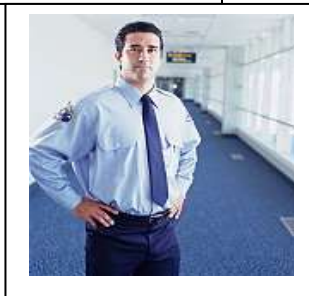# Private Security

NVEQ Level 2 – Class X

SS203-NQ2012- Security Structure and Laws Governing Private Security

Student's Workbook

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Acknowledgements

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Preface

The National Curriculum Framework, 2005, recommends that children's life at school must be linked to their life outside the school. This principle makes a departure from the legacy of bookish learning which continues to shape our system and causes a gap between the school, home, community and the workplace.

The student workbook on **"Security Structure and Laws Governing Private Security"** is a part of the qualification package developed for the implementation of National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF), an initiative of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India to set common principles and guidelines for a nationally recognized qualification system covering Schools, Vocational Education and Training Institutions, Technical Education Institutions, Colleges and Universities. It is envisaged that the NVEQF will promote transparency of qualifications, cross-sectoral learning, student-centred learning and facilitate learner's mobility between different qualifications, thus encouraging lifelong learning.

This student workbook, which forms a part of vocational qualification package for students who have passed Class IX or equivalent examination, was created by a group of experts. The Security Knowledge and Skill Development Council (SKSDC) approved by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for the Private Security Industry developed the National Occupation Standards (NOS). The National Occupation Standards are a set of competency standards and guidelines endorsed by the representatives of Private Security Industry for recognizing and assessing skills and knowledge needed to perform effectively in the workplace.

The Pandit Sunderlal Sharma Central Institute of Vocational Education (PSSCIVE), a constituent of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in association with SKSDC has developed modular curricula and learning materials (Units) for the vocational qualification package in Private Security sector for NVEQ levels 1 to 4; level 1 is equivalent to Class IX. Based on NOS, occupation related core competencies (knowledge, skills, and abilities) were identified for development of curricula and learning modules (Units).

This student workbook attempts to discourage rote learning and to bring about necessary flexibility in offering of courses, necessary for breaking the sharp boundaries between different subject areas. The workbook attempts to enhance these endeavours by giving higher priority and space to opportunities for contemplation and wondering, discussion in small groups and activities requiring

hands-on-experience. We hope these measures will take us significantly further in the direction of a child-centred system of education outlined in the National Policy of Education (1986).

The success of this effort depends on the steps that school Principals and Teachers will take to encourage children to reflect their own learning and to pursue imaginative and on-the-job activities and questions. Participation of learners in skill development exercises and inculcation of values and creativity is possible if we involve children as participants in learning, and not as receiver of information. These aims imply considerable change in school routines and mode of functioning. Flexibility in the daily time-table would be a necessity to maintain the rigour in implementing the activities and the required number of teaching days will have to be increased for teaching and training.

About Your Workbook

This workbook is to assist you with completing the Unit of Competency **SS203-NQ2012: Security Structure and Laws Governing Private Security.** You should work through the workbook in the classroom, at the workplace or in your own time under the guidance and supervision of your teacher or trainer. This workbook contains sessions which will help you to acquire relevant knowledge and skills (soft and hard) on various aspects of the unit of competency. Each session is small enough to be easily tackled and digested by you before you move on to the next session. Animated pictures and photographs have been included to bring about visual appeal and to make the text lively and interactive for you. You can also try to create your own illustrations using your imagination or taking the help of your teacher. Let us now see what the sections in the sessions have for you.

Section1: Introduction

This section introduces you to the topic of the Unit. It also tells you what you will learn through the various sessions covered in the Unit.

Section 2: Relevant Knowledge

This section provides you with the relevant information on the topic (s) covered in the session. The knowledge developed through this section will enable you to perform certain activities. You should read through the information to develop an understanding on the various aspects of the topic before you complete the exercise (s).

