

Laxmi Narain Dubey College, Motihari

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

NAAC Accredited 'B+'

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

Topic: The Mechanised Infantry

NCC – Infantry

B/C Certificate Examination

Instructor

Lt. Durgesh Mani Tewari

ANO- 4/25 COY.

dmtewari@gmail.com

(The Mechanised Infantry)

Introduction.

1. The concept of mechanised infantry is based on the need to provide protection, added mobility, radio communications and fire power to enable the infantry to operate effectively in mobile operations.

Role of mechanised infantry.

2. Primary role. To close with the enemy in coordination with armour and destroy or capture the enemy.

3. Secondary role.

(a) mop up ground over-run by armour.

(b) Hold ground temporarily.

(c) Reconnaissance

(d) Establish a bridgehead across an anti-tank obstacle for rapid exploitation by armour.

(e) Could be used for spoiling attack or a deliberate counter attack.

(f) For counter infiltration and against para and heliborne landings.

4. General. mechanised infantry, while retaining all the characteristics and capabilities of infantry

- has been endowed with certain additional characteristics, which make it more versatile and particularly suitable for mobile operations with armour.
5. Mobility. The armoured personnel carriers give them the capability to move across country and therefore infantry can cross canals or rivers without dismounting which makes the mechanised infantry particularly suitable for opportunities to encounter crossings.
 6. Protection. The light armour of the armoured personnel carrier provides protection against small arms fire and shell splinters, which enables the infantry to close with the enemy.
 7. Fire power. Mechanised infantry is able to muster considerable firepower due to the machine guns mounted on the armoured personnel carriers.
 8. Communications. Radio is the primary means of communication in a mechanised infantry unit. Mechanised infantry units have been provided with additional radio communication facilities for both mounted and dismounted action and for communication with tank units/sub units.
 9. Flexibility. Increased mobility and better signal communications have given mechanised infantry greater flexibility, mechanised

infantry units and sub units can quickly form composite groups with armour for a variety of missions and can be rapidly switched over from one mission to another.

10. Shock action. mechanised infantry produce a shock effect much greater than an equivalent or even a larger quantum of infantry attacking on foot. The shock effect is maximum when the mounted mechanised infantry along with armour over-runs the objective.