



# Modern Approach To Organizing And Conducting Shooting Training

**Maxamadiyev Zarif Shonazarovich**

h.f.f.d (PhD), Lieutenant Colonel, Head of the Cycle of the Institute of Ground Forces

**Abstract.** This article provides information on the organization and conduct of shooting exercises.

**Keywords:** shooting training, combat training system, methodology.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье представлен организация и проведения занятия в практических стрельбы.

**Ключевые слова:** огневая подготовка, система боевой подготовки, методика.

Shooting training is a component of field training (knowledge) of motorized rifle units.

The main tasks of shooting training are to skillfully use the personnel's weapons and maximize their combat capabilities to defeat the enemy in various conditions of modern combat with minimal expenditure of time and ammunition, to develop confidence in the trainees' weapons, and to cultivate activity and independence in solving fire tasks.

To effectively solve the tasks of firing in combat, the personnel of the units must know the following:

- the combat capabilities and material part of weapons and ammunition, the basics and rules of firing;

- know how to prepare weapons and ammunition for firing and maintain them in constant combat readiness, conduct reconnaissance of targets with observation, determine the distance to them, give accurate target designation and warn of enemy fire, conduct accurate fire both independently and as part of the unit, and destroy various targets with the first shot at all distances from the staffed weapon;

- to master the rules of movement with weapons and to use the weapons in service in all modes (from a standing position, with short stops and without stopping on the move) at emerging and moving ground and air targets, day and night, in any weather and terrain conditions, as well as to possess thorough skills in throwing hand grenades from a standing position and on the move.

In addition, contract officers and sergeants must be able to direct the fire of their units in all types of combat.

## TRAINING (TRAINING) FORMS

Students acquire and consolidate knowledge and skills related to shooting training during classroom training, shooting exercises, shooting drills, combat shooting exercises, weapon and combat equipment maintenance hours, park and park days, independent training, shooting competitions, and other subject-specific training sessions.

In classroom training, the functions, combat characteristics, and structure of weapons, ammunition, and aiming and observation devices are usually studied. Students further improve their knowledge and skills related to these issues during shooting exercises, shootings, and other forms of training.

During shooting exercises, the necessary skills are developed and improved in tracking moving and emerging targets while moving with weapons, determining the distances to them,



giving target instructions, applying the rules of shooting in practice, throwing hand grenades and directing the fire of units, and effectively solving various fire tasks in battle. Regular, high-quality shooting exercises ensure that units achieve high results in terms of firing readiness.

During shooting exercises, trainees gain practice in handling weapons, using stock ammunition or ammunition that replaces them in conditions close to combat situations, while at the same time the level of training skills of trainees is checked.

In combat shooting and combat shooting tactical exercises, the skills of unit commanders in organizing a battle, controlling units and their fire are improved, and the personnel strengthen the skills of solving various fire tasks within the unit in a situation that is as close as possible to a combat situation, while at the same time the cohesion of the units is checked.

During independent training hours, trainees usually consolidate the acquired knowledge about the material part of weapons, the basics and rules of shooting, and their skills in using the rules of movement and shooting with weapons are strengthened.

When conducting shooting competitions, the shooting skills of the personnel of the units are strengthened.

### **TEACHING (TEACHING) METHODS**

The following teaching methods are usually used in shooting training: storytelling, lecture, explanation, demonstration, exercise, conversation, independent work and shooting. The choice of teaching methods depends on the topic, purpose, content of the training and the level of the trainees. Several methods can be used in each training. For example, demonstration, explanation and exercise can be used in teaching shooting techniques.

Storytelling is a short description of the material being studied. It is used to study the combat characteristics of weapons and some questions on the basics of shooting the material part of weapons.

Lecture is a scientific and theoretical presentation of the main, most complex questions of the subject being studied. The main purpose of the lecture is to help trainees in their further work. In military training institutions, lectures are usually used to teach certain topics, especially the basics and rules of shooting.

Explanation - a description of the essence of the phenomena, processes, actions being studied. Explanation is used in conjunction with the demonstration of a weapon (ammunition, equipment) or movement with a weapon in the study of all sections of fire training. Explanation is a clear and concise presentation of the material, with a strict expression of conclusions and definitions.

Demonstration is the most understandable method of teaching.

In this method, trainees clearly see what they will learn and what they will master. Demonstration of exemplary actions with a weapon can be conducted by the commander or a well-prepared trainee. First, the method (action) is demonstrated at the required speed, then at a slower speed, with a brief explanation of the actions and specific errors made by trainees in studying this method. It is important that the demonstrated object (method, action) is clearly visible to the trainees

Exercise (exercise) is a method of training by repeatedly, purposefully and consciously repeating the studied actions of the training, in which knowledge and skills are developed and improved in the trainees.

Exercises related to shooting training can be individual and group (in the composition of the calculation, units). Individual exercises (exercises) are used to develop in the trainees the knowledge and skills necessary for an individual fighter. They describe the performance of



the same actions by individual trainees under the guidance of a commander or independently according to his task.

Group exercises (exercises) develop in the trainees knowledge and skills in collective actions. They are defined by the actions that each trainee performs in accordance with his specialty or the position that he temporarily occupies during this training (for example, bringing BMP weapons into combat readiness or solving fire tasks within the unit).

Shooting training exercises (exercises) are usually conducted by performing specially developed training exercises in the standards. In this case, the conditions for performing standard and training shooting exercises should be complicated by the acquisition of knowledge and skills by the trainees.