Section 3: Exercise

Each session has exercises, which you should complete on time. You will perform the activities in the classroom, at home or at the workplace. The activities included in this section will help you to develop necessary knowledge, skills and attitude that you need for becoming competent in performing the tasks at workplace. The activities should be done under the supervision of your teacher or trainer who will guide you in completing the tasks and also provide feedback to you for improving your performance. To achieve this, prepare a timetable in consultation with your teacher or trainer and strictly adhere to the stipulated norms or standards. Do not hesitate to ask your teacher or trainer to explain anything that you do not understand.

Section 4: Assessment

The review questions included in this section will help you to check your progress. You must be able to answer all the questions before you proceed to the next session.

INTRODUCTION

Security is the protection of a person, property and organization from an attack. A country can come under attack from armed forces of another country, therefore, it has to empower itself with armed forces and weapons to counter the threat or attack. A nation needs to address its threats from the external enemies and also maintain law and order within the boundaries. Essentially the security forces are meant to prevent and protect from external or internal threats. In addition, there is a general law and order that needs to be addressed on day-to-day basis. The internal security problems should not be treated as merely law and order problems. They have to be dealt with comprehensively in all their dimensions and at all levels — political, economic and social. In India, for example, the external threats are addressed by the armed forces under the Ministry of Defence. Threats due to the disturbances and criminal, and Left wing activities are a matter internal security.

In accordance with the Constitution of India, law and order is a state subject. However, the Central Government has the power or the authority to maintain Security Forces under "Armed Forces" of the Union. In 2005, India enacted the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act (PSARA). Private security agencies are regulated by the PSARA act. It is necessary that the security personnel clearly understand the law of the land that relates to his/her duties. He/she should also understand certain general exceptions under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and rights of citizen for private defence to carry out his/her duties successfully, and assert himself/herself while on duty.

In this Unit, you will learn about the structure of public and private security in India. You will also learn about the legislations and rules that govern public and private security.

SESSION 1: SECURITY STRUCTURE IN INDIA

RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE

There are two main divisions of security in India: Public and Private. Public security agencies are those groups that perform a security function exclusively funded by governments in the interest of public service. These agencies include municipal, provincial and federal security forces. Private security is provided to clients for a fee and except in special circumstances has its jurisdiction limited to the property owned by the client.

The present structure of the national security in India consists of political, administrative, intelligence and enforcement elements. At the political level, there is the Cabinet Committee on Security. The administrative element is the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Prime Minister's Office and the Cabinet Secretariat. The intelligence elements are spread over different ministries. There is the Intelligence Bureau which reports to the Home Minister and there is the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) which falls under the Cabinet Secretariat and reports to the Prime Minister. Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC), National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO) and Aviation Research Centre (ARC) are the intelligence organizations which report to the National Security Adviser. There is the National Security Council Secretariat, which serves the National Security Council. The enforcement element of this architecture consists of the central paramilitary forces, such as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Assam Rifles, *Sashastra Seema Bal* (SSB) and the National Security Guard (NSG).

The Indian Defence Forces comprise the Indian Army, Indian Navy, Indian Air Force, Coast Guards, Territorial Army and National Cadet Corps. While the President of India acts as the supreme commander, the Cabinet is responsible for national defence. The entire functioning of the Indian defence forces is controlled by the Ministry of Defence, Government of India. India shares its land and maritime borders with seven countries including China, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. The armed forces have their own intelligence agencies, one each under the Army, Navy and Air Force and an umbrella body called the Defence Intelligence Agency.

The internal security of the nation is shouldered by the security forces including the Indian Police Services, Border Security Force, Central Industrial Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, National Security Guard, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Assam Rifles, and State Police Services.

The main objectives of the Indian defence forces are to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the unity of the nation. Defence forces, such as, the Indian Air Force ranks as the fourth leading air force in the world. Similarly the Indian Army enjoys the status of being the world`s second largest army in terms of military personnel.

There are twelve Paramilitary forces that look after the internal security. These include the Assam Rifles, Border Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Special Frontier Force, *Sashastra Seema Bal*, Central Reserve Police Force, Central Industrial Security Force and National Security Guard. While the Indian Defence forces are subordinate to the Ministry of Defence; the Paramilitary forces are subordinate to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The law and order in the Indian states are maintained by the Indian Police Forces. These are independent units in the state administrations. The police organisation includes well trained and disciplined body of men who detect and prevent crime. Apart from this the CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force), a part of the Indian Defence forces, is another wing for managing the national security of India. The Rapid Action Force (RAF) is one of the battalions that constitute the CRPF.

