

A Brief Analysis on the Application of the Minimum Combat Unit Disposal Tactics in Actual Combat ——Taking the Shield and Steel Fork as an Example

Xingyueyang Ma

People's public security university of China, Beijing 100038, China.

Abstract: The nature of public security organs determines the risk and danger of public security work. Because of the limitation of single police operation, the management of police situation emphasizes more the use of combat unit. The minimum combat unit is a standardized, actual combat and effective grass-roots police combat entity, which can carry out different equipment configuration and tactical application according to different police situations. When dealing with the police situation of mentally ill patients and drunken people, the police minimum combat unit, which is dominated by shield and steel fork, can control the target quickly and effectively under the premise of ensuring the safety of itself and the masses, and limits the damage to the target. It is in the smallest range. Therefore, through the analysis of the concept and construction significance of the minimum combat unit, as well as the attributes and present situation of the shield and steel fork, this paper discusses the application of the minimum combat unit of the shield and the steel fork in the specific situation.

Keywords: Minimum Combat Unit; Tactical Application; Control Targe

Introduction

The main function of our people's police is to maintain national security and social order, to provide a good external environment for the construction and development of various socialist undertakings, and to ensure the safety of citizens' production and life. Out of the need to maintain order and safety, the police use force to deal with incidents. This is unavoidable and cannot be changed for a long time. With the changes of the times and social changes, various social contradictions are intertwined and complicated, and illegal and criminal cases are high, which puts forward higher requirements for police law enforcement. No longer stressing single-police operations, but stressing the use of tactics and coordination. Especially when dealing with a suspected criminal incident of a mentally ill patient holding weapons, multiple people are required to control, unit operations are emphasized, and police weapons such as shields, steel forks, restraints, batons, etc. should be used according to the actual situation to ensure that there are no accidental casualties. Therefore, the minimum combat unit is the process of combining the minimum police force and the best results, and it is the process of the application of police tactics and the use of police combat thinking. Therefore, the minimum combat unit can be used in a critical state according to the actual use of various flexible tactics. Actions, promptly and accurately respond to various illegal and criminal incidents and sudden public security incidents that affect social stability.

1. Minimum combat unit

1.1 Overview of the minimum combat unit

In the military field, the "minimum combat unit" refers to a team that can complete basic combat tasks relatively independently in a certain environment. The minimum combat unit is applied in the field of public security, and it refers to the basic law enforcement entity that requires police coordination in various police law enforcement activities carried out by

the public security organs at the grassroots level. These basic law enforcement entities include: various types of police handling teams and special assault teams. They are the elite force of the grassroots front-line police to deal with the police situation, and they are the "pioneer forces" formed by the public security organs to maintain social order and accurately combat criminal targets. The minimum combat unit in this article specifically refers to the law enforcement activities of the police at the grassroots level of the public security organs, with precise command, efficient coordination, and decisive attack to ensure that the police handling is legal, accurate, timely, and relatively fixed. The basic law enforcement police team [1].

1.2 The significance of the minimum combat unit

1.2.1 The construction of the minimum combat unit is the inevitable trend

of the development of modern police affairs

With the process of globalization, my country's social structure is accelerating its transformation. At the same time, as the social security situation has become more complicated, the floating population has increased, which has made social control more difficult; technology and capital have fully flowed, and the speed of social information dissemination has accelerated. The original policing model and backward concepts are gradually lagging behind the reality of public security and unable to effectively carry out public security work. In view of this, can the public security organs and the people's police accurately control the public security situation and adjust their work methods based on actual conditions to enhance their own combat effectiveness., Is the key to the development of modern policing model. The minimum combat unit of the police is an indispensable part of the public security system. It is flexible, quick to respond, and can be adapted to different combat forms according to specific conditions. It can better meet the needs of modern police work [2].

1.2.2 The minimum combat unit is a scientific choice for optimizing police

force and rationally deploying resources

Due to my country's vast territory and dense population, grassroots public security work is very scattered, and some functions overlap, resulting in unclear responsibilities, incomplete work, and no unified work standards, which is a "bottleneck" restricting the efficient development of police work. In particular, the police force in our country has been in a state of shortage, and the low-level police force configuration can hardly meet the needs of daily police handling. Strengthen the construction of the minimum combat unit, set unified working standards, strengthen job responsibilities, adjust the police force configuration according to actual needs, and adjust the unit police force while combining the actual situation of the civilian police, and try to enable the civilian police to perform their own advantages. The work of the unit forms the complementary advantages of the police force within the unit, so as to give full play to the maximum effectiveness of police resources and carry out police work efficiently and in accordance with the law [3].

