



PLANNING TYPES OF FIRE TRAINING OF STUDENTS OF MILITARY UNIVERSITIES

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ANNOTATION

This article gives advice on organizing and planning a lesson in fire training and bullet shooting and comprehensive mass shooter initial training. All types of training have been studied in detail, from brief information on the theory of shooting to recommendations for the shooters of higher sports categories. In an accessible form, advice is given on the implementation of all types of squeezed exercises in shooting at round targets. The features of all types of preparations for shooting, aiming modes, pulling the trigger and breathing during the execution of shooting exercises are examined in detail.

Keywords: fire training, pedagogical technologies, methods, educational process

This article discusses the main aspects of the distribution of hours by type of fire training of students of military faculties of universities. The necessity of determining the main tasks used in planning the students' fire training and the direction of their implementation are noted. In this regard, the need for the distribution of training means and methods has been identified taking into account the main tasks of the types of training. The main components of this process should be, on the one hand, teaching students the basic motor skills necessary in professional activity, and on the other, improving all types of training based on the implementation of the principles of sports training. This approach allows you to expand the mechanisms of adaptation of students to daily physical and mental stress.

To this end, it is necessary to optimize the educational process associated with the physical preparation of students, which includes factors of the manifestation and formation of motor abilities, taking into account the laws of building sports training in sports. Research methods: analysis and generalization of scientific and methodological literature, pedagogical observation, development of a diagram of the structural components of students' fire training, study of documentation.

The article presents the methodological aspects of planning and calculating hours by types of students' fire training, taking into account the tasks and orientation of the implementation of training tools. Results. The main difficulties encountered by students in the process of fire training are identified. The difficulties we identified were used in organizing the educational and training process of students. Difficulties allow us to set goals for their elimination when planning the preparation of students. The tasks used in planning the students' fire training and the direction of their implementation are presented. The structural components of the fire training of students from small arms have been developed.

The version of planning of structural components of students' fire training presented by us allows us to strictly control both physical and mental stress. The main methodological features of constructing student training

sessions are: taking into account the current functional state of students; accounting for physical and functional fitness; accounting for the manifestation of physical qualities; taking into account individual characteristics; taking into account the advantages and disadvantages of the manifestation of all abilities.

Automatic weapons - firearms (machine guns, pistols, submachine guns, automatic rifles, machine guns and automatic guns), in which reloading is performed automatically, by the energy of the powder gases generated during the firing. Automatic weapons are divided into self-propelled and self-loading. A weapon from which you can shoot in bursts or continuous fire is called self-shooting. Weapons from which only single shots can be fired, i.e. in which only reloading is automated, are called self-loading or semi-automatic.

Automatic - an individual automatic firearm. The machine gun is a powerful firearm of motorized rifle troops and is intended to defeat enemy personnel at ranges up to 500 meters. Automatic fire can be fired up to 100 rounds per minute and single up to 40 rounds per minute.

Ballistics - (from Greek - throw), the science of the movement of artillery shells, unguided missiles, mines, bombs, bullets when firing (launching).

Internal ballistics - studies the movement of a projectile in a bore (or other conditions restricting movement) under the influence of powder charges.

External ballistics - studies the movement of a projectile (mines, bullets, etc.) after its departure from the barrel (from the launcher), as well as the factors affecting this movement.

Cartridge - a bullet (shell), a powder (combat) charge, a capsule or a capsule sleeve connected by means of a sleeve into a single unit. Cartridges are pistol, rifle, gun, hunting rifles and others.

Bullet - the head (thrown) part of a live cartridge for firing from small arms.

An armor-piercing incendiary bullet is a bullet designed to destroy lightly armored targets and to ignite flammable substances located behind armor pierced by a bullet. An armor-piercing incendiary bullet has a core made of particularly hard metal and an incendiary composition located in its head or rear part, which ignites when the bullet hits a target (obstacle).

Caliber - diameter of the barrel of a firearm, as well as a projectile (bullet), determined for rifled weapons - the distance between opposite fields, for smooth-bore weapons - according to the internal diameter of the barrel channel (number of ball bullets cast from one British pound (453.6 g) lead), in shells (bullets) - the largest cross-section.

Capsule - a metal (usually brass) cap, on the bottom of which an impact composition is pressed in, fixed with a foil circle.

Shrapnel grenades are a powerful firearm for defeating the enemy's manpower in close combat (during an attack, in trenches, settlements, in a forest, in the mountains, etc.).

