

TACTICAL READINESS IN EXTREME CONDITIONS

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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 discusses tactical readiness as a complex of knowledge, skills and habits for the application of tactical means and methods of action in extreme conditions, individually and in small groups and formations on the enemy's territory, or in situations when being surrounded or have fallen into captivity, escape from captivity and from the opponent's territory under a complex impact on their part.

Keywords: EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM, TACTICAL MOVEMENT AND SHOOTING, HABITS AND WAYS OF IMPROVEMENT.

1. Introduction

In today's conditions, the development and maintenance of In the second decade of the 21st century, the world exists under conditions of increasingly difficult control of crime, extremism and terrorism, the proliferation of weapons due to local conflicts of a different nature.

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.

In his report, Zhelyazkov comments that „Using the effectiveness of small group tactics in a number of hot spots can hardly be defined as accidental. Many analysts define this phenomenon as a migration to successful tactics, techniques and procedures.“ [12] These words confirm our idea that tactical readiness in extreme conditions is very important and it is an integral part of the training of the servicemen to counteract various terrorist acts.

In the context of what has been said so far, Krustev's words can be quoted: „The Armed Forces prove that they are an essential part of the multinational efforts to prevent the danger for societies emerging from social armed conflict to be involved in it again.“ [6]

The analysis shows that by creating conditions for their existence and development and satisfying their needs, people constantly influence the surrounding world and thus provoke a response. Interaction between individuals and the relationship between them represents the society, whose safety is one of the important tasks for the citizens and the state.

It is especially in ensuring the safety of the citizens and the state that the police officers of the MoI system and the servicemen from the Bulgarian Army find their place. They develop and perfect their habits and skills during the shooting training at the firing range. The purpose of these exercises is to carry out an up-to-date shooting training, which is a result of the new realities and is related to the modern combat tactics. It is conducted in extreme conditions, in the absence of time, under great stress, impossibility of reconnaissance of the targets, the instantness of the shooting with or without using measuring apparatus. The tactical scenarios for action and training at the the „house“-type firing range can be various and they are only limited by the imagination of the supervisor or the instructor. Such

scenarios for action and training can be at the following levels: **individual level, team level - two servicemen and team level - four servicemen**. These scenarios are basic, and when a higher level of training is achieved by the personnel (the servicemen), more complex scenarios for action in extreme conditions are created.

Practical shooting provides the necessary practical knowledge, skills and habits for handling weapons and readiness for its instant use in extreme situations; forms psychological resistance to deviating impacts; develops coordination, speed and force physical abilities, develops skills to differentiate dynamic efforts, spatial and temporal characteristics.

Practical shooting, unlike the traditional one, is not based on the eye-hand system but on the whole complex of motor skills and psycho-physical characteristics. It requires coordination of movements, concentration and switching attention, sharpness of the visual receptors, hand and finger dexterity, self-control and restraint. For preparation and training at the „house“ - type range, the targets shown in Figure 1a and 1b can be used.

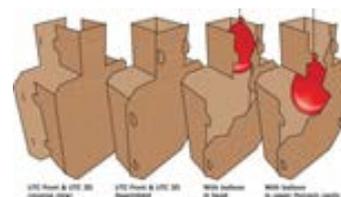


Fig. 1a Silhouette target with a balloon for accurate and effective shooting

The second type of targets is Silhouette of IPSC with a balloon to measure the accurate and effective shooting, it is marked so that the serviceman can easily recognise and assess the threat.



Fig. 1b Silhouette target for recognition and assessment of the threat by the personnel

For the supervisor or the instructor, it is of utmost importance to relate the scenarios of action to the basic rules and principles that need to be taken into account when preparing and conducting training at the „house“-type firing range, and they are: a **move towards the target** and **taking positions**.

Moving towards the target – a rule of action against the targets in the area where the serviceman directs straight towards the target that is recognized as a threat. The same is done by the next servicemen who access the site, they place their attention on the next identified targets/targets. The aim is not to allow the enemy to resist. By heading directly towards the target, the servicemen should aggressively impose their control using the appropriate forms of coercion (verbal attack, aids, physical force, weapons). The advantage of this technique is the quick targeting bringing them under obedience. On the one hand, identifying the targets and posing an impact on them is done by just one or two servicemen. The others in the area do the same with the other targets if there are any. Everyone or all work independently on an individual target. On the other hand, the presence of more people in the area requires more staff to counteract and control them, observing the tactical minimum rule for the detention and disposal of one person - two servicemen. That is, it is necessary to find a way in which the impact on the target (s) is not directly dependent on the number of servicemen operating on the site.

The area should be controlled in a way that allows for visual and shooting control of the object and the targets, which is performed according to certain rules and procedures.

If there are a lot of targets in the area and servicemen head directly to the first seen, tactically it will enable the other people in the area to resist the next incoming servicemen.

Taking a position – a rule of action whereby officers, when entering the premises, first move to certain positions in the premises, then impose control over the object and the targets. The occupation of positions should be such to form „L-shaped“ control over the premises.

The occupation of these positions takes place through the so-called „movement along the walls“, i.e. moving along the walls and past the furniture in the area, and not going across the room. Once these positions are occupied, control is required on all targets within the area.

The control of targets does not depend on the number of personnel in the premises. At the same time, the aggressive movement in several directions, taking advantage of tactical control positions, confuses the enemy and does not allow for effective opposition from the their side.

The advantages are related to the possibility to quickly put the premises under control from several directions, besides that a limited number of employees can fulfill the task and it enables the interaction between the personnel.

When the first serviceman enters the „light zone“, i.e. in the direction he sees and hence controls since the opening of the door to the room. He also has an impact on targets that continue to move in the opposite direction or sideways and is more difficult to hit. At the same time, the serviceman committed to handling the threat as he is not directly attacked, is able to respond adequately and accurately to the attack. The second serviceman who enters the room, if he is at the opposite end of the door frame, also enters his light zone and enjoys the same benefits. If he is positioned just behind the first who entered, the second enters the „dark zone“ where even there is an enemy, his attention has already been engaged by the first serviceman.

Taking positions is crucial to the implementation of the task and does not depend on the number of attackers, the attention of the servicemen is not distracted by individual targets, but allows for an overall perception of the situation and control by securing the respective areas of responsibility and hazardous areas.

Control on premises and conducting actions in confined area is a complex and risky process. The performance of this kind of actions should be subject to clear and simple rules in order to avoid any confusion in the actions of the personnel.

3. Conclusion

Based on the results of the comparative analysis it is concluded that *well-developed tactical readiness imperative for achieving high professional readiness for actions under extreme social conditions*

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