

## 1. Basic safety rules of Firearms.

There are basically 5 firearms safety principles

- **Always** consider all firearms as **LOADED**
- Always keep your weapon pointed in a **safe direction** until you intend to shoot
- Keep your finger **off the trigger** until you intend to shoot
- Be sure of your **target and what is beyond**.
- **Aim only to shoot**

### Details:

1. **Always consider all firearms as LOADED:** This rule emphasizes treating every firearm as if it is loaded, regardless of whether you personally verified its status or someone else confirmed it's unloaded. This mindset instills caution and ensures that safe handling practices are consistently followed. Treating firearms as loaded at all times helps prevent accidents caused by assuming a firearm is unloaded when it is not.
2. **Always keep your weapon pointed in a safe direction until you intend to shoot:** This rule emphasizes the importance of muzzle awareness. It requires keeping the muzzle of the firearm pointed in a direction where it will not cause injury or damage if an accidental discharge occurs. A safe direction typically means pointing the muzzle toward the ground or a backstop, away from people, animals, and objects not intended as targets. This rule minimizes the risk of unintentional harm in the event of an accidental discharge.
3. **Keep your finger off the trigger until you intend to shoot:** This rule underscores trigger discipline, requiring individuals to keep their finger off the trigger and outside the trigger guard until they are ready to fire. By maintaining this discipline, accidental discharges caused by inadvertent trigger manipulation, such as reflexive reactions or unintentional contact, are prevented. It ensures that the firearm remains in a safe condition until the shooter is prepared to engage the target deliberately.
4. **Be sure of your target and what is beyond:** This rule emphasizes the importance of target identification and awareness of the surrounding environment. Before firing, shooters must positively identify their target and be aware of any potential hazards beyond it. This includes considering the trajectory of the bullet and ensuring that there are no people, animals, or objects in the line of fire that could be inadvertently struck. By being sure of the target and what lies beyond, shooters minimize the risk of unintended injury or property damage.
5. **Aim only to shoot:** encapsulates the concept that the primary purpose of aiming a firearm is to engage a legitimate target effectively and safely. The phrase emphasizes the importance of having a clear and deliberate objective when aiming a firearm. It reminds shooters to maintain focus on their intended target and to avoid unnecessary or reckless pointing of the firearm.

## 2. What is SMG? Make safe of SMG.

"SMG" typically stands for "Submachine Gun," a type of compact, automatic firearm designed for close-quarters combat. SMGs typically fire pistol-caliber ammunition, making them more controllable and

manageable in terms of recoil compared to larger-caliber firearms. They often feature a select-fire capability, allowing the user to choose between semi-automatic and fully automatic firing modes.

Despite their effectiveness in certain combat scenarios, SMGs have limitations, including reduced accuracy at longer ranges and limited stopping power compared to rifles or larger firearms. However, their compact size and high rate of fire make them valuable assets in urban warfare, special operations, and other situations where maneuverability and close-quarters engagement are critical.

The following rules should be followed while securing SMGs:

1. Magazine should be taken out.
2. Safety catch must be OFF.
3. The slide must be pulled back and the bullet chamber opened for inspection. Slide stop lever (M-16) should lock the slide back.
4. Chamber visual check and physical check should be done
5. Release the slide and rack the weapon twice (aim inside the chamber, not the slide).
6. Keep the trigger on the safe side and pull.

The following rules should be followed while securing SMGs:

#### **1. Magazine should be taken out.**

The first step in securing an SMG is to remove the magazine. This ensures the weapon is unloaded and unable to fire. Follow these steps:

- Point the firearm in a safe direction.
- Locate and press the magazine release button or lever.
- Remove the magazine from the firearm.
- Visually inspect the magazine to ensure it's empty.
- Set the magazine aside safely.

By removing the magazine, the risk of firing additional rounds is eliminated, establishing a crucial safety measure. This ensures the weapon is in a secure and non-firing condition.

#### **2. Safety catch must be OFF.**

After removing the magazine, locate the safety catch mechanism.