Interview - a method of training in which the commander requires answers from the trainees to the questions posed. The interview creates the activity of all trainees.

The interview is used to consolidate the previous topic, check the knowledge of the trainees and convey new knowledge to them. The basis for conducting the interview is formed depending on the purpose and nature of the interview.

When asking questions, it is necessary to address all trainees: first ask a question, give the necessary time for reflection, and only then proceed to the survey. In this case, it is necessary to conduct the interview not only with those who have mastered it well, but also to involve those who have not shown any activity in the interview.

If a trainee has difficulty answering, or if the answer is incorrect or incomplete, the commander will ask another trainee to answer the same question. If necessary, trainees will summarize and correctly express their answers.

Independent work trainees, without the direct assistance of commanders, consolidate previously acquired knowledge and skills using manuals, instructions, drawings, models, training aids and other training aids.

Shooting - this is when trainees apply the acquired knowledge and skills in practice, using weapons and ammunition in the staff to hit various targets, in combat use. Shooting allows not only to consolidate the acquired knowledge and skills, but also to find shortcomings in fire training. Therefore, the results of the shooting should be carefully analyzed and, based on them, measures should be taken to improve the fire training of personnel.

### **TRAINING ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT METHODS**

Provides thorough knowledge of the capabilities of weapons and ammunition, the principles of operation of parts and mechanisms of weapons during firing, proper maintenance and storage of weapons and ammunition, their skillful use in battle and constant maintenance in combat. This knowledge is improved in group training on the study of the material parts of weapons, and later in shooting training, on the maintenance of weapons, their use and other training.

In motorized rifle training units, training on the material parts of weapons is carried out in a platoon; it is carried out as follows - groups are organized in a platoon, for example: - a group of shooters (machine gunners) and light machine gunners, grenade launchers and their assistants, machine gunners installed on APCs. To study the material parts of weapons with soldiers, small groups can be organized between groups, for example: riflemen, snipers, grenade launchers. Training in groups is conducted under the leadership of section commanders or deputy group commanders. If necessary, group commanders and platoon commanders can be involved in training with separate groups. In shooting exercises, the material parts of weapons are studied by section commanders under the guidance of the group commander in specially prepared training areas. The duration of group training, as always, can be 1-2 hours, and in shooting exercises it is about 30 minutes.



In parachute, machine gunner, and reconnaissance units, training in the material parts of weapons is organized approximately in the same way as in motorized rifle units.

Training of units studying a single type of weapon is organized in sections under the leadership of the section commander.

In training units and educational institutions, the material parts of weapons are carried out in a group with personnel under the leadership of a group commander (teacher), in which section commanders act as assistant leaders.

The material parts of weapons are carried out in the following sequence, based on combat training programs (training programs): their function, combat characteristics and general structure of the weapon, the procedure for disassembling and assembling faulty parts; the operation of parts and mechanisms, possible malfunctions during firing and methods for eliminating them, servicing the weapon, storing and repairing it, inspecting the weapon and preparing it for firing, as well as adjusting the weapon's sights, checking the weapon's combat readiness and bringing it to a standard firing position. Another method of teaching the parts and mechanisms of weapons can be used, for example: after disassembling and assembling the weapon into incomplete and complete parts, students should be taught how to clean and lubricate the weapon, service and store it. It would be appropriate if each student knew the material parts of the weapon as indicated in the manual.

The main importance in studying the material parts of weapons should be placed on practical disassembly and assembly, cleaning and lubrication, inspection in the assembled and disassembled state, knowledge of how to prepare for shooting, improving shooting skills, and identifying and eliminating the causes of failures during shooting. To instill in students confidence in their weapons in the defense of the Motherland, to instill love for weapons, and to form in them excellent knowledge and care for weapons; to show the superiority of our weapons over enemy weapons; to introduce the work of designers who developed weapons (inventor-designers V. A. Degtyarev, P. M. Goryunov, M. T. Kalashnikov, etc.).

It is necessary to start training on material components by repeating the questions covered in previous training sessions. The topics covered can be checked by conversation, question-and-answer method, or by working with practical weapons, for example, disassembling and assembling weapons, etc. One of the main methods of training on the study of material components of weapons is demonstration, explanation and practice with weapons.

Weapons are taught on models of training weapons, only in some cases can they be taught on combat weapons with careful use of weapons. When training weapons, posters, diagrams, films and pictures should be widely used in conjunction with models of training weapons.

The following cases provide methodological advice on teaching the material components of these weapons.

#### **METHOD OF TRAINING NIGHT SIGHTINGS**

As a result of studying the material parts of night sights, students should have a solid understanding of the function, tactical technical characteristics, structure and movement of parts and mechanisms of targets, know how to properly prepare targets for shooting and work with them accurately, understand the essence of the physical processes occurring in the operation of the electronic-optical converter.

In training on studying the material part of the night sight, it is necessary to have a target, a weapon with a target installed, an electrified stand, drawings and posters.

When studying the tactical technical characteristics of the night sight, it should be noted that the target's visibility increases if the target is located on an open background or is moved to another place, in the most illuminated place, and decreases when moving at night, on a black background, in protective clothing.



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Explaining the structure of the sight, the commander shows that the basis for the operation of the target without additional illumination is the electronic-optical enhancement of the clarity of the target image in the natural illumination of the area at night, shows the structure of the subject image with a target without additional illumination at night in the drawing and explains the rules of the electronic-optical converter. Then he shows the parts and mechanisms and explains their structure in the order described above in section 4, entitled “Methodology for studying the function and structure of weapon parts and mechanisms”.

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