

FEATURES OF THE PREPARATION AND CONDUCT OF DEFENSE BY A MOTORIZED RIFLE GROUP IN VARIOUS CONDITIONS OF THE SITUATION

*Tashkent city, Chilanzar district
Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami
Odilov Aziz Burxon oqli
a student of the Faculty of Military Education before conscription*

Annotation: This article provides information on Features of the preparation and conduct of defense by a motorized rifle group in various conditions of the situation

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The motorized rifle squad defends a position up to 100 m along the front, having on it the main and spare (temporary) positions for firing means, allowing together with neighboring departments to destroy the enemy with fire in front of the front and on the flanks of the platoon strongpoint.

At the position of the squad, the riflemen, the machine gunner, the grenade launcher and the sniper are positioned so that all approaches to it in front of the front and on the flanks are under real, especially flanking and crossfire, and the obstacles and obstacles are clearly visible and shot through- go away. In accordance with this, the fire system is also being built. The squad must be ready to maneuver in a threatened direction, fire at night and in other conditions of limited visibility.

The firing position of the squad includes the main and spare firing positions of firing means and infantry fighting vehicles. The firing position of the infantry fighting vehicle is usually equipped behind the positions of the firing means of the squad at a distance of up to 50 m and in such a way that the fire of the infantry fighting vehicle provides cover for the squad at the position.

The infantry fighting vehicle is the basis of the defense of the squad position. Its firing position can be equipped in the center of the squad position, on the flank or behind the position at a distance of up to 50 m. An infantry fighting vehicle without landing troops in defense can be allocated for actions in a fire ambush, as a nomadic fire means and as part of an armored company group. The firing means of senior commanders may be located in the squad position.

The fire system is a combination of prepared weapons of all types, organized in accordance with the decision of the commander and taking into account the nature of the terrain and the installed engineering barriers, to defeat the enemy.

The fire system of a motorized rifle squad in defense includes: sections of concentrated squad fire prepared in front of the front edge of the defense; the squad's firing line; an additional firing sector in the threatened direction.

The basis of the squad's fire system is the fire of an infantry fighting vehicle, an anti-tank grenade launcher and a machine gun. The fire system is built taking into account the firing capabilities of all types of weapons, based on their close interaction and in combination with engineering barriers and natural obstacles. It should ensure the defeat of the enemy, first of all his tanks and other armored vehicles, on the approaches to the defense, in front of the front edge, between neighboring departments and in the depth of defense, the possibility of conducting actual frontal, flank and crossfire, as well as circular defense.

Concentrated fire is the fire of small arms, grenade launchers, weapons of infantry fighting vehicles, conducted simultaneously by several firing means or several units for one target or part of the enemy's order of battle.

For the organized defeat of the enemy, the lines of opening fire from anti-tank guided missile systems of infantry fighting vehicles and small arms are assigned. The overlap of the main and the assignment of additional firing sectors ensures the creation of zones of continuous multi-layered fire in front of the leading edge and on the flanks.

An infantry fighting vehicle, a grenade launcher, a sniper, a machine gun are assigned basic and spare (for on-duty fire means and temporary) firing positions, the main and additional sectors of fire from each position are indicated for the range of their actual fire. The firing sectors of neighboring firing means at the joints should overlap each other.

The organization of the fire system includes:

the choice of firing positions and the placement of firing means on the ground, taking into account their capabilities to defeat the enemy when he approaches the front edge of the defense, deploying and going on the attack, repelling the attack of enemy tanks and motorized infantry in front of the front edge of the defense, on the flanks and when wedging; preparing data for firing and creating the necessary stocks of missiles and ammunition.

The readiness of the fire system is determined by the occupation of infantry fighting vehicles and other firing means of firing positions, the preparation of data for firing, as well as the availability of the necessary amount of ammunition.