- Check its position visually; if engaged, it's typically marked "safe" or indicated by a contrasting color.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions to disengage the safety catch, often involving flipping a switch or pressing a button.
- Ensure the safety catch is fully off by verifying its position.
- Exercise caution to prevent unintentional manipulation of the trigger or firearm.

Disengaging the safety catch enables further handling and inspection while adhering to firearm safety protocols.

3. **The slide must be pulled back and the bullet chamber opened for inspection. Slide stop lever (M-16) should lock the slide back.**
  - To inspect the chamber, pull back the slide of the SMG.
  - This action opens the chamber and allows visual inspection.
  - On some models like the M-16, the slide stop lever locks the slide back.
  - Verify the chamber is empty and devoid of ammunition.
  - This step ensures the firearm is safely cleared before further handling.
4. **Chamber visual check and physical check should be done**
  - Perform a visual inspection of the chamber to ensure it is empty.
  - Follow up with a physical check by inserting a finger to verify absence of any obstructions or ammunition.
  - This step confirms the chamber's status for safe handling of the SMG.
5. **Release the slide and rack the weapon twice (aim inside the chamber, not the slide).**
  - Release the slide to its original position after chamber inspection.
  - Rack the weapon's slide back and forth twice, ensuring smooth operation.
  - Direct aim inside the chamber during this action to avoid any risk of injury.
6. **Keep the trigger on the safe side and pull.**
  - Keep the trigger finger away from the trigger guard.
  - Ensure the trigger remains in a safe position to prevent accidental discharge.
  - Maintain vigilance and trigger discipline to ensure firearm safety during handling.

### 3. Details of two tactical firing procedure.

Different firearms have different types of firing mechanism or action. Actions or mechanisms are classified based on how the trigger works. In addition to releasing the hammer or striker, the trigger can cock the hammer or striker or passively deactivate the passive safety.

Firing mechanisms or actions can be divided into four categories according to their mode of operation:

1. Single Action (SA)
2. Double Action/Single Action (DA/SA)
3. Double Action Only (DAO)
4. Striker Fired Action (SFA)

Certainly, here's a description of two firing mechanisms or actions:

#### **Single Action (SA):**

- In a single action firing mechanism, pulling the trigger performs a single action: releasing the hammer or striker to strike the firing pin and ignite the cartridge primer.
- These firearms require the hammer or striker to be manually cocked before the trigger can be pulled to fire a round.

- Examples of firearms with single action mechanisms include many classic revolvers and certain semi-automatic pistols like the Colt 1911.
- Single action firearms often have a light and crisp trigger pull since the trigger's only function is to release the pre-cocked hammer or striker.

#### **Striker Fired Action (SFA):**

- Striker-fired firearms utilize a firing mechanism where the striker (a spring-loaded firing pin) is partially cocked by the cycling of the slide during the chambering of a cartridge.
- Pulling the trigger completes the cocking of the striker and releases it to strike the cartridge primer, firing the round.
- Unlike traditional hammer-fired mechanisms, striker-fired pistols typically have a consistent trigger pull from shot to shot, as the trigger performs the same function each time.
- Popular examples of striker-fired handguns include the Glock series, Smith & Wesson M&P series, and various models from manufacturers such as Sig Sauer, Springfield Armory, and Heckler & Koch.

These firing mechanisms offer different characteristics and advantages, catering to the preferences and needs of firearm users, whether for sport shooting, self-defense, or law enforcement/military applications.

#### **4. Principal of marksmanship, sight alignment, triggers control.**

Principal of marksmanship,

- Stance
- Grip
- Sight alignment
- Breath Control
- Trigger control & follow through

Let's delve into each principle of marksmanship:

#### **Stance:**

- Stance refers to the shooter's posture and positioning of the body while aiming and firing a firearm.
- A proper stance provides stability, balance, and recoil management, allowing the shooter to maintain control and accuracy.
- Common stances include the Isosceles, Weaver, and Modified Weaver stances, each with variations in foot placement, weight distribution, and upper body alignment.
- Regardless of the stance used, shooters should stand with feet shoulder-width apart, knees slightly bent, and torso leaning slightly forward to absorb recoil and maintain control.

