



Conditions for the Group of Military Personnel Determine the Results of Their Activities in Combat Situations or Combat Situations

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ABSTRACT

This article mainly considers the conditions under which the group of military personnel will be located, as well as the results of this group's activities in specific combat situations or combat situations.

Keywords:

military personnel, group, combat training or combat situation

Beginning in the 14th century, weapons used using porox began to be used in Europe. The resulting rise indentations and then inserted into her wowo heart, where it implanted. (An example of these weapons are the first artillery weapons, such as balls, zambaraks.)

Beginning in the XVI century, weapons of mass destruction began to develop. With this, the mobile firearms that pedestrians can use have also changed the infantry's combat capabilities and style of conducting the fight. These weapons made it one of the most formuous forces on the battlefield in Europe throughout the 16th century. (Examples of these weapons include rifles, the most commonly used rifles.)

During the 16th century, pistols and revolvers, or firearms designed to be used in one hand, began to develop. These weapons are designed to destroy the enemy's vivid power mainly at short distances, during the course of confusing and madofaa.

The formation of automatically readable pistols, or pistols that were able to self-read porox gases, allowed the use of weapons to increase speed. In doing so, the time to prepare

for the use of weapons is reduced, that is, there has been no time spent re-reading.

In the 18th century, magazine vintages began to appear, which saved time spent locating patrons. That is, the weapons used to shoot from one grain on the preceding sleiggs, and each arrow took time to shoot. Various emerging, moving enemies were used in battles to deliver disasters to their live force and to carry out basic tasks.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, automatic self-schooling vintages began to appear, these weapons saved time spent deploying patrons and shooting, and increased their infantry combat capabilities. In battles, attention was paid to the purposeful spending of each patron.

In the early 20th century, pistol-pulements began to appear, with the help of which pistol patrons were able to shoot like continuous pulemyotes, and quick and continuous firing opportunities at close distances in battles.

At that time, automobiles appeared, and automatic applications began to be used from newly formed patrons. Through this, the power to shoot and damage quickly and continuously over long distances in battles increased.

During World War I, special attention was paid to automatic weapons, mainly pulemyotes, and they were divided from such weapons, which caused the main losses to the enemy. However, samples of self-crafted weapons that shoot by short or long turns were extremely imperfect. Nevertheless, it was with the help of these weapons that caused 80% damage to enemy troops.

During World War II, much attention was paid to aircraft, armored vehicles with powerful artillery, and the ability to inflict low damage against a large number of enemy infantry increased. In those days, the main damage to enemy units was inflicted by artillery, aircraft and tanks.

Since 1943, the volume and firing speed of automatic weapons magazines have been significantly increased, making it possible to use time and weapons quickly in this way. During World War II, the effectiveness of direct firing of pulemyotes also increased.

After World War II, local war situations also broke out. Analysis of the conduct of the fighting showed that guns accounted for less than 30% of their personal content loss from use. The main damage to enemy units was inflicted by artillery, aircraft and tanks.

If we consider the 1970s and 1980s, then an analysis of the use of weapons in military clashes demonstrated the success of using firearms in infantry soldiers' combat units only with the help of armored equipment and artillery. However, with the help of the widespread use of firearms, more than 70% of the enemy's live force was destroyed.

Experience in military operations since the 1980s shows that firearms have demonstrated a leading role in combat tasks. The aforementioned data indicates that firearms are steadily increasing, including pistols [1].

Since the 1990s, law enforcement has faced the problem of confronting printing groups armed with the same advanced firearms. Successful confrontations against them were caused by the possibility of more professional use of weapons, particularly over shorter distances - from three meters to twenty-five meters.

Shooting from a pistol consists of several movements - preparation, targeting and pressing reaction [1].

When performing various combat exercises and solving problems, it is necessary to take into account high-speed firing. First, it is necessary to shoot quickly, hit the intended target and identify a dangerous threat from the enemy. In this case, the router element is in short supply. Pistol targeting is carried out in advance with a technique developed in the biomechanical system "shooting, hand, pistol" and brought to automation. It is associated with a uniform depiction of the hands. The pistol is at the level of the chest or larynx. Views are aimed at the enemy.

