

" DRAWING UP TERRAIN AND COMBAT GRAPHIC DOCUMENTS "

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Annotation

This article provides information on drawing up terrain and combat graphic documents.

Keywords: topographic map, graphic combat documents, conventional tactical designations.

One of the most important combat documents is the commander's work card.

A topographic map on which a tactical or special situation with all its changes in the course of hostilities is graphically displayed using conventional tactical signs with the necessary explanatory inscriptions is called a working map of the commander who leads it. The work card is one of the main combat documents, and very often the only combat document with which commanders control troops in battle. Graphic combat documents are developed on topographic and special maps, photographs, tracing paper, plastic or on opaque paper. All the details of the graphic combat document must be placed within the working field, selected in the form of a rectangle, regardless of the configuration of the document, as shown in relation to the map.

Graphic combat documents should be worked out so that their operational and tactical situation can be read without explanation. If it is impossible to do without explanations, then reference data (tables, graphs, etc.) can be placed on the combat document.

At the same time, reference data for the enemy are placed to the left of the graphic part when it acts from the north, west and south (for its troops - on the right) and to the right - when the enemy acts with the main forces from the east (for its troops - on the left).

The remaining explanations are set out in a separate document - an explanatory note. The completeness of the drawing of the situation on the graphic combat document is predetermined by the amount of information that is necessary for the commander or other official to manage subordinate troops or perform their official duties.

Only those data about the situation that are really necessary for one or another official should be applied to a graphic combat document. The completeness of the application of data on the situation will vary, but in each case it should reflect the situation according to reliable data.

The accuracy of drawing the situation on a graphic combat document must correspond to the actual position of its troops and enemy troops on the ground. At the same time, their firing positions, the front edge and flanks, the enemy's means of nuclear attack, its control points and

other important targets are applied with an accuracy of 0.5-1 mm., the accuracy of the application of other elements of combat formations should not exceed 3-4 mm

Achieving the greatest possible accuracy, it should be borne in mind the maximum practical accuracy of geographical maps, which is 0.5-0.7 mm. and for maps of different scales will be: 1:50000 - 30 m., 1:100000 - 65 m., 1:200000 -130 m., 1:500000 - 325 m.

Objects marked on the map with extra-scale conventional signs, except for command posts, are plotted on the map in such a way that the center of the conventional sign is located at the location of the object on the ground. The coordinates of this object when navigating on the map or transmitting the situation from the map should be given in the center of the sign (in Fig. the place of the object on the ground is shown by a dot).

The distance between words or between numbers and words must be at least the height of the capital letter. If the inscription consists of uppercase and lowercase letters, then the uppercase letter has the same line thickness as the lowercase letters.

Special conventional signs are used to apply the situation to the map and design graphic combat documents.

Conventional tactical designations are graphical designations and established abbreviations of explanatory inscriptions applied to them on maps, diagrams, etc.

They serve to indicate the position and actions of troops, their headquarters, rear units and institutions, weapons and military equipment, military installations and other objects, showing the nature, purpose of actions and ways to achieve it, the number of forces and means and other data.

Of great importance for the clarity of the working map, diagrams and cards is the correct choice of the sizes of conventional tactical designations, depending on the amount of information applied to them (graphic load).

When choosing the size of the conventional signs of control points depicted by flags of various configurations, it is customary to consider as a starting point the conventional sign of the regimental command post, the length of the flag of which is equal to the length of the flagpole, and the width of the flag is equal to half its length. With the increase (decrease) of the military instance by one step, the geometric dimensions of the sign increase (decrease) by one step, which is defined as 1/10 of the size of the conventional sign of the regimental command post (the exception is the conventional sign of the district command post, the size of which is twice the size of the conventional sign of the battalion command post).