During peace time, the armed forces also provide aid to civil authority in dealing with manmade and natural disasters. Some of these eventualities include the following:

(a) Terrorist attacks/ hijacking
(b) Floods, earthquakes and tsunamis
(c) Massive fires and industrial disasters.
(d) Insurgencies.
(e) Internal disturbances/riots
(f) Organization of international games and sports.

The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958

The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Bill was passed by both the Houses of Parliament and it received the assent of the President on 11th September, 1958. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act grants special powers to the armed forces in "disturbed areas" in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura.

The Governor is empowered to declare any area of the State or Union Territory as disturbed area. Under this act on declaration in the Official Gazette of a disturbed area, any commissioned officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or any other person of equivalent rank in the armed forces may, in a disturbed area (a) if he is of opinion that it is necessary so to do for the maintenance of public order, after giving such due warning as he may

consider necessary, fire upon or otherwise use force, even to the causing of death, against any person who is acting in contravention of any law or order for the time being in force in the disturbed area prohibiting the assembly of five or move persons or the carrying of weapons or of things capable of being used as weapons or of fire-arms, ammunition or explosive substances;

(b) if he is of opinion that it is necessary so to do, destroy any arms dump, prepared or fortified position or shelter from which armed attacks are made or are likely to be made or are attempted to be made, or any structure used as a training camp for armed volunteers or utilized as a hide-out by armed gangs or absconders wanted for any offence;

(c) arrest, without warrant, any person who has committed a cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed or is about to commit a cognizable offence and may use such force as may be necessary to effect the arrest;

(d) enter and search without warrant any premises to make any such arrest as aforesaid or to recover any person believed to be wrongfully restrained or confined or any property reasonably suspected to be stolen property or any arms, ammunition or explosive substances believed to be unlawfully kept in such premises, and may for that purpose use such force as may be necessary.

Visit the cantonment area in your city and observe the developments that have taken place. Observe how the Cantonment Board is planning and developing the area. Meet the officers of the cantonment board and discuss the various rules and regulations and the role and functions of the army personnel.

ASSESSMENT

Fill in the Blanks

1. A nation needs to address its threats from the external enemies and also maintain l_____and o_____ within the boundaries.

2. Essentially the security forces are meant to prevent and protect from e_____ or internal threats.

3. The external threats are addressed by the _____ forces under the Ministry of Defence.

4. Threats due to the disturbances and criminal, and Left wing activities are a matter _____ security.

5. In accordance with the Constitution of India, law and order is a _____ subject.

6. India enacted the _____Security _____ (Regulation) Act (PSARA) in 2005.

7. IPC stands for Indian _____ Code (IPC)

8. The two main divisions of security in India are _____ and Private.

9. _____ security agencies are those groups that perform a security function exclusively funded by governments in the interest of public service.

10. _____ security is provided to clients for a fee and except in special circumstances has its jurisdiction limited to the property owned by the client.

11. Indian Armed Forces comprise the Indian A_____, N_____, A_____ Force.

12. The intelligence agencies of armed forces in an umbrella body called the D_____ I_____ Agency.
13. The law and order in the Indian states are maintained by the Indian P_____ Forces.
14. The Rapid Action Force is one of the battalions that constitute the _____ Reserve Police Force.
15. During _____ time, the armed forces also provide aid to civil authority in dealing with manmade and natural disasters.
16. Write the full form of the following abbreviations:
   (a) JIC

   (b) CRPF

   (c) BSF

   (d) CISF

   (e) ITBP

   (f) SSB

   (g) NSG

CHECKLIST FOR ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY

Use the following checklist to see if you have met all the requirements for assessment activity.

Part A

(a) Differentiated between external and internal security.

Part B

Discussed in class the following:

(a) What types of threat a country faces?
(b) Why should a country prepares itself for external threats?
(c) What are the internal threats a country faces?
(d) What is the security structure in India?

