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PREPARATION FOR THE PISTOL SHOOTING ACCORDING TO THE SPECIFIC OF TYPICAL SITUATIONS OF FIREARMS BY POLICE OFFICERS

The article deals with the classification of typical situations use of firearms by the police on the basis of readiness arrow to open fire, the analysis of features and technology assumptions preparatory actions for pistol shooting.

Key words: *firearms; typical situation, the use of firearms; readiness to open fire.*

Firearms – the last argument, which relies on the police officer in solving tasks assigned by law to law enforcement agencies of the state, and it should be used as a last resort. However, mastery of the rifle gun gives police officers self-confidence during operations in extreme situations that can guarantee not only the successful performance of their tasks, but also the preservation of their own lives and the lives of citizens.

Analysis of the experience the use of firearms by law enforcement agencies of Ukraine and other countries shows that the majority of episodes characterized by rapidity and short distance firing, and very often surprise their occurrence for law enforcement [1]. This feature makes it necessary to form a police officer during fire training is not only the ability to shoot straight, but also quick-preparing skills to the discovery of fire, i.e. the ability to perform preparatory actions in the most efficient manner.

One factor that provides practical applied focus their lessons on shooting skills formation is compliance of training exercises specifics motor tasks solved by a police officer in real situations, the use of firearms [2–4].

In connection with this problem our research consisted of the following: first, to develop a classification of typical situations with possible use of firearms by the police due to the specific assumptions for firing a gun, and secondly, to describe the algorithm of preparatory actions preparing to fire a gun for each of the assumptions and thirdly, to carry out a comparative analysis of the preparatory action on preparing to fire a gun with different assumptions.

In the initial position (IP), in the context of the use of small firearms in police practice, we understand the position of the shooter, the weapon and its condition at the time when the shooter decided to use weapons.

With this in mind, we analyzed the legislative and regulatory documents you on the procedure the use of firearms by police officers, in order to classify typical situations on the basis of readiness to open fire shooter and identify particular assumptions for firing a gun.

Most difficult, of course, there are situations where the grounds for application of the weapons there suddenly a police officer. For example: an attack on citizens who threatens their lives and health, attack on a police officer or a member of his family, if life and health in danger, attack on the protected object, attempt to escape from custody (Clauses 1, 2, 3, 5 paragraph 1 of Article 15 of the Law of Ukraine «On Militia») animal attack (part 3 of article 15 of the Law of Ukraine «On Militia») [8]. The situation in which a police officer is in such situations, characterized by the following common features: the shooter in any position (standing, going, sitting, etc.), there is no psychological setting for the use of weapons, the gun is in the holster, the fuse is on, all of the cartridges in the magazine. Qualify a set of features as possible to its original position, «a weapon in the holster».

In these types of situations the likelihood of a police officer involves the use of weapons, but does not know at what point it to any reason.

First of all – a situation in which the police officers are governed by the provisions of the Instructions precautions when handling firearms, approved by the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine № 657 of September 7, 2011 (Section 6, C. IV) [5], which requires that before applying of physical effects, special means to overcome the obstacles if the gun was naked, it is necessary to put it to fuse to put the holster and close the latch of the latter. However, exposure of

arms, as follows from Article 15¹ of the Law of Ukraine «On Militia» also includes bringing it in readiness, which is charging [8]. Thus, the implementation of the above instructions will result in requirements that will be in a holster pistol with a cartridge in the chamber, because, most likely, will not discharge the gun nor time nor appropriate. However, this does not preclude such a development, when after some time the need arises to use weapons. Such situations may occur when: the arrest of a person who has been caught in the commission of a serious crime and tries to escape, the detention of a person who is trying to escape from custody (Items 4, 5, paragraph 1 of Article 15 of the Law of Ukraine «On Militia») [8]. The situation in which a police officer to stay the use of weapons in such situations has the following common features: the shooter in any position (running, jumping, overcoming different types of noise) is the psychological setting for the use of weapons, however, point to opening fire is not defined, the gun is in the holster, switched fuse, cartridge in the chamber). Qualify a set of features as possible to its original position on a «charged weapon in the holster».

