

Laxmi Narain Dubey College, Motihari

(a constituent unit of B.R.A. Bihar University, Muz.)

NAAC Accredited 'B+'

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

Topic: Armour

NCC – Infantry

B/C Certificate Examination

Instructor

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Part-II: ARMOUR

Introduction

1. The role of armour is to destroy the enemy by relentless, mobile, offensive action, by their offensive and defensive operations.

Principles of Employment

2. General. The basic principles of war equally apply to the employment of armour.
3. offensive action. Armour is primarily an offensive weapon. This offensive characteristics is achieved by a combination of mobility, flexibility, fire power and armour protection of tanks. Armour must be employed as aggressively as possible accepting calculated risks where necessary.
4. Concentration. Armour used concentrated, produces decisive results. For maximum shock effect it should be used in mass in depth. Concentration does not imply that tanks must be concentrated in force at all times, but they must be concentrated at the decisive time.
5. Economy of force. Armour should be used when its employment will have a decisive effect on the battle. If tanks are frittered away on non-essential tasks, concentration at the decisive points suffers.
6. Surprise. Armour achieves surprise mainly by weight, violence and direction of its attack. Combined with the speed with which the operation is executed, this is achieved by skilful use of ground and overcoming of obstacles.
7. Flexibility. Sound organisation, good physical mobility and excellent means of command and control allow a high degree of flexibility.

By virtue of this flexibility armour is extremely responsive to command which makes it an ideal weapon for seizing fleeting opportunities in battle.

8. Cooperation. The full potential of armour can only be developed when it is organised into closely knit battle groups which should include tanks, mechanised infantry, self propelled artillery, assault engineers, attack helicopters and is provided with close air support.

9. Speed. In mobile warfare speed is of the utmost importance. It implies the following:-

(a) speed in decision. This will invariably decide the final outcome of a battle.

Commanders must therefore, operate well forward so that they can assess a situation and take decision on the spot.

(b) speed in issue of orders. In mobile operations there is no place or time to issue bulky and detailed written orders. The best method is for a commander to issue verbal instructions to his subordinate. The next best method is to issue orders on the radio.

(c) speed in execution. Speed in execution is achieved by sound and well rehearsed battle drills.

10. Initiative. The side that has the initiative, automatically gains an advantage over the opposing force.