

Characteristics of Cadets' Motor Abilities Development During Marksmanship Training

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Abstract— The article presents the use of general, private and local means for cadets' motor abilities improvement during marksmanship training. One of the most important factors, which influences cadets' marksmanship training, is the speed of motor action fulfillment. It conditions mobilization of all complex of physiological systems of an organism and motor abilities. It is underlined that motor actions of a shooter are revealed during the following factors interaction: external and technical conditions of shooting fulfillment; motor abilities development; coordinating work of muscle and motor system of an organism. It should be noted that a shooter's motor actions are formed from interaction of the organism motor, vegetative and muscle systems.

Keywords—cadets; marksmanship training; motor abilities; motor actions.

I. INTRODUCTION

Marksmanship training is considered as one of the components of cadets' professionally-applied physical training at military higher educational establishments. The main characteristic of marksmanship training is static positions fulfillment for shooting from small arms. As the other kinds of training marksmanship training places high demands on cadets' organism. In these terms modern system of training demands connection of all elements and regularities of cadets' motor abilities development. Effective structure of marksmanship training helps to increase the effectiveness of the whole professionally-applied training system.

It is a well-known fact that motor actions during shooting from small arms are directed toward the main

qualities of a shooter improvement: static position endurance, quickness of reaction, coordination of movement accuracy, muscle feelings, strength. During cadets' marksmanship training not only technical side of training is important, but also physical-functional training. All kinds of shooter's motor qualities are key components of general marksmanship training. Some specialists think that technical training is more important. Others consider motor training more important. Marksmanship training of cadets from military higher educational establishments is an important element of professionally-applied physical training since the 1st course of study.

In order to reveal the importance of marksmanship training in professionally-applied physical training of cadets from military higher educational establishments literature review was realized. For example, Kalashnikov A.F. (2016) considers professionally-applied physical training of cadets as the condition for professionally-important qualities formation.

Slozhenikin A.P. (2015) underlines the necessity to estimate the degree of marksmanship training level influence on psycho-physiological state of military department members.

Frolova I.V. (2014) writes, that the training process management among athletes-shooters is impossible without modern technical teaching means use.

Kuznetsova Z.M., Chernova N.A. (2011) consider the importance of conditions for students' personal qualities program realization in educational activity. It is one of the real preconditions for the specialist training renewal content in the system of higher education. The authors also give characteristics to this approach importance for all specialties. Khvastunova E.M. (2015) studies modern technical means use in marksmanship training.



I.Y. Syuzev (2015), A.I. Zhuzhgov (2015), Z. Kuznetsova, A. Kuznetsov, I. Mutaeva, G. Khalikov, A. Zakharova, (2015), S.P. Khozei, (2017) underline the necessity of innovations in teaching and consider the problems of their introduction into educational process of cadets' marksmanship training and the necessity to form professionally important qualities among military higher educational establishment cadets by means of physical training.

In order to achieve this aim it is necessary to create practical and methodical conditions with necessary means and material-technical support of lessons.

Sadiev N.N. (2015) underlines, that for successful future profession mastering by cadets it is necessary to take into consideration and use modern achievements of military practice [147, p. 19].

A.V. Chaban, Z.M. Kuznetsova, A.V. Ryabchuk (2017) think that psychological training is necessary for individual and mutual actions of cadets and that is why it is important to develop independency, consistency, inclination to risk and the ability to interact in a team.

A. Kuznetsov, I. Mutaeva, Z. Kuznetsova, (2017) consider functional training diagnostics as the main component of sports training effectiveness in different kinds of sport.

The aim of the research is to create the methodology of cadets' motor abilities development during marksmanship training from small-arms.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research was held on the basis of Federal State Budgetary Educational Establishment of Higher Education "Tyumen Higher Military-Engineering Command School (military Institute)" in Tyumen. With the help of pedagogical observation structural components of motor action and cadets' motor abilities during shooting from small-arms was studied.

III. RESULTS

Characteristic feature of shooting from small-arms is in the fact that in terms of tense conditions it is necessary to realize shooting precisely. Structural components of a shooter's motor activity are closely connected with each other (the initial position, ready position, aiming and a shot), which a shooter has to fulfill clearly, precisely and quickly. It depends on a shooter's technical mastery and on the level of motor abilities demonstration.

It is noted that considerable tension of a shooter's activity is conditioned by several psychic characteristics of cadets' marksmanship training.

One of the most important factors, which influence cadets' marksmanship training, is the speed of motor action fulfillment. It conditions mobilization of the whole complex of physiological systems of an organism.

A shooter's motor actions are revealed during the following factors interaction: external and technical conditions of shooting; physical qualities development; coordinating work of muscle and motor systems of the organism. It should be noted that a shooter's motor actions are formed from motor, vegetative and muscle systems interaction.

In order to improve cadets' motor abilities during marksmanship training it is necessary to define total volume of a shooter's technical-tactical actions. Mean values of a total volume (effective and not effective) of cadets' technical-tactical actions during shooting are widely varied and depend on the conditions of shooting (lying, standing, on a knee, with a moving object, daily and night shooting, plane shooting).

The indices of activity and effectiveness of cadets' shooting motor actions vary. It is proved by the results of shooting actions in case of successful and not successful attempts.

We studied the indices of cadets' individual actions during successful and not successful attempts of shooting. In case of successful attempts cadets had precise target hitting in terms of variability till 5%. In case of not successful attempts variability of motor actions was till 23%.

For cadets' marksmanship training development it is necessary to select special exercises, directed toward psychological steadiness, functional readiness, accuracy, balance and dexterity development. It is important to train holding the projectile. It influences effectiveness indices of a shot. Bringing weapon to the target is trained in special conditions after complete rest for static power endurance development.

Fig. 1 presents the ratio of exercises structural components within one lesson.

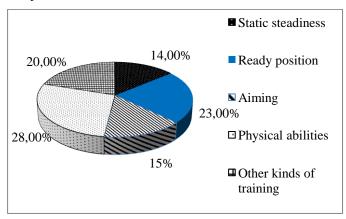


Fig. 1. The ratio of exercises directed toward cadets' marksmanship training improvement within one lesson

Picture 1 shows that the percentage of the defined structural components of a shooter's motor activity varies from stage to stage of training. In particular, the most important exercise is static steadiness development. It takes 14% of the



whole time within one lesson. Ready position takes 23% of the whole time for getting ready for shooting. Aiming at the initial stages of marksmanship training takes 45% from the whole time volume.

We come to the conclusion that the structural components of a shooter's motor actions during marksmanship training depends on a structural transformation of motor actions and the abilities during professional mastery improvement.

IV. CONCLUSION

Thus, at the initial stages of cadets' marksmanship training prevail the actions, directed toward small arms mastering. It takes 50% of the whole time volume (ready position -43,00%; aiming-23,00%). Specific weight of aiming increase happens in terms of shooting the moving target.

It can be noted that from course to course the time that cadets spend on the separate shooting components changes and it proves marksmanship mastery improvement. The peculiarity of the training programs, directed towards cadets' motor abilities improvement, is the necessity to take into account: individual characteristics of shooting actions formation; the initial level of physical and functional readiness; the level of accuracy, balance, dexterity demonstration; an individual tempo of movement; psychological stability

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