Cumulative grenade - is an anti-tank grenade and is intended to fight tanks and other armored targets (self-propelled artillery, tank, armored personnel carrier), as well as to destroy strong obstacles and field type shelters.

Fuses are mechanisms that give an initial explosive impulse to an explosive charge. They are divided into: remote (exploding after a certain period of time after the start of the projectile, usually in the air); contact or shock (explode upon impact on a target or meeting an obstacle); non-contact (explode when passing near the target and under its influence).

Detonator - means for an explosion (fuses).

Fuse - a component of the fuse, designed to detonate the detonation of the main charge of the projectile, mines, etc. the fuse is a metal or plastic sleeve in which two compounds are placed:

top part - igniter (igniter capsule);

in the lower part - detonating (detonator capsule).

A shot is a set of physical phenomena accompanying the ignition of a powder charge in the charging chamber of a firearm and the projectile's departure from the barrel.

The range of the weapon - the maximum range that this type of weapon can fire. The range of weapons is one of its most important tactical and technical characteristics.

Direct shot range - sighting range, during which the height of the trajectory does not exceed the height of the target. Within the range of a direct shot, the best conditions are created for hitting a target.

Firing Range - the distance between the point of departure and the point of rupture (fall) of the projectile (bullet). The firing range depends on the range of the weapon, its elevation angle and sight settings.

Accuracy of shooting - is determined by the actual dispersion of bullets and compliance with its tabular standards.

Accuracy - is determined by the accuracy of combining the midpoint with the intended point on the target and the amount of dispersion.

Target - (from Turkish - sign), an artificial target during training and at competitions when shooting at ranges, shooting ranges at sea and in the shooting range. Targets are motionless, appearing, moving.

Shop - a box (receptacle) of a special design with a spring inside, designed to store cartridges and supply them to the receiver of small arms.

Aiming weapons - giving the axis of the channel of the barrel of the weapon such a position that the trajectory during the shot passes through the target or through the desired point on it.

Weapons - the general name of devices and means used to destroy the enemy's manpower, its equipment and facilities. Modern weapons are divided into nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, firearms, reactive, rocket, mine, torpedo and cold.

Fire of various types of weapons is a means of destroying and suppressing the enemy. It is carried out by artillery from tanks and small arms. Distinguish fire: single shots; bursts; salvo; fluent; methodical.

In the direction: frontal; flank; dagger

Firing position - a plot of land occupied or prepared for occupation by fire weapons (machine gun, gun, tank, etc.) for firing. They are divided into basic, temporary, spare, false; closed and open.

The firing point is a conditional term, which is understood as any kind of fire weapon (machine gun, gun, mortar, etc.) located at the firing position.

A pistol is an individual small-arms weapon for hitting living targets at a distance of up to 70 meters. There are also signal and sport pistols.

A machine gun is an individual automatic weapon for hitting live targets at a distance of up to 200 meters. Rate of fire 450-1000 rounds per minute.

Sight (sighting device) - devices and mechanisms for aiming a firearm or missile weapon at a target. There are mechanical, optical, electron-optical, radar, automatic and non-automatic. Checking the battle of small arms - identifying the position of the midpoint of the hit and the accuracy of the battle machine, machine gun and other types of small arms. The line of fire is a certain strip of terrain along which fire weapons conduct fire in

accordance with the task assigned by the commander. Weapon rate of fire - the ability of a weapon to fire a certain number of shots per unit of time. Distinguish: combat rate of fire (the largest number of aimed shots that can be fired from a given weapon per unit of time without damage to the material part and taking into account the time required for reloading, changing aiming, etc.) technical rate of fire (the number of shots of continuous fire per unit of time that a given sample of a weapon can make)

Small arms - firearms, firing from which is carried out by bullets. Shooting - firing, firing. Shooting can be combat, sports, educational and other.

Direct fire - conducted from tanks, artillery and small arms from an open firing position, weapons are aimed directly at the target. It is conducted at distances up to 2 km. A shooting range is a specially equipped area for conducting small arms fire and fire training. The trajectory is the line of flight of the projectile (bullet) in the air. Trigger mechanism - a device in small arms designed to pull the trigger, strike a striker, provide single or automatic fire and stop shooting, as well as to prevent shots when the bolt is not locked. Fire control - the most organized and most appropriate use of all available weapons of command by the commander in the performance of the assigned combat mission.

Single cartridge - cartridge (cartridge case with powder charge) without a bullet.

The goal is an object (object) or manpower of the enemy for destruction by fire and other means.

Target designation - a short, clear and understandable indication of the location of the target.

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