

**Laxmi Narain Dubey College, Motihari**

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

NAAC Accredited 'B+'

**National Cadet Corps (NCC)**

**Topic: Section Formations**

**NCC – FC & BC**

**B/C Certificate Examination**

**Instructor**

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## [ F&BET: Section Formations ]

### Introduction

1. Various formations are used when contact with the enemy is imminent.
2. The type of formation adopted is entirely dependent on the following four basic factors:-
  - (a) Degree of control required to be exercised by the section commander.
  - (b) Type of terrain.
  - (c) Necessity of bringing down maximum fire with minimum delay.
  - (d) Task.
3. The position of the various groups within the section, the distance between the individual, and the location of the commander varies with each formation.
4. Following are the different types of formation:-
  - (a) Single file
  - (b) File.
  - (c) Arrow head
  - (d) Diamond
  - (e) Spear Head
  - (f) Extended line.

### 5. Single file formations

Adopted :-

- Crossing defiles

- Negotiating obstacles like ditches

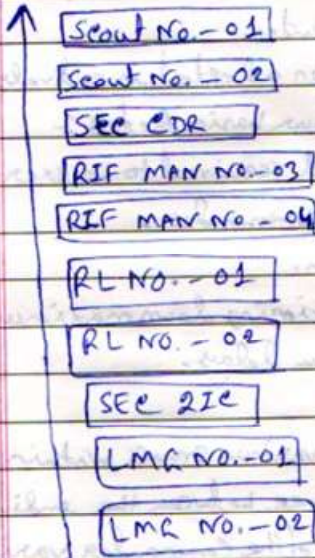
- Marches at night

Advantages : ■ Better command and control

■ Not vulnerable to enemy's enfilade fire

Disadvantages : ■ No protection from frontal fire

■ Lesser fire power



6. File formation

Adopted : ■ During long route marches.

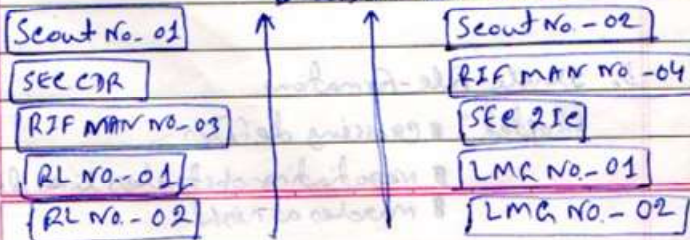
■ Enemy's threat is not imminent.

Advantages : ■ More combat than single file

■ Better command and control.

Disadvantages : ■ No protection from frontal fire

■ Lesser fire power

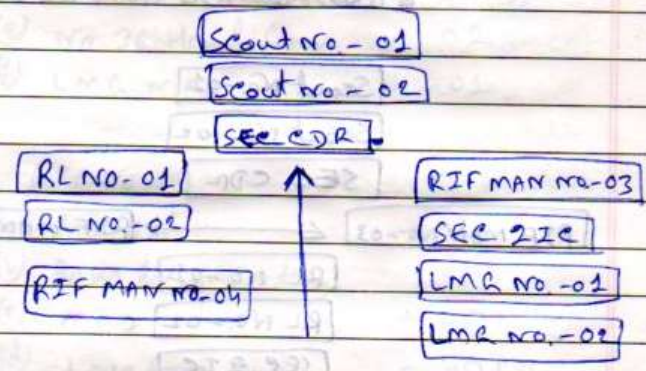


### 7. Arrow Head Formation

Adopted:  While moving in an open country.  
 When enemies threat

Advantages:  Rapid development to flanks  
 Good fire control

Disadvantages:  Command and control difficult



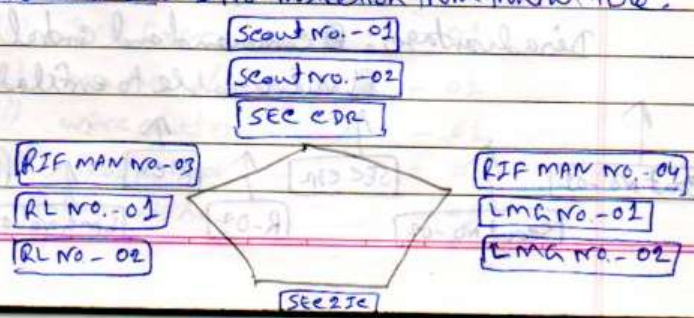
### 8. Diamond Formation

Adopted:  When enemies threat is imminent but the direction of fire not clear.

Moving in an open area

Advantages:  All round observation  
 Good Command and Control  
 Not vulnerable to enfilade fire

Disadvantages:  No protection from frontal fire.

