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Practical Technical Research on the Use of Telescopic Batons by Railway Attendant Police in Responding to Obstruction and Assaulting Police Behavior

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ABSTRACT
Based on the investigation and interviews with railway police officers, descriptive and differential statistical methods are used to sort out the actual difficulties faced by railway police officers in dealing with obstructing the performance of duties and assaulting police behavior. By analyzing the characteristics of obstructing and assaulting police behavior, the practical techniques of attacking and controlling with expandable batons are elaborated, and feasible usage guidelines are proposed around the actual needs of the police. Suggestions are also made to strengthen the cultivation of legal thinking, aiming to comprehensively improve the on-site response capabilities of railway police officers and provide a solid and powerful support for ensuring the safe and stable operation of railways.

KEYWORDS
Railway police; Obstructing the performance of duties and assaulting police; Expandable baton; Practical techniques

1 Introduction

With the rapid development of China's railway transportation, railway police officers have an increasingly important responsibility in maintaining the security of trains. In daily law enforcement work, cases of obstructing the performance of duties and assaulting police occur frequently in railway station and train jurisdictions, threatening the personal safety of police officers and affecting the authority of police law enforcement. This poses a severe challenge to their law enforcement and self-protection capabilities [1]. As a convenient and efficient police equipment, expandable batons have an indispensable practical value in dealing with such complex situations [2]. To this end, we extract the most basic and practical actions to form a simpler and more effective protection and control technology, so as to effectively improve the law enforcement capabilities of police officers.

2 Definition and Characteristic Analysis of Obstructing the Performance of Duties and Assaulting Police Behavior

2.1 Definition of Obstructing the Performance of Duties and Assaulting Police

Obstructing the performance of duties and assaulting police behavior refers to the illegal and criminal behavior of some people who, out of dissatisfaction with judicial and administrative law enforcement activities, deliberately use violent means to obstruct state organ personnel from performing their duties in accordance with the law. This type of behavior usually has distinct directness and pertinence. Illegal suspects often use physical violence, verbal threats, and other methods to interfere with the normal law enforcement activities of police officers.

The occurrence of obstructing the performance of duties and assaulting police behavior is affected by a combination of factors, including criminal psychology, personality deviation, and lack of legal knowledge. In actual law enforcement work, there are shortcomings in the existing response mechanism to obstructing the performance of duties and assaulting police behavior. As a standardized rapid response equipment, expandable batons are an important equipment in the daily duty process of railway police officers. Its advantages of convenient carrying, rapid deployment, and controllable striking force enable it to play a key role in the rapid disposal of obstructing the performance of duties and assaulting police behavior by railway police officers [3].

2.2 Characteristics of Obstructing the Performance of Duties and Assaulting Police Behavior

2.2.1 Violence

The violence of obstructing the performance of duties and assaulting police behavior presents significant characteristics in the field of railway law enforcement, and its essence is a double destruction of railway public safety order and law enforcement authority. It is more obvious in crowded areas such as security checkpoints, platforms, and carriages. Perpetrators often use physical means such as pushing, snatching police equipment, and attacking with sharp objects. For example, Zhou of Beijing South Railway Station stabbed a police officer in the chest with a screwdriver, and Zhang committed compound violent acts such as tearing, biting, and kicking in the first case of assaulting police investigated by the Shanghai Railway Police, posing a huge threat to public safety [4].

2.2.2 Suddenness

The frequency of sudden incidents of obstructing police and attacking police is positively correlated with the train operation density. Its essence is the instantaneous outbreak of public safety risks in a space-time compressed environment. Such incidents have a typical three-stage evolution model, ultimately forming an active attack on the police. When the train load factor reaches more than 80%, the probability of sudden police assault incidents is twice as high as usual. These incidents often cause chain reactions such as interruption of police law enforcement and passenger panic, which seriously threaten the safety and order of railway transportation.

2.2.3 Purpose

Obstructing police and attacking police behavior has a clear purpose. In the relatively closed and narrow space of a train, the purpose of such behavior is more prominent. Illegal suspects usually try to achieve specific goals such as evading inspection and obtaining release through physical actions or direct violent behavior, or use this to launch a challenge to public power, attract social attention, so as to satisfy personal improper interests or vent bad emotions.