#### **Grip:**

- Grip refers to how the shooter holds and controls the firearm with their hands.
- A firm and consistent grip is essential for controlling recoil, managing muzzle flip, and maintaining stability during shooting.
- The dominant hand should grip the firearm firmly, with the web of the hand high on the backstrap, and the fingers wrapped around the grip without excessive tension.
- The support hand should provide additional support and control by wrapping around the dominant hand, with fingers interlaced or overlapping.
- Proper grip pressure should be applied to ensure control without causing fatigue or tension in the hands and arms.

#### **Sight Alignment:**

- Sight alignment refers to the correct positioning of the front and rear sights of the firearm in relation to the target.
- The front sight should be centered and level between the rear sight notches or posts, forming a straight line.
- The aligned sights should be placed on the target with the top of the front sight level with the top of the rear sight.
- Achieving consistent sight alignment is crucial for accurate shooting, as deviations can result in shots being off-target.
- Proper sight alignment ensures that the firearm is aimed correctly, providing a foundation for precise shooting.

#### **Breath Control:**

- Breath control involves regulating the shooter's breathing to minimize movement and stabilize the aiming process.
- Shooters should aim to take a natural breath, exhaling slightly to reduce lung volume and hold their breath momentarily during trigger squeeze.
- Timing the shot with the natural respiratory pause helps minimize movement and stabilize the sight picture.
- Shooters should avoid holding their breath for extended periods to prevent oxygen deprivation and maintain focus and concentration.
- Practicing breath control techniques enhances shooting consistency and accuracy, particularly during precision shooting at longer distances.

#### **Trigger Control & Follow Through:**

- Trigger control refers to the deliberate manipulation of the trigger to initiate the firing sequence without disturbing sight alignment.
- Shooters should apply steady, even pressure on the trigger while maintaining sight alignment on the target.

- The trigger should be squeezed smoothly and consistently, without jerking or flinching, to avoid disrupting the aim.
- Follow through involves maintaining proper sight alignment and trigger control even after the shot breaks.
- Shooters should continue to focus on the sight picture and maintain their grip and stance until the recoil impulse has subsided, ensuring accuracy and readiness for follow-up shots.

Mastering these principles of marksmanship through training and practice is essential for developing proficiency and consistency in shooting performance. Each principle contributes to the shooter's ability to aim accurately, manage recoil effectively, and maintain control and stability throughout the shooting process.

## 5. Quick drawing and holstering of pistol.

### Stages of Quick drawing and holstering of pistol

- Active guard & grip
- Lift weapon up
- Pivot
- Transition
- Fire ready

Here are short notes on each stage of quick drawing and holstering of a pistol:

#### **Active guard & grip:**

- Maintain a high level of situational awareness with an active guard stance, ready to react swiftly if needed.
- Ensure a secure grip on the pistol while holstered, with fingers indexed along the frame and thumb positioned ready to release any retention devices.

#### **Lift weapon up:**

- Begin by smoothly and confidently lifting the pistol from the holster using a firm grip.
- Avoid jerky or sudden movements that could compromise control or safety.

#### **Pivot:**

- As the pistol clears the holster, initiate a controlled pivot of the upper body towards the target.
- This movement helps align the pistol with the intended threat or target while maintaining balance and stability.

#### **Transition:**

- Bring the pistol into a firing position by extending the arms towards the target while maintaining a proper shooting stance.

- Ensure the pistol is aligned with the line of sight and ready to engage the target effectively.

#### **Fire ready:**

- Achieve a firing-ready position by establishing a proper grip, aligning the sights, and preparing to engage the target.
- Maintain focus on the threat while assessing the situation and determining the appropriate response.

These stages of quick drawing and holstering of a pistol require practice and proficiency to execute safely and efficiently. It's essential to prioritize safety at all times and adhere to proper firearm handling techniques during training and real-world scenarios. Regular training and repetition can help develop muscle memory and enhance performance in dynamic situations.

