and transformed Meerut into a British stronghold. The list then chronicles the subsequent commanders: Sir George Hewett, who fortified Meerut; Lieutenant General Forbes Champagné, who officiated for over three years; Field Marshal Sir George Nugent, who served for nearly three years; and The Earl of Moira (later Marquess of Hastings), who oversaw British forces in the Gurkha War and conquered the Marathas. The list continues with subsequent commanders: General Sir Edward Paget; Field Marshal The Lord Combermere, who captured Bhurtpore; General The Earl of Dalhousie, who suppressed the Thuggee murder-cults; Lieutenant General Sir Edward Barnes, who constructed a military road and introduced coffee cultivation; General Lord William Bentinck, who suppressed the Hindu custom of sati; and General Sir James Watson, who established the "Thuggee and Dacoity Department". The list concludes with later commanders: General Sir Henry Fane; General Sir Jasper Nicolls; Field Marshal Hugh Gough, who defeated the Mahrattas and conducted operations against the Sikhs; General Sir Charles James Napier, who conquered Sindh; Field Marshal Sir William Gomm; and Major General George Anson, who died during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. During the Indian Rebellion, several British generals and officers played crucial roles in commanding various forces. Sir Patrick Grant directed operations against the rebels, sending troops to relieve Cawnpore and Lucknow until Sir Colin Campbell arrived from England. Campbell led military efforts in Oudh until the rebellion was subdued. After Campbell's departure, Hugh Rose improved discipline and oversaw the amalgamation of the East India Company's army into the Queen's army. William Mansfield served in the Sutlej campaign and commanded troops in the Punjab before taking over as commander-in-chief. Robert Napier contributed to the army's development and encouraged good shooting. Frederick Haines led troops for a short period, while Donald Stewart oversaw military operations until his death. Frederick Roberts, Sir William Lockhart, Arthur Palmer, Herbert Kitchener, O'Moore Creagh, Beauchamp Duff, Charles Monro, Henry Rawlinson, Claud Jacob, and William Birdwood all held positions as commanders-in-chief or generals during this time. The Indian Military Academy was established under Philip Chetwode's tenure. Robert Cassels commanded troops until his retirement, while Claude Auchinleck took over in 1940. As of July 1941, the Middle East Command was set to change hands. Meanwhile, Sir Archibald Wavell swapped jobs with General Alan Hartley on January 5, 1942, and took command for a short-lived period until March 21, 1942. Later, Wavell became Viceroy. On June 20, 1943, Field Marshal Claude Auchinleck was appointed Commander-in-Chief of India, serving in this capacity for four years and 56 days. He oversaw the division of armed forces between India and Pakistan after their independence.

Who was the first indian to become the commander in chief of the indian army. Who was the first indian commander in chief of india. Who was the first commander in chief of indian army. Who was the first commander in chief of indian army after independence. Who was the first commander in chief of indian army of independent india. Who was the first commander in chief of indian national army. Who was the first indian to became the commander in chief of the indian army. Who was the first commander in chief of indian air force in independent india. Who was the first commander in chief of the british army in india. Who was the first commander in chief of indian air force. Who was the first commander in chief of india army. Who was the first commander in chief of indian navy. Who was the first commander in chief of free india. Who was the first commander in chief of the army in independent india. Who was the first commander in chief of independent india.