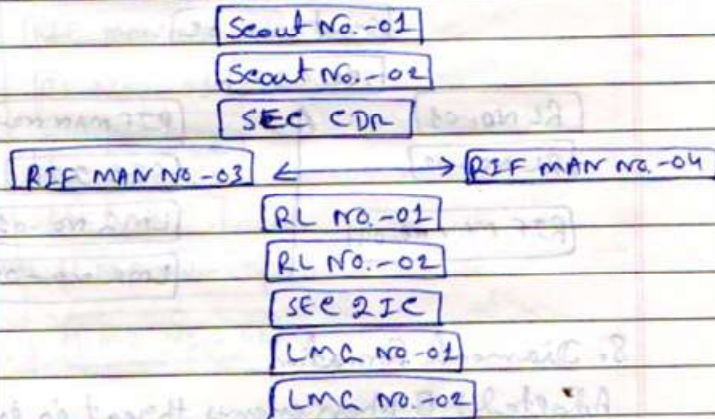


### 9. Spear Head Formation.

Adopted: ■ When enemy threat is imminent.  
■ For crossing open country

Advantages: ■ Good fire protection  
■ Provides good depth

Disadvantages: ■ Command and Control difficult  
■ Maximum fire produced is in the front

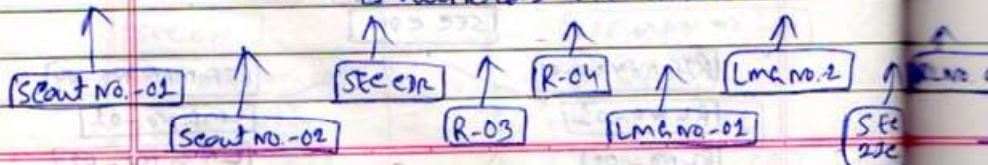


### 10. Extended Line Formation

Adopted: ■ Final Assault on enemy  
■ Searching large open area

Advantages: ■ Maximum fire on enemy.  
■ Frontal Attack

Disadvantages: ■ Command and Control difficult.  
■ Vulnerable to enfilade fire.



11. Infantry Section Ki Banawat aur saman1. RIF No. - 1, 2 and 4

- (a) 5.56 mm insas rif - 01
- (b) 9mm rif bayonet - 01
- (c) mag - 05
- (d) Amn loose in carton - 40 RDS
- (e) No 36 Hand Gren - 02
- (f) LMG MAA - 01

2. RIF No - 3

- (a) 9mm rif - 01
- (b) 9mm rif bayonet - 01
- (c) mag - 05
- (d) Loose Amn - 40 RDS
- (e) UBCL Rif Gren - 04
- (f) UBCL - 01
- (g) GREN - 10

3. SEC CDR

- (a) 9mm CMB - 01
- (b) MAG 03/RDS - 96
- (c) Hand Gren - 01
- (d) SMK Gren - 01
- (e) Mol case/condass Bino - 01
- (f) wire cutter - 01
- (g) Note Book - 01
- (h) Whistle - 01

RL No. 02

RL No. 02

4. RL NO.-1

(a) 84 mm RL - 01

(b) 9 mm Pistol - 01

(c) RL Heat - 02

(d) Sight Bag - 02

5. RL NO.-2

(a) Gas Rif - 01

(b) Bayonet - 01

(c) Mag - 05

(d) ~~Heat~~ Loose Amn - ~~05~~ 05

(e) HEAT - 40 RDS

(f) ~~BAG NO.-1~~ HE - 01

(g) BAG NO.-1 and BAG NO.-2 - 02

6. SEE 2 IE

(a) Gas Rif - 01

(b) Gas Rif Bayonet - 01

(c) mag - 05

(d) Loose Amn - 40 RDS

(e) NO 36 Hand Gren - 01

(f) Smoke Gren - 01

(g) LMG MAG - 05

7. LMG NO.-1

(a) Gas LMG - 01

(b) MAG - 04

(c) Hand Gren - 02

8. LMA NO. - 2

- (a) 9mm EMA - 01
- (b) MAG - 03 (96 ADS)
- (c) Hand Gren - 02
- (d) LMA Filled Mag - 05

12. Infantry Section

- Smallest fighting unit
- Strength - 10x Individuals
- Assault Group and Support Group
- Assault Group - ~~SEC~~ SEC CDR, RFFV-01, 02, 04
- Support Group - SEC 2IC, RL 01 and 02, LMA-01, 02  
RFFV-03

13. Field Signals.

- (a) Signal - A gesture, action or sound to convey information or instructions.
- (b) Field Signal - Alternate means of giving orders and control troops when voice control is not possible.
- (c) Occasions when voice control is not possible -
  - Battle noises
  - Need for silence
  - Intervening distances are large.