2.2.4 Diversity

Obstructing police and attacking police behavior shows diversity in many aspects, including the actor, environmental background, means and motives of the crime, etc. This diversity increases the difficulty of police risk identification. From the perspective of the actor, the person who commits the police assault may be an individual or a group, and their identities and backgrounds are different. Some people also have strong counter-reconnaissance capabilities, which requires railway police officers to have rich professional knowledge and diverse skills to deal with various complex situations.

3 Characteristics and On-site Disposal Role of Telescopic Baton

3.1 Strong Aggressiveness

The telescopic baton exhibits significant aggressive characteristics in railway law enforcement scenarios, such as: stabbing, chopping, etc. In the narrow space of a train carriage, stabbing can accurately strike nerve-intensive areas such as the suspect's elbow and knee to achieve non-lethal subjugation. It can generate sufficient striking force during use, and can quickly stop criminal behavior in a short time to achieve precise strikes, reflecting the law enforcement balance concept of effective control and minimal harm, which meets the requirements of modern police standardization [5].

3.2 Easy to Carry

The telescopic baton exhibits excellent portability characteristics in railway law enforcement scenarios, and its design fully meets the dynamic needs of railway police. The contraction length of the telescopic baton is 224±1.5mm, the extension length is 508±2mm, and the mass is ⩽340g, which can be easily stored in the police belt or tactical vest side pocket. In the narrow space of the train carriage, its unfolded length can effectively establish a safe distance and avoid close combat with suspects, reflecting the modern police equipment concept of "lightweight, efficient, safe and controllable".

3.3 Tight Defense

The telescopic baton has multiple defensive functions and can be used for blocking, defending against slashing, defending against baton strikes, and other defensive and offensive actions. Its high-strength alloy material has undergone a 1000N axial tensile test to ensure that it does not deform or break when encountering violent impacts, embodying the modern police equipment design concept of "integrated offense and defense, safe and controllable".

3.4 Long service Life

The telescopic baton has strict technical standards and needs to pass 3000 extension and contraction cycle tests, 1000N axial tensile strength, 5000N bending resistance, and a 1m height steel ball impact test. The corrosion resistance level is⩾9, and the function is normal in the environment of -40℃~60℃. The striking test requires 3000N force to continuously strike 3000 times without breaking, and it can still be used normally after an ultimate strike of 10000N. Its modular design supports rapid replacement of worn parts, which fits the modern police equipment full life cycle management concept.

4 Practical Techniques of Telescopic Baton in Responding to Obstruction and Assaulting Police

4.1 Telescopic Baton Ready Stance

On the basis of unarmed support and alert, the telescopic baton needs to be quickly taken out, and the ready stance should be reasonably selected according to the actual law enforcement environment and the level of force confrontation faced [6]. The main ready stances available are the hand-held ready stance, the chest-front ready stance, and the shoulder-mounted ready stance. Among them, the hand-held ready stance is mainly suitable for defense and disengagement actions; the chest-front ready stance is more suitable for blocking and controlling suspects; the shoulder-mounted ready

stance is more convenient for implementing a series of actions such as blocking, attacking, and controlling.

4.2 Telescopic Baton Defense Techniques

4.2.1 Elbow Defense

When a police officer is in a baton-holding ready stance and is attacked with punches by a person, they should react quickly. First, quickly raise both arms, with the left arm forming a triangular elbow strike posture to protect the back of the head and temples, with the elbow joint facing forward. At the same time, the right hand holds the baton horizontally around the head, with the right wrist pressing on the left wrist, while tucking the chest and abdomen, slightly retracting the chin, closing the mouth and teeth, and using peripheral vision to observe the opponent's movements. After completing the defensive action, quickly pull back to create distance and switch to the shoulder-mounted ready stance in order to continue to deal with possible subsequent situations.

4.2.2 Blocking Technique

Based on the chest-high guard with a baton, face the direction of the attack and stand with your legs in a lunge. Grip the baton tightly with your right hand, extend the fingers of your left hand, and select the shortest path to perform upward, downward, left, and right pushing and blocking movements according to the specific method of the opponent's attack. After completing the block, quickly return to the chest-high guard position to maintain continuous control of the situation. When the opponent tries to approach, use the horizontal push technique to push the opponent away to maintain a safe distance.