#### **6. Pattern made by shooter and its remedy.**

##### **Common marksmanship errors and recommended corrections**

#### **(1) Spreading shot group on target between 5 and 7 o'clock:**

**Reason:** A common form of anticipation. The shooter breaks his wrist and immediately moves out of weapon alignment. The recoil of the weapon pulls the weapon upward. The shooter pushes the weapon to control this recoil. This trend is most common among new shooters.

**Correction:** The shooter must pull the trigger slowly but with the same pressure so that the shooter does not know when the shot will be fired. The absence of anticipation will result in a true surprise shot.



#### **(2) Shotgroups on the target are scattered between 8 o'clock and 10 o'clock**

**Reasons:** a) The shooter is applying sideways pressure on the trigger and not pressing the trigger straight back. This could be caused by the shooter having too much finger on the trigger or pressing down on the trigger with the first joint of the finger or lower.

**Correction:** Emphasis should be placed on proper finger placement on the trigger.

(b) The shooter's support hand pressure is less than the shooting hand pressure.

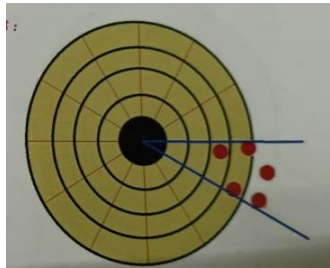
**Correction:** Increase support hand pressure and concentrate on trigger pressure and sight picture



**(3) Shotgroup on target scattered between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock :**

**Reasons:** (a) Shooter There is no sideways pressure on the trigger. Because the surface pressure on the trigger is to the right instead of to the right

**Correction:** The shooter should demonstrate correct finger position on the trigger and emphasize that pressure on the trigger is directly to the rear.



**(4) Shotgroups on target scattered between 6.30 and 8.00 o'clock.**

**Reasons:** (a) Shooter pressing the trigger suddenly too quickly to get proper sight alignment causes a jerk and the shot goes down to the left side out of alignment. Or the shooter forgets to take the first flap and presses the trigger too hard.



(b) Not being able to hold alignment due to applying enough pressure to the shooting hand, thus pressing the trigger as soon as center alignment is achieved.



Correction: The shooter should strongly suggest that equal pressure should be applied to the trigger at the same speed so that the sight alignment does not move. The shooter needs to be reassured that perfect sight alignment is not necessary for a good shot, but that accurate trigger press is more important.

**(5) Shotgroups on target scattered between 11 o'clock and 1 o'clock:**

**Reasons:** (a) The shooter is making his sight alignment upwards.

(b) Shooter focusing the target at the last moment without focusing the front sight, causing the sight to move upwards.

(c) The shooter is afraid of gripping the grip because the front sight is raised as the hammer of the weapon falls down.

**Correction:** The shooter must be careful to apply shooting principles, keep trigger pressure correct and sight alignment as correct as possible.



**(6) No grouping, all shots scattered across the target:**

**Reasons:** (a) The shooter is focusing the target without focusing the front sight. If the shooter is focused on the target then the hammer is not aware of sight alignment when reading.

(b) The shooter is using bi-focal glasses (where the lower part sees near objects and the upper part sees distant objects) and tries to sight through the lower part, resulting in the target being completely lost.

(c) The grip is not stable, changing the grip repeatedly, causing the recoil of the pistol to vary each time.

(d) Pressure on the trigger is not balanced and uniform.

**Correction:** (a) Try to find the best grip for the particular shooter and always insist on the same type of grip. The task is complicated but not impossible. The grip chapter discusses only one method of holding the pistol grip. In practice, it has been found that the maximum results can be achieved with any type of pistol. The drawback of any other grip method is that the recoil effect cannot be fully controlled. Moreover.

In tactical shooting, no other method of grip can achieve good results. (b) Focus only on the front site and not on anything else. The front sight should be clearly visible and level with the top of the back sight. If the front sight is properly focused, both the back sight and the target will appear blurry.

(c) The trigger should be pressed evenly and uniformly.