The next group consists of situations in which the actions are conditioned by the provisions of Article 15¹ of the Law of Ukraine "On Militia", which states that a police officer has the right to bare firearms and bring it in readiness, if it considers that the situation that has developed, may be grounds for its application [8]. Moreover, this group we took two types of situations:

a) *the goal is not defined* (not in sight of a police officer or not identified among multiple objects): a review of police officer premises, facilities, buildings, which probably may be in the wanted or detained person; conflict situation involving several persons, each of which may be dangerous, and so on. In these cases, the position in which a police officer to stay weapons, characterized by the following common features: the shooter in any position (located at various positions of static or moving in different ways); is a psychological setting on the possible use of weapons, but the target is not specified; the gun hands; the barrel towards the safest plane (this includes the presence of unauthorized persons, other police officers, the probability of ricochets, etc.); off the fuse; cartridge in the chamber; working hand index finger is outside the trigger guard without touching the trigger. Qualify a set of features as possible to its original position «waiting position»;

b) *the likely target is defined, but the reasons for the use of weapons has not arisen or an employee tries to resolve the situation without digging open Fire*: checking documents suspects, arrest armed individuals threatening to use weapons. In these situations, police officers armed position is characterized by the following features: there is a psychological setting for the use of weapons likely target is defined, however, the basis for the discovery of fire has not yet emerged, gun in hand, the barrel aimed towards potential targets, breaker off; cartridge in the chamber; working hand index finger outside the trigger guard without touching the trigger. Qualify a set of attributes can be both «position for firing».

Thus, all application situations -issue firearms by the police can be divided, on the basis of readiness to open fire on four typical groups, each of which corresponds to some provisions of the original. These assumptions have significant differences that cause a features preparation technique to fire – the number of preparatory actions, manner of performance, and therefore, their coordination complexity. The preparatory actions in this case include:

- Providing spatial orientation relative to the shooter aims;
- Obtaining a gun from the holster;
- Off safety device;
- Charging gun (chambering a cartridge to the chamber);
- Adopting provisions for firing a gun pointing at the target;
- Applying the index finger of the working hand on the trigger.

To open the heat from the source to «weapon in a holster» must do six preparatory actions: take the optimum spatial orientation relative to goals, get the gun from the holster, switch off the fuse, charge the gun, take the position to fire the weapon pointing at the target, put your finger on the trigger. It is in situations of this kind the most significant factors determining the time required to start a fire (except, of course, preparedness of the arrow) is the design of the holster and the location. These elements determine the optimal ratio of «speed – as» the first shot.

To open the heat from the source to «loaded weapon in a holster» must be executed on a preparatory action less than in the previous case – no need to charge the gun. The peculiarity of the firing of the starting position «loaded weapon in a holster» is that, after turning off the fuse, first shot, in the case of a Makarov pistol, it

is advisable to make the DA mode – this reduces the accuracy though shot, while reducing time to prepare for opening fire providing tactical and psychological advantage in situations of armed resistance detained persons or armed attacks on workers. Similar to the previous assumptions, this all relevant considerations influence the design holster and its location at the speed of opening fire and shooting performance, including the first shot.

In the source «waiting position» loaded gun already in the hands of the police. Without goals barrel directed towards the most probable appearance goals at a safe angle. With the advent of goals Sagittarius must make three preliminary steps: spatial orientation relative to the goals, make provision for the removal of firing a gun in the line of fire and put a finger on the trigger.

It should be noted that the purpose hypothetically may appear from any direction, including from the rear – that is, a preparatory action for the adoption of provisions for firing can be fairly complex coordination structure. This imposes considerable demands on the position of waiting – it should be, on the one hand – a balanced, that is convenient for the early discovery of fire, the other – to enable the removal of the gun at the target in any direction, and if the oncoming fire contact – also for maneuver for leaving the zone of destruction. The most common are three levels of hand position (hand) in position mode: lower, upper and provision of high alert – each of these features makes the removal of weapons technology to the line of sight.

In the case where the target is defined and it is within sight of a police officer in "waiting position", he is in position to fire: gun aimed at the target, but the index finger of the working hand, to minimize the possibility of premature shot, without touching the trigger. After deciding on the use of weapons, archers to open fire, do only one, besides simple for coordination, preparatory action - put your finger on the trigger.

Thus, based on the data above, the technique of high-speed shooting should only be considered in conjunction with a particular starting point, features which greatly affect the amount of preparatory actions, procedures and techniques for their implementation. Selection exercises and testing technology for high-speed shooting of training sessions as necessary to carry out each of these four assumptions, which requires making certain amendments

to the regulations governing the organization and content of the firing training of law enforcement officers [6–7].

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