Part C

Performance standards

The performance standards may include, but not limited to:

Performance standards	Yes	No
Identify the various types of internal threats		
Identify the various types of external threats		
Identify the security forces responsible to address the internal and external security threats		
Identify the security forces responsible to address the external security threats		

RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE

INDIAN ARMY

India has long borders encompassing different geographical and climatic conditions such as desert terrain on the west, snow-covered mountains in the north and thick rainfed mountainous jungles in the east. The main responsibility of the Army is to safeguard the territorial integrity of the nation against external aggression.

The Army is often required to assist the civil administration during internal security disturbances and in the maintenance of law and order. It organizes relief operations during natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and cyclones and in the maintenance of essential services. Army is also deployed in Jammu and Kashmir and in the North Eastern States to counter insurgency operations.

The Indian Army is organised into five regional Head Quarter (HQ) commands, which are as follows:

1. HQ Central Command, Lucknow
2. HQ Eastern Command, Calcutta
3. HQ Northern Command, Udhampur
4. HQ Western Command, Chandimandir
5. HQ Southern Command, Pune.

In addition, there is an Army Training Command at Shimla for the purpose of laying down the training policy for the Army.

Army is divided into Arms and Services. Let us now learn about their role and functions.

Arms: Arms cover those troops which carry out actual operations. They consist of the following:

1. Infantry (including air-borne and mechanised)
2. Armoured
3. Aviation
4. Artillery
5. Air Defence Artillery
6. Engineers
7. Signals
8. Intelligence

Services: The remaining components of the Army are the Services. Their primary duty is to provide the logistic, technical and administrative services to the Army. The major services include the following:

1. Army Service Corps
2. Army Ordnance Corps
3. Army Medical Corps
4. Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

The strength and composition of different units and formations of a corps/ division will depend on their roles, the terrain and weather in which they are required to carry out their operations.

Role and Functions of Army

The units and formations in army have both offensive and defensive roles and functions. Offensive operations include advance attack and counter attacks on the enemy. Defensive operations include taking up a defensive position or the retrograde operations.

Armoured Corps

The Armoured Corps has armoured tanks, which are tracked, and are mounted with tank guns and other weapons and support, such as smoke grenade, communication equipment, etc. They are generally organised into Armoured Units and employed in offensive operations, supported by infantry and artillery. Armoured Units could be part of an Infantry Division, or an Armoured Division. In an infantry battle they are required to support the infantry.

Infantry

Infantry is either foot infantry or mechanized. Mechanized infantry has tracked vehicles for use in difficult terrain, where normal vehicles cannot operate. They are used in offensives and defensive operations on the ground. Infantry is formed into the battalions. Battalions are integrated organisation formed of HQ Company, Support Weapon Company and three Rifle Companies.

Artillery

The basic unit of Artillery is a Regiment. A Regiment is formed of HQ and three batteries, each having specified number of Guns. They are also equipped with ground-to-ground missiles. Artillery provides fire support to the Infantry and Armoured Corps.

Army Air Defence

Army Air Defence provides air defence cover to Infantry and Armoured Corps formations and other vulnerable points and areas. The types of guns in the Army Air Defence would be radar controlled or manual/ electrically operated anti aircraft guns/ weapons.

Engineers

The basic unit of Engineers is a Regiment. Such a Regiment is also formed of HQ and three Companies. Engineers provide combat engineer support to the frontline troops. Some of their tasks are laying and removing anti personnel and anti tank mines, preparing temporary bridges in the battle field, providing safe lanes for infantry and vehicles to facilitate own operations. For preparation of the bridges over the water bodies, the Army Engineers are equipped with different types/ specification of the bridges and boats to support the bridging operations.

Signals

The basic unit of Signals is a Regiment. Such a Regiment is also formed of HQ and three Companies. Signals provide communication support to the fighting troops with wireless and telephonic communications.

Aviation

Aviation Corps provides elevated platforms for command and control of the field forces and provides direction to the fire support in the battle field.