Thus, if the size of the conventional sign of the command post of the regiment is taken to be equal to 20 x 10 mm., then the step will be equal to 2 and 1 mm, respectively, and the sizes of conventional signs of command posts of other military instances will be: battalion (division) - 18 x 9 mm., company (battery) -16 x 8mm, brigade - 22 x 11 mm., division - 24 x 12 mm., corps - 26 x 13 mm., army -28 x 14 mm., front (district) - 36 x 18 mm. These dimensions are

recommended for maps of scales: 1:200000, 1:500000 and 1:1000000, while the geometric dimensions of the map selected for work are within 2 x 2 m.

The dimensions of linear conventional signs depicted on a scale are determined by the area of the area or the length of the object.

For inscriptions of text details (headings, vultures, signatures), lifting the topographic basis of the map and the names of objects on the graphic combat document, a straight font is used.

For inscriptions directly on the graphic part of the document, an oblique or drawing font is used, which in its form is extremely simplified and close to cursive. The angle of inclination of the letters and numbers of this font is 75° to the base of the line. Letters (numbers) in a word (number) are written separately, without bundles, and its elements have the same thickness. The ratio of the width to the height of the letters is 1:3.

The font sizes used for the design of the text details of a graphic combat document are determined depending on its geometric dimensions. As a rule, three font sizes are used on a document:

- No. 1 - for the design of the title, the size of its lowercase letters are defined as 1.5-2% of the document size vertically (meridian);
- No. 2 - for the design of the title of the position, subheadings and words, I APPROVE and AGREE, the size of its letters is 1/2 of the size of the lowercase letters of font No. 1;
- No. 3 - for the design of the remaining text details, the size of its lowercase letters is 1/3 of the size of the lowercase letters of font No. 1.

In a smaller font (3-5 mm.), marks are made about the production of the document. Font sizes for filling in tables (graphs) of the document are determined by the size of the tables themselves.

The height and size of the letters in the inscriptions on the graphic part of the document depend on the scale of the map, the significance of the inscribed object or military unit, its area size or linear extent.

Taking into account these factors, the minimum allowable height of the lowercase letter of the inscriptions near the position of the company (battery) on a 1:100000 scale map, it should be 2 mm.

With the enlargement of the map scale, as well as with the increase by one step of the military link, the size of the inscription increases by 1 mm.

The sizes of inscriptions placed within the boundaries of extra-scale conventional signs (command posts, elements of the rear, etc.) depend on the size of these signs. The working map of the battalion commander (company) displays: the position and composition of the enemy, the task of the battalion (company), the tasks of the neighbors and the dividing lines with them (directions of their actions), the tasks performed by the forces and means of the senior chief in the interests of the battalion (company), the plan of the battle (combat operations), the tasks of the units, places and the deployment time of command and

observation posts, the main issues of interaction, comprehensive support, management and other issues (Combat Regulations for the preparation and conduct of combined arms combat, part 2 (battalion, company)).

Thus, the working map of the commander of a motorized rifle (tank) unit is usually marked:

- the composition, the position of their units with details two steps lower, for example, in a battalion - up to a platoon (separate gun, mortar);
- the composition, position and possible nature of the enemy's actions to the depth of the task in the direction of the unit's actions and the flanks adjacent to it;
- data on radiation, chemical and bacteriological (biological) conditions;
- the combat task of the unit set by the senior commander (chief);
- the position and tasks of the immediate neighbors (right and left), as well as the units operating ahead, their control points;
- dividing lines between battalions;
- the tasks of the firing means at the disposal of the unit commander and their positions;
- places of installation of engineering barriers;
- driving routes;
- observation, command-observation and command posts of the senior commander (chief) and neighbors;
- areas of location of rear units.

2. Basic requirements for combat graphic documents

In a battalion (company), combat graphic documents are usually developed on topographic maps, paper or tracing paper.

The main requirements for combat graphic documents are: timeliness, reliability (modernity), visibility, completeness and accuracy of the application of the situation.

Timeliness consists in the production of a combat graphic document and its transfer to the addressee on time.

The reliability lies in the fact that information about the enemy and the terrain must correspond to their actual position on a certain date (time) and display with appropriate symbols (unverified and assumed information must be marked with a question mark or specified in the margins of the document).

Visibility consists in a clear and precise display of the combat situation, with the allocation of its main elements.

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