

**" COMMANDER WORK CARD"**

Sherali Shavkat oglu Khudaiberganov

Tashkent city,Chilanzar district

Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

Matniyoz Xamdam oglu Allayorov

the Students of the Faculty of Military Education before conscription.

**Annotation:**

This article provides information on commander work card.

**Keywords:** visibility, completeness, tactical symbols.

The work card must meet certain requirements, the most important of which are:

- visibility
- completeness
- the accuracy of the application of the situation.

The visibility of the working map consists in a clear and precise display of the combat situation with the allocation of its main elements.

This is achieved:

- correct application and clear drawing of tactical symbols;
- allocation of positions of troops,
- related to different times;
- the correct location on the service card of service and explanatory inscriptions;
- a correct clear representation of the actual position of the troops and the intended nature of the actions;
- correct lifting of the card.

Of great importance for the clarity of the working map is the correct choice of the ratio of the sizes of conventional signs, designations and explanatory inscriptions, which depends on the amount of information applied to it, that is, on its graphic load.

The completeness of the drawing of the situation on the working map is predetermined by the amount of information that the chief of communications needs to manage subordinate units in combat. This means that the head of communications should put on his work card only those data of the situation and with such detail that he really needs.

Compliance with this requirement will allow you to save time when applying the situation, will facilitate the use of the work card and, most importantly, will help to keep secret the commander's plan for organizing and conducting combat by the unit and the plan of the senior chief.

Work cards are kept by all officers personally.

At the same time, each officer maps only the data of the situation that he needs to work in his position.

Thus, the work card is intended primarily for personal use by those officials to whom it belongs.

When conducting a working map, the data of the situation must be applied carefully, with thin lines and established signs, and their dimensions must be consistent with the size of the applied military units, be well read and not clog the topographic basis of the map.

When maintaining work cards, the necessary data is applied to them with pencils of certain colors.a)

The red color shows the position, tasks and actions of tank, motorized rifle, airborne units, their control points, dividing lines, rear institutions.

The numbering and the name of the units and explanatory inscriptions relating to their troops are indicated in black

b) The position, tasks and actions of missile, artillery, anti-aircraft, engineering, chemical, radio engineering units, communications units, rear institutions of these troops, as well as inscriptions relating to their own troops, are indicated in black.

d) The enemy's troops are depicted in blue, including its positions, engineering structures, barriers, lights, as well as all signatures and digital designations related to it. To designate their troops and the enemy, the same tactical conventional signs are used, the dimensions of which are consistent with the scale of the map and the size of the designated objects.

The accuracy of the application of the situation is of exceptional importance. The situation plotted on the work map must correspond exactly to the actual position of the troops on the ground.

Inaccurate mapping of the position of their units on the work map can lead to the fact that they will be hit by their firing means firing from closed firing positions. Errors in the application of the enemy's position can reduce the effectiveness of fire strikes on objects

Preparation of the work card

A properly prepared work card in advance makes it much easier to use it in a combat situation and, most importantly, reduces the time for solving unit management tasks.

Map preparation consists of selecting, evaluating, gluing, folding and lifting the map. It is most advisable to prepare the map for operation sequentially.

Evaluation of the card.

Having chosen the scale necessary for the working map, the value of which is given on each sheet sheet under the southern (lower) side of the frame, it is necessary to evaluate

the selected map. The evaluation of the map consists in studying each sheet of the map. At the same time, the scale and the year of shooting or correction, the year of publication, the coordinate grid system and the direction correction are specified. This is done in order to determine to what extent the map corresponds to reality, whether it is outdated. Studying the scale of the map, the commander mentally postpones segments of 0.5; 1; 2 cm, etc.. This helps to quickly and accurately map the position of large-scale and extra-scale conventional signs.

Assessment of the topographic characteristics of the map: coordinate grids, cross-section heights, direction corrections - is necessary for the commander for target designation, orientation, solving fire tasks, determining observation conditions, terrain patency in order to maneuver by forces and means

Gluing the map.

It is very important to glue the selected sheets correctly. Before you start gluing, you need to do some preparatory work. First, you need to cut off the edges of the map sheets correctly, without cutting off the map itself. To cut the edges of the card, use a sharp knife or a razor blade. Practice shows that when using scissors, it takes more time to cut the edges, and the edges turn out uneven.

You should cut off the edges of the map without a ruler.

The edges of the map sheet should be cut in a certain order, which is determined by the convenience of working on it, as well as by the gluing process itself.

Previously, in the places of gluing, all the sheets, except the extreme right, are cut off the eastern (right) and southern (lower) sides of the map sheet along its inner frame. In the last row, the southern (lower) margins of the gluing sheets are not cut off.

Previously, in the gluing places for all sheets, except the ones on the far right. The eastern (right) and southern (lower) sides of the map sheet are cut off along its inner frame (Fig. 1.). In the last row, the southern (lower) margins of the gluing sheets are not cut off

Initially, the map sheets are glued vertically, forming gluing columns. In this case, first the upper sheet (2) is glued to the lower (3), forming a column of two sheets; then sheet 1 is glued to the uncut margin of sheet 2. As a result, a column of three sheets is formed, the eastern (right) field of which is cut off. Similarly, the map sheets of each subsequent column are glued together. After all the sheets of the columns are glued together, they begin to glue them together. The columns are glued together from right to left.

Folding the card.

Proper folding of the work card ensures:

- convenient placement of the card in a tablet, field bag;
- using the map without its full deployment;
- quick finding of the required area on the map;
- saving the card from premature wear

Having spread out the glued map on the table, they determine the area of the upcoming hostilities. Then, orienting the map in the direction of the enemy or along the route of the upcoming movement, it is necessary, based on the width of the field bag or tablet, to bend the parts of the map that are unnecessary for work from both sides, then fold it with an accordion and put it in the field bag or tablet. Flipping through the links of a folded map towards the enemy or towards the movement, like a book, you can conveniently work with the map without unfolding it entirely.

Lifting the map.

Lifting the map makes it easier to work on it, significantly reduces the time for developing combat documents, and provides greater accuracy of orientation and targeting with less time.

The process of lifting the map consists in working to more clearly depict on it those elements of the terrain or local objects that, by the nature of the upcoming actions of the troops, need to be distinguished from the rest, or to supplement the map with new data required to assess the situation and make a decision

The map is raised with colored pencils using abbreviations, symbols and cartographic signs.

lines and communication objects, settlements, landmarks, railways and all inscriptions are raised in black;

green – vegetation cover; blue – rivers, lakes and swamps;

light brown – relief;

brown – road network (except railways).

Localities, railways are raised by increasing their conventional sign. Inscriptions of the names of localities are underlined or enlarged. If it is necessary to raise a small settlement. Then it is outlined along the outer contour with a black pencil. Including gardens and vegetable gardens.

Objects that can be used as landmarks, depicted by extra-scale conventional signs, are circled with black circles of the same size or underlined.

### **References:**

1. [www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)
2. [www.fikr.uz](http://www.fikr.uz)
3. [www.idum.uz](http://www.idum.uz)
4. [www.dissertant.uz](http://www.dissertant.uz)