



ISSUES OF TRAINING MILITARY PERSONNEL (EMPLOYEES) TO SHOOT AT MOVING TARGETS

ҲАРБИЙ ХИЗМАТЧИ (ХОДИМ)ЛАРНИ ҲАРАКАТДАГИ НИШОНЛАРГА ҚАРАТА ЎҚ ОТИШГА ТАЙЁРЛАШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

ВОПРОСЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ВОЕННОСЛУЖАЩИХ (СЛУЖАЩИХ) СТРЕЛЬБЕ ПО ДВИЖУЩИМСЯ ЦЕЛЯМ

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ANNOTATION

This article investigated and analyzed scientific research on the preparation of military personnel (employees) for shooting. Scientific and theoretical proposals and recommendations for tackling a variety of problems were made based on the findings of the research analysis. The outcomes of real experiments supported these proposals.

KEY WORDS: *military personnel, personnel, shooting, rate of fire, target, moving target.*

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада ҳарбий хизматчи (ходим)ларни ўқ отишга тайёрлаш масалалари юзасидан олиб борилган илмий изланишлар ўрганилиб таҳлил қилинди. Ўрганишлар таҳлилларига кўра, бир қанча муаммоларнинг ечими сифатида илмий назарий таклиф ва тавсиялар берилди. Ушбу таклифлар амалда тажриба-синов натижалари билан асослантилди.

Калит сўзлар: ҳарбий хизматчи, ходим, ўқ отиш, тезкор ўқ отиш, нишон, ҳаракатланувчи нишон.

Аннотация: В данной статье были изучены и проанализированы научные исследования, проведенные по вопросам подготовки военнослужащих (служащих) к стрельбе. По результатам анализа исследований были даны научно-теоретические предложения и рекомендации по решению ряда проблем. Эти предложения были обоснованы результатами практических экспериментов.

Ключевые слова: военнослужащие, личный состав, стрельба, скорострельность, мишень, движущаяся цель.

Today, great importance is attached to the professional training of military personnel (employees) in the Armed Forces of the developed countries of the world. Especially in combat situations, the skills of military personnel are very important. Training military personnel (personnel) to fire in real combat situations includes several components. These are psychological, physical, tactical, technical, and legal training.

Concerning this topic, Russian academics A.A. Popov, A.A. Rozhkov, and N.V. Zhelezkin [1] established a structural model of employees' readiness to prevent criminal actions using firearms. This model incorporates legal, psychological, tactical, and technical components.



It is important that all elements of this model form a single system. Therefore, the components of the model offered for the training of military personnel (employees) should be developed to a degree of expertise in professional training.

According to the analysis of scientific works dedicated to the study of practical cases of firearm usage by military servicemen (employees) (I.A. Kalinichenko,[2] A.S. Kalinnikov,[3] T.S.Kupavtsev[4], V.G. Lupy[5], S.V.Naumenko[6], A.N.Sadkov[7], A.I.Ushakov[8], E.V.Flusov[9]), the following characteristics of collisions during shooting with offenders have been identified: shooting at a short distance of up to 10 meters is frequent, the rate of fire between opposing sides is highly differentiated, there is no time to aim, and shooting must be combined with leaving the approaching firing line.

Thus, the training of military personnel (employees) in the tactics of using firearms should include:

within a limited time, taking quick aim and shooting by immediately raising the weapon or without aiming (intuitive shooting);

quickly leaving the line of fire approaching (including after moving) and in motion (including from a car);

to stationary, moving, single, or group targets;

different positions in limited visibility conditions

with adjectives ("standing", "kneeling", "lying down");

under the influence of various confounding factors;

shooting with delays in firing when changing the magazine.

Researchers V.Y. Dubrovsky, Y.V. Vetrova, and A. I. Kudinova [10] discussed the possibility of using "duel shooting" exercises by employees of internal affairs bodies in their research work. They also discussed the conditions and procedure of these exercises, as well as the tasks facing the shooter for accurate shooting. They distinguished six stages of movement in the process of performing exercises: 1. Preparation stage; 2. Reaction stage; 3. Acceleration stage; 4. Braking phase; 5. Descent stage; 6. Holding and aiming after the shot and the phase of returning to the initial position.

The previously described stages are carried out sequentially, and the weapon is inserted into the target position in a calm and controlled manner. All of these operations must be carried out accurately and quickly to ensure quick and precise shooting.

