



Analysis on Handling Skills and Preventive Countermeasures of Common Dangerous Situations in Police On-Site Law Enforcement

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Abstract: In the process of law enforcement, the police often face many complex on-site conditions and are often infringed due to the potential dangers on the site. How to make the police face and deal with all kinds of dangerous situations on-spot law enforcement and reduce the occurrence of safety accidents is a key issue to be considered. Based on this, this paper analyzes the common dangerous situations and preventive countermeasures of police on-site law enforcement for reference.

Keywords: Police Law Enforcement; Common Dangerous Situations; Disposal Skills; Preventive Countermeasures

1. Introduction

In the process of law enforcement, whether the police regulate the on-site disposal of all kinds of police information not only affects the image and credibility of the police, but also relates to the security of the police themselves or the people. With the gradual enhancement of public legal awareness, the requirements and expectations of public security law enforcement are also gradually improved. Among them, on-site law enforcement has attracted much attention.

2. Common dangerous situations for police on-site law enforcement

First, when checking, interrogating and pursuing, the suspect may drill holes and see that the police relax their vigilance and will suddenly attack the police. Second, when the pursuit is arranged, the suspect is not careful enough to make the suspect aware of the situation. When confronted with the police's arrest, the suspect will attack the police in order to escape. Third, the suspect has been arrested. Police may be injured by when they are attacked by suspect^[1].

3. Disposal skills and preventive countermeasures of common dangerous situations in police law enforcement so-spot

The on-site law enforcement faced by the police is complex and changeable, and the suspects and parties are different. It is very important to effectively analyze the dangerous situations at the law enforcement scene and flexibly apply skills and preventive countermeasures.

3.1 Dangerous situation handling skills

3.1.1 Suspect attacks with murder weapon

If the suspect attacks with a murder weapon at a close distance, the police need to dodge in time and seize the opportunity to pull out the gun to control the suspect. If the suspect resists desperately and poses a great threat to the police, weapons should be used to control the suspect's violations in accordance with the law. If do not carry guns and other equipment, you must keep a distance from the suspect and give your companions a chance to shoot to ensure your own safety and that of your companions. When the police's capture technology is very good, they should also grasp the robot arm immediately to subdue the suspect under the condition of ensuring their own safety. When the distance is far away,

turn around and run back at the first time, grasp the opportunity in the process of running, pull out the gun and return to control the suspect^[2].

3.1.2 The suspect attacked the police with a gun

When the distance is very close, the suspect should immediately grasp the arm with the gun, move the muzzle out of the body, and then hit the suspect's waist with his knee to be subdued in case of pain; In the presence of companions, we should firmly hold the suspect's gun arm and lift it up to create opportunities for Companions to rescue. When the distance is far away, the police should immediately squat or lie down, find a shelter and quickly draw the gun, so as not to provoke the suspect to draw the gun; When the police are armed, we should make timely judgment, shoot at the location of the suspect, suppress fire, and create opportunities for themselves or their companions to catch the suspect. In particular, it should be noted that when the police do not carry guns or there are a large number of suspects and murder weapons, they cannot face the confrontation directly. They need to hide with terrain and ground objects, or withdraw from the fire killing range of suspects, and arrest suspects under the condition of ensuring absolute safety^[3].

3.1.3 Scientific application and tactical skills

In the process of law enforcement, the police need to approach the suspect under the cover of their companions. They should not be too close to the suspect. They should keep a distance of at least 2 meters. When the suspect continues to approach the police, timely remind his companions to step back and be ready to draw and shoot at any time. In the process of search and arrest, according to the number of police, nearby terrain and other conditions, we should guard and monitor every place by means of front and rear attack or fan-shaped encirclement. The police should cooperate well with each other. When waiting for rescue, they can't go out without authorization, let alone easily expose their whereabouts in front of the suspect. Especially when covering your companions, you must pay attention, observe the suspect's movements or nearby environment, and prepare for combat.

3.2 Preventive measures

3.2.1 The police shall strengthen self-protection during law enforcement

As a people's police, in the process of law enforcement, we should not only be brave, but also be careful. We should enforce the law safely and put the safety of personnel first. In the process of law enforcement, if there are unsafe problems, we should suspend the disposal, and we must not act impulsively. Especially in the investigation, pursuit or law enforcement of some civil dispute cases, the danger is everywhere. The police may face the suspect with the murder weapon, and negligence will threaten their own safety. Therefore, the police need to be vigilant when enforcing the law, not to be lax or careless. They should have a strong sense of danger, be fully aware of the possible dangerous elements in the process of enforcing the law, and be in a state of being ready for war, judge the danger in time, so as to respond in the first time to resolve the danger.

3.2.2 Evaluating the situation and resolving the dangerous situation

In the process of law enforcement, the police should systematically analyze the on-site situation of law enforcement and clarify the favorable or unfavorable factors of law enforcement. The assessment steps are as follows: first, collect relevant information. When receiving the report or instructions to the scene, we should know more about the case information, such as the time and place of the case, the number of suspects, whether there is a murder weapon, etc^[4]. Second, think about the problem. After obtaining relevant information, some core issues such as the nature of the case should be assessed as required, such as the escape direction of the suspect. Third, plan for the action. Under the condition of close contact with the command center, go to the site for observation in an orderly manner. After the assessment, the tactics to be used by the police should be determined, and scientific deployment should be made to catch all the suspects.

3.2.3 Strengthening search and inquiry to find dangerous signs

In on-spot law enforcement, the police must carefully observe the suspect's words and behaviors, and find possible dangerous signs, such as whether the suspect has attack intention. If the police can find signs of danger at the first time

and be vigilant, the danger can be reduced. When more than one person is found to have committed the crime, other accomplices should be found from the arrested suspects; If a weapon is found on the suspect, it should be searched, so as not to find other weapons and equipment without potential safety hazards. When facing the suspect, you need to always observe their hands. When the suspect tries to put his hands in his pocket or back, you should ask him to hold his hands high above his head in time to avoid having a murder weapon. Once the suspect is found to have the action of taking out the murder weapon, immediately remind his companions to be ready, hold the suspect's arm and control his taking action^[5]. When the suspect carries suitcases and bags and drives, he should immediately separate people and things to prevent the suspect from using them to attack the police, and be ready to take out weapons to confront the suspect at any time. Since it is the suspect, in order to escape from the scene, he must try all kinds of ways. Once we see the other party's hands moving or can't see the other party's hands, it means that he may face danger. When facing the suspect, we can't act rashly without sufficient assurance. To maintain an appropriate distance, we can make safety protection preparations through language control and shields.

3.2.4 Strengthening training and building a perfect education and training mechanism

In order to better enable the police to deal with on-site dangerous situations, we must strengthen their training, including physical training, psychological and skill training. The training content should be targeted. Under the requirements of laws and regulations, the principle of what training is lacking should be adhered to. The trained unit or the training department should formulate the training content together, determine the training objectives and requirements, and arrange highly competent and qualified personnel for training and education. The police should develop a good quality and improve their tactical skills, thus, it can enforce the law strictly, safely and efficiently. For the training process, we should also strengthen supervision, formulate a perfect attendance assessment system, and implement it in the process of law enforcement. Those who fail to pass the training examination shall not be dismissed and retrained^[6].

4. Conclusion

In a word, the police need to have the basic ability and requirement to deal with the common dangerous situations at the law enforcement scene, and the effect of its disposal directly affects the law enforcement. In view of some dangerous situations encountered at the scene of law enforcement, the public security organs of Guangzhou should pay attention to them, adopt effective skills and preventive measures to deal with them, and solve them well, in order to ensure the safety of themselves and the people.

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