

## Twitter Thread by Sriram ■■



**Sriram ■■**

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**The Indian Army's history goes back to the days of ancient India. Indian soldiers' valor has allowed them to advance their army from prehistoric to the current eras.**

**#Thread**



# Ancient History Of Indian Army



Ancient literature and scriptures, such as the Vedas and the epics Mahabharata and Ramayana, include the oldest references to the Indian Army.

Indians have not lately embraced the science of combat, according to The History of Indian Army, and their fighting customs predate them by more than 200 years.

There are many magnificent examples of massive operations carried out in antiquity that were supported by a clear military science based on superb strategy and tactics.

Warfare had to be engaged in frequently during the ancient era when Dharma played such a dominant position in a person's daily routine.

The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are the two Indian epics that serve as the perfect representation of Dharma Yudha, as it was originally termed.

The dignity of man as a warrior, victor, and vanquisher was always maintained and no crude methods were employed.

The history of the Indian Army notes that as rulers changed in ancient India, so did the army's organizational structure.

The Rig Veda depicts the use of spike-encrusted horse-drawn chariots and bronze-made weaponry.

From the beginning of time until around 1000 AD, bow and arrow, sword, spear, and ax were the most often used additional weapons.

As may be seen from the ruins of Mohenjodaro, Sanchi, Udaigiri, and Harappa, numerous other weapons were also used.

The soldiers and cavalry employed a long, cylindrical pipe that they shot like a modern gun.

This would suggest that gunpowder was actively used in ancient India. Additionally, the ancient army included an elephant division, chariots, cavalry, infantry, and a commissariat department.

A distinct department was even created for the admiralty or office.

Because there were so many military dignitaries and officials there, the highest echelons of command were extremely well organized, and the system was thought to be quite effective.

Each person's responsibilities were spelled out in great detail, showing that the art of battle had been thoroughly studied.

According to the requirements of the moment, the armed forces' composition and use of balanced forces continued to change.

There was extensive use of intelligence techniques, and choices were secured without frequently engaging in combat.

Chariots and horses were used more for honor and display than for achieving tactical supremacy.

Ashoka later established an intelligence division in his army to defend his realms.

Source [@ancient.bharat](#)