Army Service Corps

The Army Service Corps provide major logistics support and fuel to the field formations, through its large transport fleets and arrange for the rations, fuel, and ammunition amongst others.

Army Ordnance Corps

They are responsible for weapons, ammunition, spare parts and clothing for the Army

Army Medical Corps

The Army Medical Corps are responsible to provide treatment and evacuation of the casualties during the war, as well as peace. For treatment they use the network of the border hospitals, and if required establish field hospitals behind the frontlines for prompt response to the treatment. For evacuation

they have ambulances and stretcher bearers.

Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

They provide periodic maintenance and repair to the weapons, vehicles and other equipment in peace area as well in the field.

Aid to Civil Authorities

Army is generally the first responder in disaster situations. The Disaster Management Act of 2005 has ensured that the Army's role in disaster response remain focused on critical issues with optimal utilisation of dedicated resources. The Army has responded to disaster situations including Tsunami disaster and earthquake on several occasions.

INDIAN NAVY

India is a maritime nation strategically straddling the Indian Ocean with seaborne trade. Our island territories situated on our Western and Eastern seaboards are at considerable distances away from the mainland. The offshore assets include the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 2.02 million sq. kms where marine fishery is undertaken.

The Indian Navy is organised into the following three regional commands:

1. HQ Eastern Naval Command, Visakhapatnam
2. HQ Western Naval Command, Mumbai; and
3. HQ Southern Naval Command, Kochi

The Indian Navy is divided into the following broad categories:

1. Administration
2. Logistics and Material
3. Training
4. The Fleets/Surface Ships
5. The Naval Aviation
6. The Submarine Arm

Indian Navy is equipped with aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and miscellaneous small ships. Navy also has submarines and its air fleet as Harriers and Sea Hawks and Air Craft Carrier, Light Sea Tankers, Mine Sweepers, Sea King Helicopters, Light Cruisers, Leander Class Frigates, Anti Aircraft, Anti Submarine Frigates, Anti Submarine Vessels, Landing Craft and Patrol Boats to name a few.

The Navy embarked upon a programme for indigenous construction of ships and development of major sub-systems, sensors and weapon systems with the help of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Defence Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

Aid to Civil Authorities

Navy has always been in the forefront in the aid to civil authorities, whether at sea or land. Its fast rescue boats with life jackets and diver responded promptly to any disaster/ crisis in the country and beyond. It has done credible work in accident of Emperor Ashoka, off Mumbai Harbour in early seventies, flood relief countrywide, Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, clearing the oil slick and navigational obstructions after collision of MSC Chitra and MSC Khalija in 2010 off Mumbai, and cyclone relief to Myanmar in 2008.

INDIAN AIR FORCE

The Indian Air Force was officially established on 8 October 1932. Its first flight came into being on 01 April 1933. In January 1950, India became a Republic and the Indian Air Force dropped its "Royal" prefix. At this time, it possessed six fighter squadrons of Spitfires, Vampires and Tempests, operating from different airfields in the Northern India.

The Indian Air Force is divided into the following broad categories:

1. Flying operations
2. Maintenance and Logistics
3. Administration
4. Training

The Indian Air Force has seven commands, of which five are operational and two functional, namely:

1. HQ Central Air Command, Allahabad.
2. HQ Eastern Air Command, Shillong.
3. HQ Western Air Command, New Delhi.
4. HQ Southern Air Command, Thiruvananthapuram.
5. HQ South-Western Air Command, Gandhi Nagar.
6. HQ Maintenance Command, Nagpur
7. HQ Training Command, Bangalore.

Role and Functions

Indian Air Force is responsible to protect the Indian air space. For this purpose it has the Aircrafts, Radar and Missile Units. The fleet of Indian Air Force include Aircraft Fighters, Bombers, Fighter Bombers, Transporters and Helicopters (Utility and Strike). While the Combat Aircrafts have offensive as well as defensive roles, the Missile Units provide Air Defence with the assistance of Radars. Transport aircraft supports the Army in logistics in remote areas, and during battles to save time.

