

**Laxmi Narain Dubey College, Motihari**

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

NAAC Accredited 'B+'

**National Cadet Corps (NCC)**

**Topic: Tank and The Role of Fighting Arm -  
Infantry**

**NCC – Infantry**

**B/C Certificate Examination**

**Instructor**

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Q.

[AF4: Task and Role of Fighting Arm]

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PART-

Ans to Q.1

### Part-1: Infantry

#### Introduction:

1. Infantry captures and occupies ground and destroys the enemy in his fortifications.
2. Infantry is an arm of close combat.
3. Its role in attack is to close with enemy and destroy or capture him; in defence it is to hold against all forms of attacks by the enemy.

#### Characteristics:

4. Self reliance. Although maximum support by other arms will normally be available, there will be numerous occasions when infantry will have to close with the enemy with no support other than the provided from within the battalions.
5. Ability to hold ground. Infantry is the arm best suited for this task. The more support it can be given, the more efficient and economically it can carry out this task.
6. Adaptability. Infantry is highly adaptable and can operate over any type of ground by day or by night and under almost any climatic conditions.
7. Mobility. Infantry has a degree of mobility over almost any kind of country and given appropriate transport, it can travel as other arms.
8. Vulnerability. Infantry is responsible for its own protection at all times. It is vulnerable to the

following :-

(A) Ground action. Protection against artillery and small arms fire is obtained by careful siting, concealment, dispersion, digging, skilful use of ground, by utilising periods of poor visibility and darkness.

(B) Air attack. Infantry in the open is vulnerable to air attack. However, casualties can be reduced by dispersion, concealment and digging.

(C) Anti personnel mines. Though infantry will normally be provided engineer resources when anti-personnel mines are encountered in large numbers, it should be trained to negotiate a minefield either by rushing through it or after creating a lane by its own effort.

### Employment and Tactics

9. Employment: Infantry may be employed in any operation of war but the basic role of infantry remains the same, that is, to close with the enemy to destroy or capture him and hold the ground.

10. Tactics. Fire and movement is the basis of all infantry tactics. To cover its movement, the infantry requires supporting fire from within its own resources and from other arms.



11. Infantry weapons. The basic infantry weapons are the rifle and bayonet, LMG and grenades. In addition, they also have carbine or pistol. Support weapons are the 2 inch and 81 mm mortars, machine guns and infantry anti-tank weapons.

12. Training. The training of infantry must cultivate skill at arms, endurance, courage, initiative, adaptability and skillful use of ground.