Drawing up a fire card

After the organization of engineering work, the squad commander draws up a squad fire card, on which he puts: landmarks, their numbers, names and distances to them; the position of the enemy; the position of the squad; the firing line and additional firing sector; the main and spare firing positions of infantry fighting vehicles, sniper, machine gun, grenade launcher main and additional firing sectors from each positions

(except for the firing sector from a hand-held anti-tank grenade launcher and a sniper); positions of neighbors and the boundaries of their fire lanes on the flanks of the squad; areas of concentrated, and for the grenade launcher squad and the boundaries of the platoon's barrage and the places in them to fire at by the squad; barriers located near the squad's position and covered by its fire.

The order and content of the work of the department commander for the organization

defense out of contact with the enemy
and in conditions of direct contact with him

In the absence of contact with the enemy, the commander of the motorized rifle squad, having understood the task and assessed the situation, takes the squad to the specified position, organizes surveillance, determines tasks for personnel, indicates the main and reserve firing positions for infantry fighting vehicles, firing positions for machine gunners, grenade throwers, snipers, places for shooters (main and spare firing positions for grenade launchers, anti-tank guided missile systems), gives combat orders, organizes engineering equipment and camouflage positions, prepares data for firing day and night and draws up a fire card, checks the readiness of the squad for combat and reports to the platoon commander at the set time about readiness to perform a combat mission.

When clarifying the task, the squad commander must understand the task of the platoon (the strong point and the tasks of repelling the offensive and destroying the enemy wedged into the defense); the firing line, additional firing sectors, what forces and means are provided for the flanks (joints and gaps and who is responsible for them), the squad (position and task; the firing line and additional sector firing); the main (reserve) firing position of the infantry fighting vehicle, the main and additional firing sector from each position; the place of separation in the combat order of the platoon; the boundaries, with the enemy's exit to which the squad opens fire); the tasks of the neighbors (position, right (left) border of the fire strip); the time of defense occupation (position), the time of readiness of the fire system, the order and timing of engineering equipment.

Assessing the situation, the squad commander should study the probable composition and nature of the enemy's actions, from which line, in which direction and in which composition he can attack, and when switching to defense in conditions of direct contact with the enemy and the location of his firepower; the nature, protective and masking properties of the terrain, its patency and influence on the conditions observation and firing.

In the combat order, the squad commander indicates:

- landmarks, their names and distances to them; composition, position and nature of the enemy's actions;

- the task of the platoon and squad, the position, the firing line and an additional firing sector;

- the order of observation and firing at ground and air targets;

- places in areas of concentrated platoon fire, on which to fire a squad; tasks of neighbors; tasks to personnel:

- the gunner-operator, machine gunner, grenade launcher and sniper - the main and spare firing positions, the senior shooter and shooter - places for shooting, the sequence of their equipment and shifts during the battle; the gunner-operator and machine gunner, in addition, the main and additional sectors of fire from each position; the driver - the route to the exit to reserve (temporary) firing position, the order of observation and correction of fire;

- warning signals, controls, interactions and the procedure for their actions; time of readiness for defense, deputy.

After receiving the task, the personnel of the department proceeds to clear the line of sight and shelling, as well as to detach and disguise the trenches.

During the transition to defense in conditions of direct contact with the enemy, the squad commander, after capturing and occupying a position on the specified (advantageous) line, understands the task, assesses the situation and defines tasks to subordinates; sets a task to personnel, organizes surveillance, fire system and engineering equipment of the position.

Subsequently, the squad commander studies the terrain in detail, clarifies the tasks for the personnel and the order of interaction, and, if necessary, other issues.

