

ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNICATION OF A MOTORIZED RIFLE PLATOON AND RULES FOR CONDUCTING RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

*Tashkent city, Chilanzar district
Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami
Raxmetov Quatbek Tal'gat o'g'li
a student of the Faculty of Military Education before conscription*

Annotation: This article provides information on organization of communication of a motorized rifle platoon and rules for conducting radio communications

Keywords: combat, documents, communication.

The effectiveness of the management of troops largely depends on the condition and number of technical controls. These means should provide: rapid collection, processing and display (output) of situation data; production in a short time of various calculations necessary for decision-making and planning of hostilities; timely execution of the decision made by the commander and bringing tasks to the troops; high mobility of control points; protection of personnel of control bodies from enemy fire and penetrating radiation, as well as to create the necessary conditions for the work and recreation of officers. Undoubtedly, the fulfillment of these requirements is possible only if there is a complex of modern technical means.

The technical means of control currently available in the armies of various countries can be conditionally divided into five main groups, based on their purpose and nature of work: means of communication, means of obtaining information, means of information processing and production of tactical calculations, means of documenting and reproducing documents, command and staff vehicles.

Successful performance of combat missions requires continuous, firm and flexible management of battalion (division) units. It is impossible to manage divisions without means of communication.

Continuity of management means ensuring the ability to manage departments without failures, interruptions, which largely depends on the reliability of communication facilities.

The firmness and flexibility of unit management is especially achieved by the use of various types of communication that can replace one another in case of failure or inability to connect for other reasons.

Communication as one of the main means of control should provide the commander and staff with stable management of subordinates and attached units with rapid and abrupt changes in the situation, with frequent movements of control points and the presence of the commander and staff in motion.

The stability of the management of units using communication means the ability to maintain the exchange of information between the commander and the units, regardless of the conditions of the situation. In this case, radio communication comes to the fore, capable of providing control of units both after the maneuver and the change of position, and during the maneuver.

The communication system is a set of interrelated and coordinated by tasks, place and time actions of the communication node of the KNP, radio stations and wired communication lines deployed according to a single plan to solve the tasks of ensuring the management of the battalion units. The communication system must be in constant readiness to ensure the management of departments, have mobility, the necessary bandwidth and meet security requirements.

Communication in the units is organized in accordance with the decision of the commander, the instructions of the Chief of Staff and the communication order of the higher headquarters based on the availability, condition of forces and means of communication, time to deploy the communication system, as well as taking into account the possibilities of the enemy's influence on the communication system.

For the organization of communication in the units and subdivisions of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, wired and radio communications, as well as mobile and signal communication means are used.

To ensure wired communication in the divisions, station equipment and linear means of communication are used: field telephone switches of small capacity P - 193M, telephone sets TA - 57, field cable P - 274M, telephone cable coil TK - 2, tool kit K - 40.

To ensure radio communication, radio stations are used, which are the main, and in many cases the only means capable of ensuring continuous control of troops in the most difficult combat situation. Their advantages are the ability to establish and maintain communication with correspondents whose location and removal are unknown, ensuring simultaneous transmission of messages to an unlimited number of correspondents, the speed of establishing communication, its provision not only in the parking lot, but also in motion, as well as through impassable terrain and territory occupied by the enemy.

When organizing and providing radio communications, it is necessary to take into account the possibility of interception of negotiations and transmissions by the enemy, the creation of deliberate interference, the location of radio stations working on the transmission, and their belonging to this headquarters by individual unmasking signs.

The stability of radio communication depends on the conditions of propagation of radio waves, as well as on atmospheric and local industrial interference. In addition, radio stations operating at the same control point can cause mutual interference. The

operation of radio communications is affected by nuclear explosions. It must be remembered that the range of radio stations operating in motion is decreasing.

Radio communication between correspondents can be two-way when information is received from each other, and one-way if information is received from only one correspondent to another directly or through special points of reception or retransmission.

The point of acceptance or retransmission is organized in the following case, if radio communication is not established directly between two radio stations due to their insufficient range or poor conditions for the propagation of radio waves.

During the reception, an intermediate radio station is used, which is installed at the reception point. The signal from one correspondent is received by the radio operator of the intermediate station, and then transmitted to another correspondent.

When retransmitting, two radio stations must be installed at the retransmission point, with the help of which manual or automatic retransmission is carried out in both directions.