A.I. Petrov said that high-speed firing involves the use of a bullet similarly, a figure that comes with almost instant clicks with a finger. In this case, any deviation angle of the pistol relative to its arrow is possible [2].

The troops of the National People's Army are given a certain responsibility to ensure public anxiety in the country and the rights and freedoms of citizens. Therefore, by combining the guidelines and analyzing the views of the above scientists, we believe that military personnel should always be willing to use weapons in a legal way during the work of ensuring public safety.

The use of weapons is a spiritual, physical, technical and technological process consisting of gradual efforts to use a service weapon in a limited time. This process consists of the following steps: getting ready to shoot, targeting (depending on the situation), shooting and stopping shooting. It is necessary to turn to theoretical research of scientists in the field of professional training and, in particular, the development of shooting skills.

Military researchers A.V. Sheglov, A.V. Smirnov, N.S. Voxonsev considered the cursor's moral characteristics as a future senior professional specialist of the modern police (2015) [3].

Questions about the professional and pedagogical aspects of shooting preparation were studied: YE.I. Gujvenko based on the need to use a multi-functional firing facility to teach military personnel how to shoot weapons; I.V.

Urakov developed methods of pedagogically improving the teaching of the ability of cursors of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to shoot; V.N. Vitolnik - he investigated the shooting capabilities of the National Guard; N.K. Kadutskov - engaged in the introduction of psychological support for the tactical and shooting preparation of soldiers; Shapkin, who proposed a pedagogical system for developing technical experience and thinking in the study of shooting among A.V. National Guard cursors; Agoshkov A.I. reviewed the pedagogical basis for improving the skills of shooting mentors.

To improve the quality of shooting preparation, K.V. Aksenov (1997), V.M. Dulsev (1997), O.N. Yershov (1996), M.P. Korobeinikov (1996), F.F. Kudeiko (1998), A.M. Knyazev (1996), and others studied.

V.F. Boyko, V.M. Komotskiy, S.YE. Butov, A.V. Zaporozhanov, 1991; A.V. Budanov, 1997 and others developed the technological foundations of shooting preparation and included cursors in professional training.

Concluding a theoretical analysis of the problem of understanding the nature of automatic weapons firing in the process of professional training and skills of MG HTI cursors, we draw the main conclusions:

First of all, today there is no single approach to understanding the pedagogical technique used to teach shooting at the National Army Military Technical Institute of the Republic of Uzbekistan in pedagogical practice and to apply its skills in practice.

Second, scientists do not have a single view of the order in which they develop shooting skills, so it is necessary to theoretically base the most promising and effective principles of designing pedagogical technology that shapes shooting skills and to integrate their work experience in this area.

Third, the psychological stability of a military servant, his high culture, and the pedagogical skills of self-organization are important. All this contributes to successful firings.

Fourth, an important aspect in the preparation of HTI graduates of the National Guard is the identification of the psychophysical qualities of a military officer

who determines his stress resistance, which is necessary to successfully perform pistol shooting exercises.

This is a special case of a military person capable of self-improvement, development and adaptation to any circumstances.

In our view, the incidence of weapons also depends on the psychological state of law enforcement agencies, which protects a military officer or an employee from possible damage to him. For example, from the legal liability arising from the incorrect use of a weapon.

At the same time, a person's spirituality to the world around him takes place in the process of his active movement: labor, reading, military service, combat training, combat duty, and other forms of real-life relationships. Again, the human mind manifests itself in different ways: under normal conditions it is actively engaged, in a dangerous combat situation, some military personnel act according to the task, the morale of others is affected otherwise, some are caught with fear. In addition, the activity itself leaves its professional footprint on a certain person's psych, his character, work style and personality. Thus, the conditions in which the group of military personnel is located mainly determine the results of this group's activities in specific combat situations or combat situations.

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