At the squad position, first of all, the terrain is cleared to improve observation and firing, single (paired) trenches and a trench for an infantry fighting vehicle are torn off, then single (paired) trenches are connected to each other in a trench for the squad, which is brought to a full profile, and with unstable ground, in addition, it is reinforced by clothing of steep and it is connected by a solid trench with the trenches of neighboring departments; a blocked gap is equipped for personnel. Then a trench is being prepared in a spare (temporary) firing position for an infantry fighting vehicle and the course of communication to it. In the trench, a dugout, niches for ammunition are being equipped for the department and other work is being carried out to improve it in combat and economic terms in order to ensure a long stay of personnel in defense. If the trench is dug by an earthmoving machine, the squad commander will organize its retrofitting.

Conducting a defensive battle. Squad and fire control in defense. Defense of the motorized rifle squad in special conditions

Before the enemy goes on the offensive, an observer is constantly on duty at the squad's positions.

To repel a sudden attack by the enemy and destroy his small groups conducting reconnaissance or trying to make passes in our barriers, a machine gunner or shooter is assigned, who is usually located in a spare (temporary) firing position. The rest of the personnel, depending on the situation, performs engineering retrofitting of the position, is engaged in combat training, helps the driver in the maintenance of an infantry fighting vehicle or is resting.

A reliable alarm system is installed to call the personnel on a combat alert from the observer to the resting place.

If an on-duty fire vehicle is allocated from the squad (an infantry fighting vehicle on duty, a machine gun, a grenade launcher), then it is usually located in a temporary or spare firing position. In the infantry fighting vehicle there are a driver and a gunner-operator in readiness for the immediate opening of fire.

The squad leader is usually in a position in a place where it is more convenient to manage the squad, observe the terrain and the signals of the platoon commander.

Single soldiers and small enemy groups trying to conduct reconnaissance are captured by the squad, and if it is impossible to capture them, they destroy them with fire, as a rule, from spare (temporary) firing positions.

Larger enemy groups approaching the squad's position are destroyed by machine gun fire or infantry fighting vehicles, and, if necessary, by the fire of the entire squad. The fire is opened at the command of the squad commander.

During the firing preparation of the enemy's attack, the squad commander and the observer conduct surveillance, and the rest of the personnel take refuge in a gap (dugout), at the bottom of trenches and trenches or in an infantry fighting vehicle in readiness to quickly take their places in position.

Having detected the enemy's transition to the attack, at the command of the commander (the signal of the observer), the squad is immediately prepared for battle. Fire on the enemy opens with his approach to the range of the actual fire of the squad's weapons.

As the enemy approaches the front edge of the defense, the fire is brought to the highest tension. Tanks and other armored vehicles of the enemy are destroyed by anti-tank guided missiles, infantry fighting vehicle fire, grenade launchers and anti-tank grenades, and infantry fire machine guns, submachine guns and grenade launchers are cut off from tanks and destroyed.

The fire of the anti-tank means of separation is concentrated, first of all, on the lead tank or tank with a trawl, overcoming the barrier in front of the front edge of the defense, and then on the rest of the attacking tanks and other armored vehicles. Under favorable conditions of the situation, in order to destroy tanks overcoming obstacles in front of the squad position, the squad commander can send forward a grenade launcher

with an assistant (an arrow with hand-held anti-tank grenades). To conceal their extension, terrain folds are used and fumes (aerosols) are used.

Sometimes, at the most likely place where the enemy makes a passage in the barriers, the department breaks off in advance and masks the trench and the course of communication to it. A grenade launcher or a machine gunner (shooter) with a pre-prepared mine barrier can be placed in the trench. If possible, a machine gunner and a sniper can participate in the fight against enemy tanks, who concentrate their fire on the observation devices of tanks.

In the event of an enemy tank going directly to the squad position at a distance of 25-30 m, the soldier closest to it throws a hand-held anti-tank grenade. If the tank turned out to be unaffected, the soldier runs away along the trench to the side or lies down on its bottom, and when the tank overcomes the trench, quickly jumps up and throws an anti-tank grenade into its side or aft. After the grenade explosion, the soldier is made to destroy the crew leaving the affected tank.