1.2.3 The construction of the minimum combat unit is the basis for

coordinated operations of multiple police types

The struggle between public security police and criminals not only emphasizes the legal use of force, but also emphasizes the use of tactics and strategies. Public security organs must do a good job in the prevention and control of public security in the society. They must start with various factors such as people, things, materials, places, and organizations, transform their work methods, carry out flexible control, give full play to the advantages of public security work, coordinate all aspects of society, and reduce violations. Space for crime, maintain social order, and ensure the orderly, harmonious, and stable lives of the people. Therefore, the minimum combat unit is not to fight alone. It is necessary to maximize its effectiveness. It not only pays attention to the basic quality of a single police, but also emphasizes the need to strengthen the

coordination of multiple police types to give play to their respective advantages and help form a team. Strict social control network [4].

2. The use of the smallest combat unit with shields and steel forks in law enforcement

2.1 Control of "Musical lunatics" with lethal weapons

At present, when the police in various localities deal with the attacks of the "lunatic martial arts", the main method is: after receiving the alarm, one or two formal police officers will lead auxiliary police to deal with them. The police carry single police equipment, but not No weapons or police equipment such as steel forks and shields are carried. In an emergency, only the batons in single police equipment can be used to counterattack, and a safe distance cannot be maintained. Therefore, the possibility of civilian police injuries and sacrifices is increased.

In view of this situation, combined with the characteristics of the use of various police equipment, the author recommends the use of shields and steel forks based on the smallest combat unit co-processing tactics.

Disposal steps: The first is to form a suitable position to surround the "wu lunatic". Enclosing is a preparation for a steel fork strike. The three police officers used a fan-shaped formation to enclose the "lunatic martial arts" in the center of the fan. This can minimize the activity space of the perpetrators and ensure the safety of themselves and the surrounding people. According to the actual situation, the position can be changed flexibly. Then the police squad moved forward as a whole, pressing on the "lunatic Wu". As the distance with the perpetrator gradually narrowed, the police group compressed the entire sector. Through the expansion and transformation of the police formation, the perpetrator's activity space was gradually reduced, and then the perpetrator was feigned and deterred. The steel fork hand and shield hand on both sides changed their pace flexibly and suddenly moved forward with a password to deter the perpetrator: "Police, Put down the weapon, or take coercive measures", so that the perpetrator can't take care of the left and right, distract him, and create an opportunity for the steel fork hand to strike. The second is to poke. The steel fork jab can further restrict the perpetrator's activity space. The steel fork hand should accurately grasp the timing. When the "lunatic Wu" is distracted and unable to respond in time, the steel fork hand should proactively stab at the first time. The position of the perpetrator above the waist and below the shoulders should ensure that the jab is in place, and the jab should be swift, sudden, and powerful. The next step is to stick. When the jab is in place, the two shield players should actively stick to each other, and use the method of impact to make the "Martial Maniac" fall to the ground, lose the ability to counterattack, and not give a chance for a second attack. At the same time, in coordination with the steel fork hand, the "Magic Wu" is quickly pressed to the ground or against the corner of the wall, and controls the hands, shoulders and hips to prevent the perpetrator from turning over and breaking free. After that, the bottom edge of the shield can be used to hit the hand, abdomen and other parts of the "lunatic Wu" with the murder weapon and issue the command "put down the knife". The last step is to control the "wu lunatic" with a triangular lock with a baton, and then handcuff, search and take away. This is the most critical step in the entire disposal process and is a guarantee for the safe and effective subduing of suspects^[5].

2.2 Control of drunk persons

The current drunken police situation can be divided into the following categories: drunk and unconscious, trouble and dispute, and violent injury. Among them, the perpetrator is temporarily incapacitated due to drunkenness and lying unconscious, so the scope of control over drunken persons only includes disturbances, disputes and violent injuries. In response to this situation, the civilian police can also use the three-person minimum combat unit to deal with tactics in the law enforcement process. Especially when faced with drunken people violently attacking the police, destroying public property, and order, the mutual cooperation of shields and steel forks can be effectively used to subdue the perpetrator.

Disposal steps: first form a suitable position. The two shield players should stand directly in front of the steel fork hands.