By the nature of the exchange, radio communication can be simplex or duplex.

With simplex radio communications, correspondents work on the transmission alternately. The interruption of the radio operator working on the transmission is impossible.

With duplex radio communications, correspondents work on transmitting and receiving simultaneously and independently of each other.

There are two main ways of organizing radio communication - by radio direction and by radio network. The choice of method depends on the situation, the purpose and importance of this connection, the specifics of the conduct of hostilities. Communication by radio means in a battalion (division) is organized, as a rule, via radio networks, and with units performing responsible tasks, and on radio directions.

Mobile means of communication are used in all types of combat to provide courier-mail communication with the senior commander (headquarters), between the control points of the battalion (division) and with interacting units.

Courier-mail communication is organized for the delivery and processing of all types of combat documents, letters, parcels, translations and periodicals. It is organized by directions, by circular routes and by axis.

The direction of courier - mail communication is a method of its organization between two control points (commanders, headquarters), in which addressed documents and mail items are delivered along a separate route.

A circular route is a method of organizing communication with two or more control points (commanders, headquarters), in which addressed documents and mail items are delivered on one flight sequentially (alternately), depending on their location on the route laid between them.

The axis of courier -mail communication is a method of its organization with two or more control points (commanders, headquarters), in which mail items addressed to them are delivered through an exchange point deployed by the senior headquarters in the area of deployment of subordinate units, where the exchange of items is carried out.

Mobile means of communication are used in the battalion (division) for the delivery of combat and service documents, as well as for the transmission of oral orders and reports.

In the motorized rifle (tank) battalion and artillery division, motorcycles, armored personnel carriers, cars, foot messengers are used to provide mobile communications, and in winter, where possible, skiers.

Mobile means of communication enjoy the right of preferential movement on all roads and must have a certain (established) identification mark (pass), for example, a red flag.

Signaling devices are widely used in divisions for giving commands and reports, warning signals, control and interaction, for target designation and mutual identification. They are also used to transmit call signals, transfer and cease-fire, designation of their troops.

The signals are set by the order of the unit commander. They should be simple and clearly differ from one another, especially the warning signals.

The main signals for ensuring interaction are established by the senior staff or by the order of the unit commander, in the interests of which interaction is organized. The signals observed within the unit must be coordinated with neighbors and interacting units.

Visual, sound, infrared and radio engineering means are used as signaling means. The main means of visual signaling in a battalion (division) are rockets, signal and lighting cartridges, smoke bombs, tracer bullets, projectiles, etc. Sirens, horns, whistles, etc. can be attributed to the means of sound signaling.

Signaling devices are easy to handle, provide fast transmission of signals to a large number of personnel at the same time. Their main disadvantages are their limited range, the possibility of their perception and repetition by the enemy.

The Chief of Staff of the battalion (division) and the commander of the company (battery) are responsible for organizing and maintaining communication in the battalion (division, battery, company) with subordinates, attached and supporting units. The communication is directly organized by the chief of communications of the battalion (division).

Commanders and chiefs of staff in any situation are required to have means of communication with them and be able to work with them.

In motorized rifle and tank battalions , the communication system is deployed I am served by a communications platoon, and in the artillery division by a control

platoon. The platoon is armed with portable radio stations, a small-capacity telephone switchboard P - 193M, a light field cable P - 274M, TA-57 telephones, field chargers, a lighting power plant and other auxiliary equipment. In addition, ultra-shortwave tank radios are installed in armored personnel carriers and tanks. Means of communication should be applied comprehensively, and the use of each of them is determined by the nature of the battle, the tasks set and the conditions for their implementation.

The basis of the communication system of a motorized rifle (tank) battalion is the communication organized by radio means of the command and staff (combat) vehicles of the commander and chief of staff of the battalion. Communication from the battalion's KNP is organized with subordinates, attached and interacting units.

The chief of communications of the battalion (division) develops a radio communication scheme on a separate form (sheet) and maintains a working map, on which, in addition to the combat situation, the locations of the control points of the senior chief and the battalion, tables of call signs, signals and other reference tables and data necessary for work are indicated. In addition, the map should have a wiring diagram and a calculation of the forces and means of the communication platoon.

Radio data for each working radio station is reported to the personnel when setting tasks. Frequencies and call signs are recorded on the nameplates of radio stations.

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