With the approach of the enemy infantry to the position at a distance of 30-40 m, the squad throws grenades at it. If the enemy breaks into the position, the squad destroys him with point-blank fire, grenades and in hand-to-hand combat. The spread of the enemy along the trench and the course of communication should be delayed by fire and the rapid installation of pre-prepared slingshots, hedgehogs and other portable barriers.

If the enemy attacks the position of the neighboring department, the department assists the neighbor with fire.

The gunner-operator of the infantry fighting vehicle fires independently and at the commands (signals) of the squad commander (platoon). In the case of bypassing or wedging the enemy into the defense, an infantry fighting vehicle under the cover of squad fire and aerosol curtains takes a reserve firing position and destroys it with fire to the flank and rear. The change of firing positions is carried out only by order of the platoon commander.

In order to mislead the enemy about the true location of firepower and the number of armored vehicles in defense, an infantry fighting vehicle can act as a nomadic firepower. Positions for a nomadic infantry fighting vehicle are selected taking into account the received task and terrain features. Covertly along the specified route, changing firing positions, the nomadic infantry fighting vehicle fires from them independently or at the commands (signals) of the commander who sent it. After completing the task, the nomadic infantry fighting vehicle occupies the main firing position in the platoon strongpoint or acts on the instructions of the platoon commander.

After repelling an enemy attack, the squad commander is obliged to: check the condition of the squad's personnel and weapons; replenish the stock of missiles and

ammunition and prepare the squad to repel repeated attacks; take measures to restore the trench and trench for the infantry fighting vehicle; report to the platoon commander on the results of the battle (losses of personnel, weapons and equipment, the presence of ammunition missiles, fuel and lubricants and other material means).

Defense at night.

The success of a night battle largely depends on how carefully it was prepared during the organization of defense in the daytime.

In order to conduct defense at night, the squad commander, in addition to the usual questions, must determine and indicate to subordinates clearly visible landmarks at night; tasks for preparing weapons and initial data for firing at night, the procedure for organizing surveillance and eavesdropping; on which areas of the terrain in front of the front edge and on the flanks to additionally prepare fire, the procedure for using night vision devices and means of lighting the terrain, as well as the task of destroying and blinding the enemy; tasks to combat the enemy's lighting equipment (destruction of parachutes, lighting projectiles, mines and glowing aircraft bombs in the air with the help of machine gun fire); additional measures to ensure gaps and flanks; identification marks of their troops; methods of orientation and targeting.

Before dark, all commanders are required to check the initial data for shooting at night, the readiness of weapons and night vision devices, the presence of tracer shells, cartridges with tracer bullets, compasses and terrain lighting.

At night, it is important to timely detect the actions of enemy reconnaissance and its transition to the offensive in order to prepare for reflection and eliminate surprise. To do this, with the onset of darkness, with the help of night vision devices, careful monitoring of the approaches to the squad's position is carried out, as well as eavesdropping.

The platoon commander of the squad during the night must repeatedly check the vigilance of the firing means on duty and the soldiers exposed for observation and eavesdropping. The area in front of the squad position should be periodically illuminated. As the enemy approaches the front edge of the defense, the illumination of the terrain should increase. The destruction of enemy soldiers conducting reconnaissance or trying to make passages in the barriers must be carried out by the fire of on-duty fire means using night vision devices. The attacking enemy must be destroyed by the fire of all the firing means of the platoon (squad), which fire at the flashes of enemy shots, at silhouettes projected against the sky.

When fighting at night, in order to avoid temporary blindness, one should not observe the means illuminating the area.

At night, two-thirds of the squad personnel (infantry fighting vehicle crew members in an amount that allows firing from the weapons of a combat vehicle) must be in position (in an infantry fighting vehicle) ready to fire.

Resting personnel are located near the firing facilities in shelters (dugouts) and in trenches in readiness to take their places on alert.

Observers are placed near the shelters, who notify all vacationers with a set signal, calling them to their positions.

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