

Laxmi Narain Dubey College, Motihari

(a constituent unit of B.R.A. Bihar University, Muz.)

NAAC Accredited 'B+'

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

Topic: Judging Distance

NCC – FC & BC

B/C Certificate Examination

Instructor

Lt. Durgesh Mani Tewari

ANO- 4/25 COY.

dmtewari@gmail.com

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ANS to Q.

Introduction

1. Accurate fire with any weapon depends on the correct judging of distance.
2. A cadet must be able to judge distance up to about 1000 yards.
3. An individual should be able to judge distance accurately with his eyes so that the individual:
 - (a) Knows when to open fire.
 - (b) Knows which weapon to be used.
 - (c) Can indicate targets to other men in his section
 - (d) Pass back accurate information when acting as an observer.

Methods of Judging Distance

4. The following are the six methods of judging distance :-
 - (a) Unit of measure
 - (b) Appearance method
 - (c) Section average
 - (d) Key range
 - (e) Halving
 - (f) Bracketing

How to use these methods

5. Unit of measure. This method is also termed as the 100 yards method. The unit of measure

Chosen is normally 100 yards and therefore one should form a good idea of 100 yards distance on the ground. The method is not accurate above 100 yards and is of little use if there is dead ground between the observer and the object.

6. Appearance Method. The distance can be judged by noting the detailed appearance of man at various range. The following is a guide to distance:-

- (a) at 200 yards, all parts of the body are distinct
- (b) at 300 yards, face becomes blurred.
- (c) at 400 yards, body remains same in shape but face is difficult to distinguish
- (d) at 500 yards, body appears to taper slightly from the shoulder.
- (e) at 600 yards, head appears as a dot.

7. Section Average. Each man in the section is asked to judge the distance of a given object. The average of the answers given by the whole section is then accepted as the distance.

8. Key Range. If the range of the certain object is known, distance to other objects can be found in relation to the known range. This method is called Key range method.

9. Halving. An object is selected half way between the observer and the target, the distance to the selected object is judged and doubled to

Get the distance to the target.

10. Bracketing. The observer works out the maximum and the minimum possible distance of the object and then accept the mean as the distance. Eg. max. possible distance 1000 yards, minimum possible distance 500 yards, therefore estimated range is 750 yards. The greater the range wider the bracket. In no case the bracket should be less than 300 yards.

Conclusion

11. In order to bring down effective fire judging distance is extremely essential.

12. It is also necessary for indication of landmarks.