|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Raise the awareness of military personnel about combat and combat readiness** |
| **Abdullaev Baxriddin Tojalievich.** | | FarDu Military Education Faculty Methodology  preparation cycle teacher |
| **ABSTRACT** | The main types of general warfare are defense and attack. Defense is the ability to repel an enemy attack, to damage it, and to defend oneself to create the conditions for our troops to attack intentionally or forcibly. | |
| **Keywords:** | | Defense, Battle, Combat Situation, Activism |

The defense can be prepared in advance or in a face-to-face encounter with the enemy in combat situations. The defense must be stable and active, capable of repelling all weapons used by the enemy.

Attack is to crush the enemy and the location is important

in order to achieve the goals (objects). It includes inflicting damage on the enemy by all available means, resolute attacks, violent intrusion of units into the enemy's combat regime, destruction and capture of manpower, weapons, equipment and designated areas (targets, ground objects). ).

A group (section) attack on a defending enemy directly

when approaching correctly or moving inwards (suddenly, along the way). The motorized artillery skillfully used its weapons, ground and engineering equipment, as well as obstacles and ditches, to occupy positions that inflicted heavy losses on the attacking enemy.

has the ability to hold. As a rule, he is on the defensive in the platoon

enters, battalion reserve, combat guard, combat intelligence

observation and ambush, part of their forces or

may be part of the entire battalion (platoon) armor group.

Motorized infantry group up to 200 m in front and up to 200 m inwards

defends the base. Motorcyclist group

defense: the group's fighting order, the group's base

and a firing system.

The combat composition of the group depends on the task and location conditions

is built. As a rule, the sections of the motorcycle group are one

in the trench. The base of the motorcycle group

from the position of sections, and at the disposal of infantry fighting vehicles

fire extinguishers and firing positions. The group's defensive firing system includes an assembled fire plot prepared at the front lines of the group's defense; in front of the front line of defense, in the intervals, on the wings, and inside the defense, the anti-tank zone of the infantry fighting vehicle and all other firearms of the group are multi-layered; prepared fire maneuvers of infantry fighting vehicles and other firearms prepared in dangerous directions.

1.2. Soldier's obligations in battle. A soldier's personal weapon and

equipment. Organizational structure of the motorcycle section, solution

combat missions, its weapons and capabilities

Each soldier:

 The combat missions of the group, its section (tank) and itself

to know;

Against enemy tanks, other armored vehicles and tanks

the combat capabilities of the tools, their strengths and weaknesses,

especially to know the weakest point;

Constantly the volume and order of equipping of fortifications

to track down, find the enemy in time and immediately report it

to notify the commander;

Determination and fearlessness in attack, strong defense

and to be diligent, to destroy the enemy by all means and means,

to show perseverance, ingenuity in battle, to help one's comrade;  Protection from the ground, individual protective equipment and the machine

W skillful use of features; trenches and shelters quickly

to know how to equip, to mask, to remove obstacles and

access to contaminated areas, installation of anti-tank mines and

to know how to extract; be able to carry out special processing;

recognize the enemy in the air and its planes, helicopters

and to know how to open fire on other targets, most of them

to know the weak parts;

Protect your commander in battle if he is injured or killed

to take command of the unit without fear;

 not to leave the place of battle without the permission of the commander,

injury or radioactive toxins, bacterial (biological)

to themselves and to each other in the event of damage by firearms and ammunition

take relief measures and continue to perform the task

to reach; if ordered to go to a medical facility, personal

to take up arms; when it is not possible to go to a medical point, with a gun

crawl to a shelter and wait for paramedics;

 to monitor the consumption of ammunition, BMP and tank fuel;

timely notify the commander of ammunition and fuel stocks;

 BMP (BÒR), take measures to repair them when the tank breaks down

have to see

**List of used literature:**

1. Ò. Hakimov. International humanitarian law. Study guide. Ò., Ghafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art, 2001.
2. F.A. Abdullayev, E.X. Rasulev, A.R. Rakhmonov. The right to armed conflict. Ò., «Justice», 2001