The IAF has combat aircraft which include SU-30, Mirage, Jaguar, MIG-29, Light Combat Aircraft, and MIG 21. It also has an AWAC (Airborne Early Warning and Control) Aircraft. IAF transport fleet includes IL-76-Gajraj, AN-32, AN-12, Boeing, Embraer and Dornier. It has helicopters such as Cheetah, Chetak, MI-8, MI-7, MI-26, and MI-35 strike helicopter.

Other than strike helicopter, they are utilised for logistics, rescues and reliefs during disasters, and command and control functions.

Air Force has also been equipped with static Radar units, covering the international borders with a view to provide early warning of the enemy intervention of the international border. The warnings received also enable combat craft and other weapons to be applied where the threat exists.

In addition to the traditional wartime roles of the IAF of counter air, counter surface, strategic and combat support operations, the Air Force has provided significant aid to civil authorities during natural calamities. The Siachen glacier lifeline continues to be monitored by the Indian Air Force, fully supporting the Indian Army in fighting.

Aid to Civil Authorities

The IAF has also provided aid to civil authorities for the large scale movement of military and paramilitary personnel to maintain law and order as well as to cater for the needs of a large number of airmen and jawans in remote and inaccessible outposts.

THE COAST GUARD

The Coast Guard (CG) was set up as an Armed Force of the Union in 1978. The CG is responsible for keeping India's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), measuring over 2.02 million sq. kms under regular surveillance in order to conduct search and rescue operations, prevent poaching/ smuggling and other illegal activities in the EEZ. The Maritime Zones of India Act was passed on 25 Aug 1976, under which, India claimed 2.01 million sq km of sea area in which

India has the exclusive rights for exploration and exploitation of resources, both living and non-living at sea. Besides, the CG's charter of duties includes pollution control at sea, search and rescue (SAR) and protection of marine environment.

The Command and Control of the Indian Coast Guard lies with the Director General at New Delhi. The organisation has three Regional Headquarters at Mumbai, Chennai and Port Blair. The entire coastline of India is covered by the 11 District Headquarters and 09 Coast Guard Stations under the command of respective Regional Headquarters. A full fledged air wing of Coast Guard operates from two Air Stations at Daman and Chennai, five Air Enclaves at Mumbai, Goa, Kochi, Kolkatta and Port Blair. The primary duties of Indian Coast Guard are as follows:

- To protect ocean and offshore wealth including oil, fish and minerals.
- Protect the artificial Islands and off-shore installations.
- To assist Mariners in distress and safeguard life and property at sea.
- To enforce Maritime Laws with respect to sea, shipping, poaching, smuggling and narcotics.
- To preserve marine environment and ecology and to protect rare species.
- To collect scientific data.
- To assist Indian Navy during war situation.

1. Armed forces are required to provide aid to civil authorities in various situation or disasters. Collect information about such contributions of Indian Armed Forces from various sources such as world wide web, magazines, newspapers, etc. and prepare a report. Submit the report as part of your portfolio to your teacher.
2. Visit the official websites of Indian army, air force, navy and coast guards to study the activities and achievements and career opportunities.

ASSESSMENT

Fill in the blanks

1. India has borders encompassing d_____ terrain on the west, s_____-covered mountains in the north and thick rainfed m_____ jungles in the east.
2. Army is deployed in Jammu and Kashmir and in the North Eastern States to counter i_____operations.
3. There is an Army Training Command at _____for the purpose of laying down the training policy for the Army.
4. Army is divided into _____ and Services.
5. Infantry and Artillery are units of _____.
6. Their primary duty of the services arm of the army is to provide the logistic, t_____and administrative services.
7. The units and formations in army have both o_____ and d_____ roles and functions.

8. Offensive operations include advance attack and c_____attacks on the enemy.

9. The _____ Corps has armoured tanks and other weapons, such as smoke grenade and communication equipment.

10. Infantry is either _____ infantry or mechanized.

11. B_____ are integrated organisation formed of HQ Company, Support Weapon Company and three Rifle companies.

12. The basic unit of Artillery is a _____.

13. Artillery provides fire support to the _____ and Armoured Corps.

14. Engineers provide c_____ engineer support to the frontline troops.

15. The Army _____Corps are responsible to provide treatment and evacuation of the casualties during the war, as well as peace.