Since the shield players can use their shields to resist the attack of the drunk, this can protect the vulnerable steel that lacks protective measures. Fork hand. The steel fork hand should keep a certain distance from the shield hand in front to facilitate observation of the situation, so as to seize the opportunity to strike appropriately. Secondly, it is necessary to form an encirclement for the drunk and control the scope of their activities. The distance between the two shield hands can be moderately increased, but it is always in a triangular shape with the steel fork hands. And when facing different situations of the drunk, we have to adopt different methods: when facing the drunk without weapons, because of the less harmfulness, the steel fork hand can be pushed forward to attract attention, and the two shield players take advantage of this to use their shields to hit The drunk will lose its center of gravity and fall to the ground. At the same time, the steel fork hand uses the steel fork to compact the drunks' leg to prevent the drunk from kicking and kicking. The restraint belt can be used to restrain the body and facilitate subsequent body searches and removal. If you encounter a drunk with a murder weapon, you need the cooperation of the shield hand and the steel fork hand: the three police team approached the drunk as a whole and issued the command: police, no move. Put down the weapon, otherwise use police equipment. At the same time, the distance between the drunk and the drunk is further shortened, so that the drunk is always under the control of the police. In the process, keep verbal warnings to attract the attention of the drunk. When detecting the distraction of the drunk's attention, the steel fork hand should seize the opportunity, aim at the waist of the drunk, and make a change in the drunk's center of gravity. At this time, the two shield players quickly stepped forward and hit with their shields, especially It is to hit the hand of the drunk with the weapon, so that the weapon is out of the control of the drunk, and to ensure their own safety. On this basis, the drunk should be quickly compacted on the ground, and restraint bands or police ropes should be used to restrain them, but handcuffs, shackles and other police equipment should not be used. If it is to be sent back to the public security organs for sobering, the physical examination of the drunk should be done at the scene to prevent accidents.

3. Case analysis

On December 28, 2013, a stab wound occurred in a county in Jiangsu. At 9:45 in the morning of the same day, the 110 Command Center received an alarm. There was a dispute in a family on Ye Ting East Road. Someone wounded someone with a knife. The policeman on duty at the police station in the jurisdiction, Lu Mou, led an auxiliary policeman to the scene immediately. After arriving at the scene, Lu noticed that a middle-aged woman was chopped and injured. After asking her about the situation, he went to the bedroom door and found that the slasher Xu was present. In the bedroom, holding a kitchen knife in his right hand and a dagger in his left threatening a young girl. One side of Lu was observing the surrounding environment, thinking about how to deal with it safely, and calling for reinforcements. Soon, policeman Zhu led two auxiliary policemen to the scene to support. After a brief discussion, the police decided to break the door. Two police officers took the lead into the bedroom with telescopic batons. When Xu saw this, leaving the girl frantically brandishing kitchen knives and daggers and attacking the police, the police faced the gangsters and started fighting with them. Although the suspect was successfully controlled, the brow bone and left hand of the policeman were chopped.

Recommendation: Due to the narrow indoor environment, multi-person control tactics are not suitable, so shields and steel forks can be used for disposal. Equipped with a steel fork hand and a shield hand, the shield hand attracts the suspect's attention in the front. When the time is right, the steel fork hand surprises from the rear and stabs at the waist of the suspect to separate the suspect from the hostages. The shield hand cooperated with the forward attack and pressed the suspect's hand with the weapon. At this time, the steel fork hand can put down the steel fork and use handcuffs to control the suspect under the premise of confirming safety.

4. The conclusion

Sun Tzu said: All the warriors, with the right combination, with the odd victory. The use of shields and steel forks in the smallest combat unit emphasizes tactical coordination. In the process of dealing with mental illnesses and drunken lunatics, the shield hand and the steel fork hand must cooperate, clarify their respective responsibilities, combine the shield with the steel fork, surprise, attack the other, and make the target lose sight of the other. In the process of treatment, each takes its

strengths to make it have an effect of 1+1>2. Of course, when using shields and steel forks, we need to analyze the specific situation and take different measures for different target characters (such as the character's height, weight, strength), the nature of the police (whether there is a weapon), the location of the occurrence, and the surrounding environment. Only with the best tactics and position can the shield steel fork be used to its maximum effect, and the police situation can be handled effectively.

References

- [1] Xing Yuqiu. Research and thinking on actual combat training of police minimum combat unit[J]. Journal of Liaoning Police College, 2019, (1): 97-103.
- [2] Sun Xianwei. On the "Minimal Combat Unit" Policing Mode——Taking the Police Force Allocation Reform of Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau as an Example [J]. Journal of Jiangxi Police College, 2011, (2): 121-124.
- [3] Li Guoying. Thoughts on Doing a Good Job in the Ideological and Political Work of the Police in the Minimum Combat Unit[J]. Journal of Beijing People's Police College, 2009, (2): 62-63.
- [4] Li Peng. Thoughts on Expanding the Construction of Minimum Combat Unit[J]. Journal of Beijing People's Police College, 2008, (5): 68-71.
- [5] Tian Shouyu, Chen Song, Liu Bo. Research on the application of police shields to violent criminal activities[J]. Public Security Education, 2014, (11): 38-40.