4.3 Telescopic Baton Disengagement Techniques

4.3.1 Grip Disengagement

When the baton is gripped by the opponent's right hand, flip and stir the baton from the little finger side of their gripping hand towards our right side, and quickly pull back to complete the disengagement. The direction of the left hand's grip disengagement is opposite. If the opponent grips the baton with both hands, then it is necessary to continuously complete a left and right disengagement once each. Note that the force should be swift and continuous. After a successful disengagement, the railway police should quickly strike the opponent horizontally with the baton to create a safe distance and switch to the shoulder guard position.

4.3.2 Waist Grab Disengagement

When encountering an opponent hugging the waist from behind, first remain calm and quickly lower your center of gravity to enhance your body's stability. Then, quickly take out the baton and use the edges of the baton head or tail to twist and press the back of the opponent's hand, causing them to release due to pain. Immediately afterwards, turn around and strike the opponent horizontally with the baton to create a safe distance, and finally switch to the shoulder guard position.

4.4 Telescopic Baton Attack Techniques

4.4.1 Overhead Strike

Due to the limitations of the special spatial environment inside the train, the choice of baton striking areas is limited. When performing an overhead strike, it is not convenient to strike the lower limbs of the criminal suspect, and the attack target should be mainly concentrated on their upper limbs. At the same time, the trajectory of the baton's overhead strike should be controlled, and the range of left and right swings should not be too large, otherwise it is very easy to hit surrounding personnel and objects. Usually, a diagonal striking method from top to bottom should be adopted, and the striking range should be strictly limited to the carriage aisle area.

4.4.2 Thrust

This technique is based on a defensive posture with the baton held in front of the chest. First, the left hand (using either a forehand or backhand grip) quickly grasps the front tube of the baton. Then, the right foot pushes off the ground, while simultaneously twisting the waist to generate force, leading the baton with its front end to quickly thrust forward, striking the opponent's chest and abdomen. After completing the thrusting action, the distance should be quickly increased, returning to the shoulder-ready posture to maintain a safe state and be ready for subsequent situations.

4.5 Extendable Baton Control Techniques

The core of extendable baton control techniques lies in achieving precise, rapid, and effective control over suspects, with the aim of quickly subduing them. When railway police officers use extendable baton control techniques in real combat, they should pay attention to ensuring that the baton tactics used are reasonable, safe, and effective; accurately target the suspect's major joints and muscle groups, avoiding attacks on sensitive areas that could cause excessive harm; and fully consider the safety of surrounding passengers during the control process, strictly controlling the range of use of the baton within a safe and controllable area.

4.5.1 Triangle Lock Technique

The triangle lock control technique is suitable for a variety of specific scenarios, such as when a person is persistently harassing our personnel and their body posture is relatively fixed; or when an opponent is holding onto other objects, making it difficult for us to break free with bare hands.

Key points of the action: (Arm control)

(1) Threading the baton: When the opponent grabs our collar, we quickly draw the baton and maintain a chest-ready posture, then the right hand grips the baton in reverse, threading it backwards through the opponent ' s arm.

(2) Gripping the baton: The left palm faces inward, gripping the baton head below the right arm, crossing with the right hand, so that the left and right hands and the baton together form a triangle, thereby locking the opponent ' s arm.

(3) Pressing the baton: After completing the arm-locking action, we quickly lower our center of gravity, exert force downwards, while pressing the wrist and pulling backwards, forcing the opponent to kneel or squat due to the lowering of their center of gravity. In this way, the opponent ' s nerves are compressed, causing them to experience severe pain, thereby losing their ability to attack, and achieving effective control over the opponent.

4.5.2 Arm Bar Technique

The arm control technique is simple to operate and highly practical, making it suitable for railway police officers to proactively control suspects. This technique is mainly divided into two methods: bottom-up control and top-down control.

Key points of the action: (controlled from bottom to top)

(1) Insert the baton: Our side holds the baton in a ready position in front of the chest, steps forward and approaches the right side of the opponent ' s body, passes the baton through the opponent ' s right arm, and at the same time, the thumb of the right hand locks the forearm.

(2) Grab the baton: The left hand quickly grabs the front end of the baton and lifts the baton upwards.

Twist the baton: Using the baton as a fulcrum, force the opponent to turn around by twisting the right arm.