The review of scientific studies on the subject of training military personnel (employees) to fire reveals that there are several problematic aspects in this regard. Therefore, the conditions of exercises performed in practical shooting exercises in training military personnel (employees) for shooting should be focused on solving the above problems.

For this purpose, short-range shooting exercises at moving targets in practical shooting exercises will help military personnel (employees) quickly improve their shooting skills and bring their training closer to the real situation. A training shooting exercise was undertaken with a group of military personnel (employees) to test this theoretical concept in practice. The training exercise was organized by current regulations, and the firing time was determined by a gunner's timer.

Results of experiments

Exercise name	The number of cartridges (for each exercise), pcs.	Average time to shoot, seconds
Shooting at fixed targets from short distances. (3,5,7m)	3	4,165
Shooting at moving targets from short distances. (3,5,7m)	3	3,2575

Table 1. The sum of the results obtained from shooting exercises performed under the same conditions on fixed and moving targets

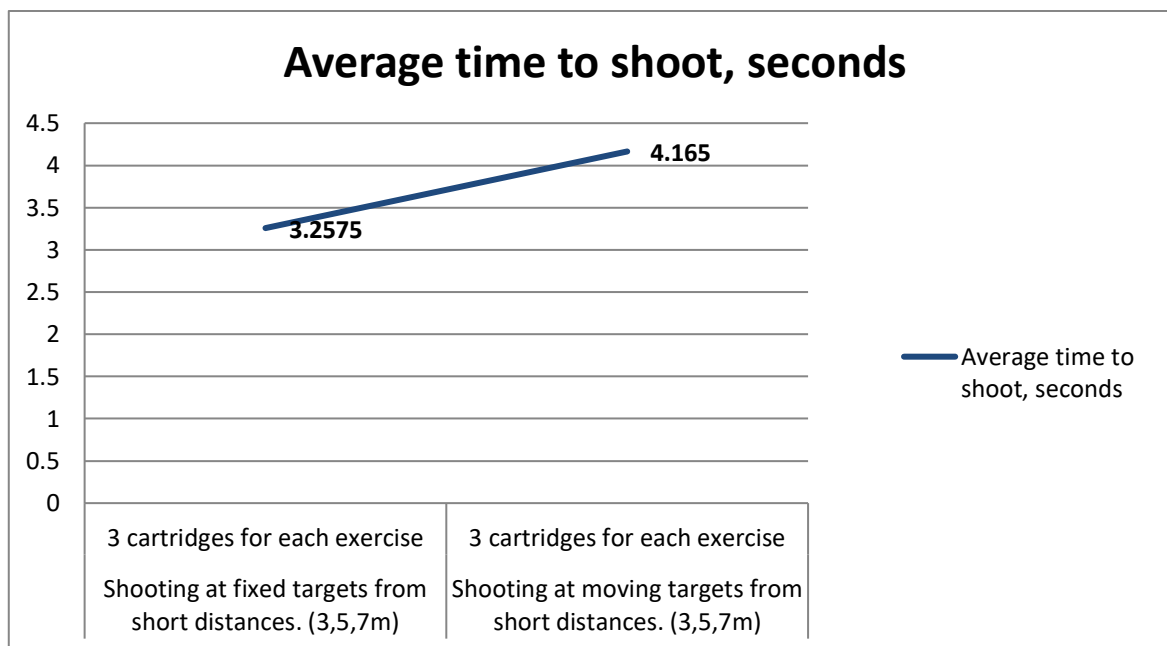


Figure 1. The sum of the results obtained from shooting exercises performed under the same conditions on fixed and moving targets (in graphical form)

According to the experiment's findings, shooters spent an average of 4.165 seconds training with fixed targets and 3.2575 seconds performing identical exercises with moving targets. On moving targets, it can be seen that training time was reduced by about a second (See Figure 1). The exercise did not have a time constraint. This implies that the movement of the target forces the shooter to move quicker.

According to the analysis of the scientific works studied and the results of experimental tests, there are a number of problems for successful shooting in combat situations, for training military personnel (employees) in this direction, and several factors that affect the achievement of good shooting results. More extensive use of "shooting exercises at moving targets" in shooting training can be used as a partial solution to these challenges. Consequently, it is possible to achieve the following outcomes:

- tactical shooting skills of military personnel (employees) will be improved;
- exercises closer to the real situation can be carried out;
- to make quick and correct decisions when facing the enemy will be taught;
- by conducting exercises based on various combat or conflict scenarios, the legal aspects of the use of weapons will be explained.

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