16. The Fleets/Surface Ships, the Naval Aviation and the Submarine Arm are the arms of _____.

17. DRDO stands for Defence _____and _____ Organisation (DRDO)

18. Indian Air Force has the Aircrafts, R_____ Units and Missiles.

Use the following checklist to see if you have met all the requirements for assessment activity.

Part A

(a) Differentiated between the roles and functions of different armed forces.

Part B

Discussed in class the following:

(a) Why national security is needed?
(b) What is the role and function of Indian Army, Indian Navy and Indian Air Force during the war?
(c) What are the roles and functions Indian Army, Indian Navy and Indian Air Force perform during peace time?

Part C

Performance standards

The performance standards may include, but not limited to:

Performance standards	Yes	No
Identify the role of Army against external security threats		
Identify the role of Army against internal security threats		
Identify the role of Air Force against external security threats		

BORDER SECURITY FORCE

The Border Security Force (BSF) was established on 1st December, 1965. It is a paramilitary force charged with guarding India's land border during peace time and preventing transnational crime. It is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is the world's largest border guarding force. The ethos of BSF is "Any task, anytime, anywhere" and its motto is "Duty Unto Death".

Generally deployed on Western border with Pakistan and along Bangladesh, the BSF is mostly tasked operationally for Rajasthan, Punjab, and Jammu & Kashmir for peace time border vigilance and anti smuggling. During the war, the BSF supports the Army in defensive operations or in protection of the vulnerable assets and areas. The tasks of BSF can be broadly categorized into two: (i) Peace time tasks and (ii) War time tasks.

The **Peace time** tasks of the BSF are as follows: -

(a)	Promote a sense of security among the people living in the border areas.
(b)	Prevent trans-border crimes and unauthorized entry into or exit from the territory of India.
(c)	Prevent smuggling and any other illegal activity.

The **War time** tasks of the BSF are as follows: -

(a)	Holding ground in less threatened sectors.
(b)	Protection of vital installations.
(c)	Assistance in control of refugees.
(d)	Anti-infiltration duties in specified areas.

Law Governing BSF

The BSF is under the Ministry of Home Affairs, and is governed by the Border Security Force Act, 1968. The BSF Rules deal with various aspects as follows:

(a) General Powers of superior officers
(b) Composition of the force
(c) Organisation of a Battalion
(d) Training
(e) Discipline
(f) Rules regarding judicial trial
(g) Internal management
(h) Pay and allowances
(i) Rules for promotion
(j) Rules and regulation for recruitment
(k) Appointment
(l) Other conditions of services.

THE INDO TIBETAN BORDER POLICE

The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), also known as Himveer, was conceived on October 24, 1962. It is a multi-dimensional force. It is responsible for protection of Indo-Tibetan border in the areas adjoining Tibet in Uttarkhand and Himachal Pradesh. The recruitment of the troops for ITBP is generally carried out from the hills areas surrounding the locations where they are deployed.

ITBP is basically a mountain trained force and most of the officers and men are professionally trained mountaineers and skiers. They have scaled more than 140 Himalayan peaks including Mt. Everest. ITBP battalions are also deployed on VIP security duties at Chamba – Doda border, Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir. The border posts manned by ITBP are exposed to high velocity storms, snow blizzards, avalanches, and landslides, besides the hazards of

high altitude and extreme cold, where temperature dips to minus 40°C.

Presently Battalions of ITBP are deployed on the border guarding duties from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh, covering 3488 KM of India-China Border with Border Out Posts at an altitude ranging from 9000 ft to 18500 ft in the Western, Middle and Eastern Sector of India China Border. The ITBP is trained in Civil Medical Camp, disaster management, and nuclear, biological and chemical disasters. ITBP personnel have been deployed abroad in United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Haiti, Sudan, etc. The motto of the ITBP is *Shaurya, Dridata, Karm Nishtha* (valour, determination, devotion to duty).

Role and Functions

The role and functions of ITBP include the following:

1. To keep vigil on the northern borders and detection and prevention of border violations.
2. To check illegal immigration,trans-border smuggling and crimes.
3. To provide security to sensitive installations, banks and protected persons.
4. To restore and preserve order in any area in the event of disturbance.