(3) Press the baton: The left hand holds the front end of the baton and presses down, the right hand holds the baton and lifts the arm upwards, and finally completes the arm control action.

4.5.3 Arm Carrying Technique

The arm carrying control technique is mainly used in the scenario of taking away and escorting suspects. The principle is to effectively control the suspect by pressing acupoints such as Quchi, Hand Sanli, and Shanglian. This action has the characteristics of firm control and the suspect is not easy to break free. It is divided into two ways: front control and rear control.

Key points of the action: (right rear control)

(1) Insert the baton: Our side holds the baton in a ready position in front of the chest, approaches the opponent from behind, and passes the baton through the inner elbow joint of the opponent ' s right arm from front to back.

(2) Clamp the baton: After completing the baton insertion action, the left arm quickly clamps the front end of the baton.

(3)Passing the baton: Pass the left arm from the outside of the opponent ' s forearm.

(4)Lifting the baton: Lift the upper arm upwards and contract the angle between the upper and lower arms.

(5)Pressing the baton: After lifting up, grab the front of the baton; then hold its elbow joint with the right hand, contract the body, press down the baton, and complete the entire control action.

5 Problems with the use of retractable batons by railway police officers

5.1 Vague understanding of the Law

Railway police officers have a phenomenon of "not daring to use" retractable batons. The reason is mainly due to insufficient understanding of relevant laws and regulations, vague understanding of law enforcement procedures, and concerns about the legal consequences that may be caused by the use of police equipment. Some police officers worry about accidentally injuring passengers during use, or causing public opinion pressure due to improper law enforcement, which leads to hesitation when facing emergency situations such as obstruction of duty and police assault, and missing the best opportunity for disposal.

5.2 Insufficient Tactical Training

The correct use of a retractable baton not only requires the user to be familiar with its structure and principle, but also requires mastering a series of practical skills. In the process of using a retractable baton to subdue a suspect, the police need to complete a series of coherent actions such as drawing the baton, waving the baton, and hitting. Due to the lack of targeted training, some police officers ' movements are stiff and it is difficult to be fast, accurate and ruthless [7].

5.3 Deviation in Ideological Awareness

Some police officers are overly concerned about the conflicts and legal consequences that may be caused by the use

of police equipment, and even show timidity in legitimate and compliant situations. From a psychological point of view, this "law enforcement phobia" stems from sensitivity to violent conflicts and excessive magnification of legal risks, believing that it is not enough to deal with sudden violent incidents, which further exacerbates their sense of insecurity in law enforcement.

6 Ways to Respond to Obstruction and Assaulting the Police

6.1 Enforce the Law in Accordance with the Law and Strengthen Legal Thinking

Enforcing the law in accordance with the law is the basic duty of railway police officers and a key to establishing law enforcement authority. In the face of obstructing or assaulting the police, the police need to deeply understand relevant laws and regulations to ensure that the use of retractable batons meets legal requirements. Relevant departments should regularly conduct two-way training on legal knowledge and law enforcement skills, and improve the police's legal adaptability and response capabilities through simulated actual combat scenarios.

6.2 Standardize Law Enforcement and Improve On-site Handling Capabilities

When dealing with emergencies, railway police officers need to react quickly and handle them in a standardized manner. The portability and functionality of retractable batons make them an important law enforcement tool, but their use must be standardized. By innovating attack and control techniques, police officers can more effectively deal with emergencies in complex environments. In addition, the use of virtual reality technology for simulation training can help police officers improve their reaction speed and accuracy in high-pressure environments. At the same time, a sound assessment and feedback mechanism should be established to record and evaluate the law enforcement behavior of police officers throughout the process to ensure the transparency and standardization of law enforcement behavior.

6.3 Strengthen the Army in Actual Combat and Strengthen Confrontation Training

Actual combat confrontation training is the key to improving the ability of railway police officers to handle situations. By simulating real conflict scenarios, police officers can exercise their rapid response capabilities and psychological quality in high-pressure environments. Training should focus on the combination of skills and strength, and strengthen the application of retractable batons in complex situations. Team collaboration and tactical coordination are also the focus of training. In narrow spaces such as carriages, police officers need to cooperate tacitly and efficiently control the situation. Through continuous actual combat drills, the overall combat effectiveness of the police will be significantly improved.

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