

SER No	CONTENT																				
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>LESSON PLAN :FC & BC 7</u> <u>SECTION FORMATIONS</u></p> <p>Period - Two</p> <p>Type - Lecture/Practice</p> <p>Code - FC & BC 7</p> <p>Term - III</p> <hr/> <p><u>Training Aids</u></p> <p>1. Computer Slides, Pointer, Charts, Black board & Chalk.</p> <p><u>Time Plan</u></p> <table><tr><td>2.</td><td>(a)</td><td>Introduction and Aim</td><td>-</td><td>05 Min</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(b)</td><td>Section formations</td><td>-</td><td>35 Min</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(c)</td><td>Practice</td><td>-</td><td>35 Min</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(d)</td><td>Conclusion</td><td>-</td><td>05 Min</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>INTRODUCTION</u></p> <p>3. Various formations are used when contact with the enemy is imminent and the type of formation adopted is entirely dependent on the following four basic factors:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(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. <p>4. The position of the various groups within the section, the distance between the individual, and the location of the commander varies with each formation.</p> <p>5. You are familiar with these formations which are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Single file.(b) File.	2.	(a)	Introduction and Aim	-	05 Min		(b)	Section formations	-	35 Min		(c)	Practice	-	35 Min		(d)	Conclusion	-	05 Min
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	(d)	Conclusion	-	05 Min																	

- AIM**
6. The aim of this lecture is to acquaint cadets with the section formations
7. **Section Formations**

<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Disadvantages</u>	<u>Terrain condition</u>
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- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| (i) Better control | (i) Not good for | |
| (i) While going on and speed. | producing effective fire | marches at night. to the front. |
| (ii) Not vulnerable to frontal fire. | (ii) Vulnerable to | (ii) Walking in close country such as thick |
| jungles. | | enfilade |
| (iii) Useful for certain types of cover such as hedge, rows, bridges, defile. | - | (iii) For negotiating obstacles like ditches, |
| | narrow defiles etc. | |

- (i) Same as single (i) Same as single file
(i) While going on long file but more (ii) While mov along roads route marches or when
compact and wide nullas. Enemy threat is not
imminent.

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| (i) Good for production of effective fire. | (i) Vulnerable to enfilade fire. | (i) While moving in an open country. |
| (ii) Facilitates nk. | (ii) When enemy threat is rapid deployment on imminent. | |

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Good for providing | (i) Command and cont | |
| (i) This formation is volume of fire. used when en threat is imminent | is difficult. | |
| (ii) Provides good | - | (ii) For crossing open |
| depth. | | areas. |
| (iii) Fire Sp Gp protected | - | - |

and does not come under enemy fire immediately on contact.

(e) Diamond.

- (i) Good for all (i) Presents an easy (i) While negotiating round observation. target to frontal fire. open areas.
- (ii) Good for all
- (ii)Not very good for
- (ii)When enemy threat round production of bringing of fire to is imminent but the direction of fire is not clear the front...
- (iii) Good for command
- (iii) Vulnerable
- (iii)In this formation command and control and control is easier than in prone to enfilade fire arrow formation

(f) Extended Line.

- (i) Good for bringing (i) Control difficult
- (i) For crossing gaps down of effective fire to the because of dispersion. such as gaps in large front hedge rows. bayonet fighting.- (ii) Vulnerable to
- (ii)During final enfilade fire. assault.

8. It will be noted that the field signals generally adopted for the various formations are as follows:-

- (a) Single File. Both arms stretched in the opposite direction in front and behind the body making a straight line at 45 degree angle.
- (b) File. Both arms stretched down wards and behind body kept parallel to each other.
- (c) Arrow Head. Both arms stretched little behind the body opening outwards at an angle of 45 degrees from shoulders.
- (d) Spear Head. Arms raised upward with hands folded on top of the head.
- (e) Diamond. One arm raised with thumbs up sign placed over the head.
- (f) Extended Line. Both arms stretched outwards from the shoulders and kept parallel to ground.

Scouts

9. Now that you have seen section formation, a word about the scouts. Scouts are the eyes and ears of the section. Scouts always work in pairs. They work ahead of the leading section and advance from bound to bound. As scouts, one must be always alert. Apart from ensuring their own security, scouts must also ensure that the section does not walk blindly into an enemy ambush.

10. Some of the essential points which scouts must ensure are as follows :-

- (a) Scouts should move skillfully making proper use of the ground and cover.
- (b) In close country where the enemy threat is imminent, the scouts should employ fire and move tactics. The leading scout should choose bound under observation of the rear scouts and both keep visible contact with each other.
- (c) Scouts should always be alert and observing all around. Their weapons should be carried cocked (With the safety catch applied) in ready position, the latter when contact with the enemy is imminent.
- (d) Scouts keep in touch with each other and the sub unit they are protecting.

Drill when scouts come under Effective Fire

11. Once the scouts come under effective enemy fire they must:-

- (a) Run zig-zag for some distance, go down to the ground and crawl to a fire position. While the Section Commander is coming up, scout should cover each other and move forward by fire and move to a better fire position. A fire position should provide observation of the enemy and enable effective fire to be brought down on the enemy.
- (b) Once the section commander moves up, the scout should indicate the enemy position and its extent, if possible. In case the Section Commander is unable to come up to the scouts due to enemy effective fire, scouts would then have to pass this Infantry by using field signals.
- (c) Once the Section Commander has taken over the situation, further action of the scouts will be ordered by the Section Commander.

CONCLUSION.

12. You have so far learnt the organisation of a section and the various formations adopted by a section in battle. Remember, a section is organised into the Rifle Group and Fire Support Group to facilitate fire and move, the basic of all tactics.