

WAYS OF UPDATING THE TACTICAL AND FIRE TRAINING IN THE BULGARIAN ARMY AND MOI UNITS

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НАЧИНИ ЗА АКТУАЛИЗИРАНЕ НА ТАКТИЧЕСКАТА И ОГНЕВАТА ПОДГОТОВКА В БЪЛГАРСКАТА АРМИЯ И ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЯТА ОТ МВР

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Abstract: This paper examines the particular nature of the tactical and fire training of the special units of the Bulgarian Army and the Ministry of Interior and the ways of improvement.

The complex use of tactical and shooting habits is a foundational element in practice when performing special tasks. The skillful use of the right solutions in extreme situations implies the use of all types of firearms at different distances in the course of psycho-physical loads under the influence of distracting factors, combined with the use of techniques of hand-to-hand combat and special means. Along with this, the personnel of these units should be able to move tactically, taking into account the peculiarities of the surrounding environment and to use the firearms effectively.

Keywords: TACTICAL AND FIRE TRAINING, SPECIAL UNITS, HABITS AND WAYS OF IMPROVEMENT.

1. Introduction

In today's conditions, the development and maintenance of combat readiness of the formations is difficult to be fulfilled without focusing on the role of the human factor. This makes it possible to logically link the individual qualifications of soldiers, sergeants and officers and its effective use in teamwork in order to meet the objectives and implement the mission of the formation.

The analysis of the training system shows that tactical and shooting training does not ensure full implementation of the revised requirements for the content and their quality of action in contemporary conditions, which necessitates the generalization, systematization and updating of the methods which forming professional readiness in the Army and MoI personnel, to work under the new changed conditions.

2. Results and discussion

Tactical shooting takes place after the tactics classes. Their aim is to improve the tactical actions of the MoD and MoI personnel and to organize tactically teams at executive and management level in case of necessity of using firearms as well as to increase the psychological resilience of the personnel.

Tactical shooting can be performed by designating the actions of the perpetrators with targets, posters with human bodies, dummies on which models imitating firearms or cold weapons are placed. Prior to conducting tactical shooting exercises with live ammunition, tactical classes and tactical practice sessions are held with blanks and cartridges with rubber, plastic and shock bullets with full protective equipment. A plan is drawn up for conducting tactical shooting training, which includes the topic, the objectives, the questions, the place and time, the safety measures, the order and content of the activities, the scheme of the situation, the positions and routes of the personnel.

In order to achieve the goals of formation of professional readiness to act in extreme conditions when conducting tactical shooting, it is advisable to use a "house"-type shooting range for shooting with live rounds.

At the "house"-type shooting range the personnel and the teams train and improve their tactical move capabilities; they neutralize targets, practice different ways of accessing, recognizing threats and targets in various situations during the day and at night.

The "house" - type shooting range is an indoor area for shooting with live rounds as it is presented in fig.1. The terrain for shooting with live rounds is one-floor construction with an attic platform for observation and eight rooms with video which can be used for holding briefings and analyses of the tactical actions. The walls are constructed in such a way to stop the bullets and to prevent ricochets. There are four entrances, one on each side of the range, Changeable portable panels which imitate doors and are different from the real doors, used for accessing the building.

This "house"-type shooting range has a crane system mounted on the roof, which is used for lifting and moving doors and hollow panels that are not necessary for training and replacing them with solid wall sections. With regard to safety measures, the polygon has no windows in its construction.

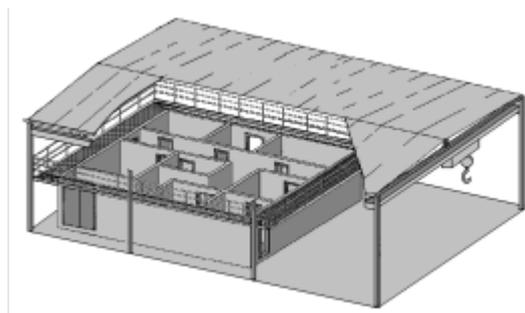


Fig. 1 General view from outside of the "house"-type shooting range

Fig. 2 presents a general view from inside of the "house"-type shooting range which has improvised entrances and a planning scheme of the rooms and corridors. It is of great importance for the teams to be familiar with it prior to accessing the building.

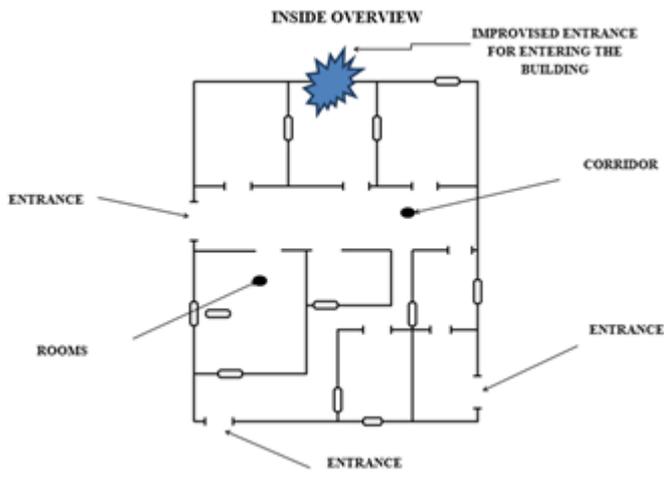


Fig. 2 General view from inside of the "house"-type shooting range

Tactical shooting training for actions in extreme conditions can range from domestic to hostage crises and terrorist attacks.

When conducting tactical shooting at the firing range of a "house" type, only small arms are used, calibers: 9x18 mm, 9x19 mm, 5,56x45 mm, 5,45x39 mm and 7,62x39 mm.

It should be taken into consideration that the shooting range is not intended for shooting with antitank grenade launcher, under-barrel grenade launcher, hand grenades and the use of smoke ammunition caliber: 7,62x54mm /1908/30 yrs/ and calibre 7,62x51mm NATO, antiaircraft ammunition caliber: 12,5x108 mm and caliber: 14,5x114mm, as well as ammunition with armored, tracing and inflammatory action.

Conducting a training – the personnel and the teams follow tactical scenarios based on real times and past crises of extreme nature. The following rules and procedures must be followed when conducting tactical shooting at the "house"-type shooting range:

1. To identify the critical moments in conducting tactical actions and select those tasks that support the requirements for conducting actions in extreme conditions.
2. To prioritise the tasks to achieve the goals.
3. To assess the level of professional qualifications of the personnel (their strengths and weaknesses) and determine the degree of difficulty of each task. Training scenarios should start with a relatively easy task and proceed with more complex ones, this inspires confidence in the training staff.
4. Identify the individual and team tasks that need to be trained.
5. Individual training has to be done first, as it is the basis for team and group training. Improving individual skills is an essential prerequisite for effective team tactical training.
6. Creating learning conditions based on a unit of command. First, the condition is basic until you reach a level of proficiency and professionalism. Increasing difficulty and realism goes hand in hand with increasing the training process.

3. Conclusion

We can note that the professional readiness of the personnel from the structures which act in extreme conditions is a complex of psycho-physical, technical and tactical knowledge, skills and habits aimed at fulfilling the professional tasks in overcoming the impact of external and internal factors in order to preserve the health, life and fitness of the personnel with their structure and content, the formation of which requires professional training. To develop the professional readiness of the employees from the force structures for action in extreme conditions, it is necessary to develop and apply specialized methodology.

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