Aid to Civil Authorities

The ITBP is the first responder for natural disaster in Himalayas. It has Regional Response Centres in Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and North East States for carrying out rescue and relief operations in various disaster situations. ITBP has trained personnel in disaster management including radiological and chemical and biological emergencies.

SASHATRA SEEMA BAL

The *Sashatra Seema Bal* (SSB) is a Border Guarding Force under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. SSB was set up in early 1963 in the wake of the Indo-China conflict to inculcate feelings of national belonging in the border population and develop their capabilities for resistance through a continuous process of motivation, training, development, welfare programmes and activities in the then North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA), North Assam, North Bengal, hills of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and Ladakh.

It was later extended to Manipur, Tripura, Jammu (1965), Meghalaya (1975), Sikkim (1976), border areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat (1989), Manipur, Mizoram and some more areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat (1988), South Bengal, Nagaland (1989) and Nubra Valley, Rajouri and Poonch district of Jammu and Kashmir (1991). Now it is also the border guarding force and lead intelligence agency (LIA) for Indo-Nepal border (in January, 2001) and Indo-Bhutan border (in March, 2004).

THE ASSAM RIFLES

Established in 1835, Assam Rifles HQ Directorate General of Assam Rifle (DGAR) is located at Shillong. It has three HQ Inspector General Assam Rifles (IGAR) and nine Sector HQs operationally deployed. The force comprises of 46 Battalions of Assam Rifles. All Officers in the Assam Rifles from DG Assam Rifles, a Lt General up to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel are from the Army.

Role and Functions

The Battalions of Assam Rifles conduct counter insurgency operations in the north-east and other areas where deemed necessary. It works under operational control of the army. During peace and 'proxy war', it has the role of security of the Indo-China border and Indo-Myanmar border. During war, it is responsible for rear area security in the Tactical Battle Area.

1. Prepare a poster showing the logos and activities of the Border Security Force, Assam Rifles and Sashatra Seema Bal. Submit the poster as part of your portfolio.
2. Visit the official websites of paramilitary forces to study the strategic locations, activities and career opportunities.

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. The Border Security Force is a p_____ force.
2. BSF is generally deployed on the Western border with P_____ and along Bangladesh.
3. BSF is mostly tasked operationally for R_____, Punjab, and Jammu & Kashmir for peace time border vigilance and anti smuggling.
4. It is responsible for protection of Indo-Tibetan border in the areas adjoining _____ in Uttarkhand and _____ Pradesh.
5. ITBP is the first responder for natural disaster in H_____.
6. BSF ethos is "Any task, _____, anywhere"
7. BSF Motto is "Duty unto _____"
8. SSB stands for _____ _____ Bal.

Use the following checklist to see if you have met all the requirements for assessment activity.

Part A

(a) Differentiated between the role and functions of BSF during peace and war time.

Part B

Discussed in class the following:

(a) What are the roles and functions of Border Security Force during war?
(b) What are the role and functions of Border Security Force during peace time?
(c) What are the role and functions of Indo Tibetan Boarder Police.
(d) What are the role and functions of Assam Rifles?
(e) Why *Sashatra Seema Bal* was set up?

Part C

Performance standards

The performance standards may include, but not limited to:

Performance standards	Yes	No
Identify the role and functions of Border Security Force		
Identify the role and functions of Indo Tibetan Border Police		

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) came into existence as Crown Representative's Police on 27th July, 1939. It became the Central Reserve Police Force on enactment of the CRPF Act on 28th December, 1949. It works under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is responsible to meet the requirement of internal security force by the Central Government. Currently CRPF is deployed to contain the disturbances in Jammu & Kashmir and Left Wing Extremist Areas in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. The CRPF is governed by the CRPF Act 1949 as modified from time to time. The objective of this Act is to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Central Reserve Police Force.

The CRPF Rules deal with various aspects like general powers of superior officers, composition of the force, organisation of a battalion, training, discipline, rules regarding judicial trial, internal management, pay and allowances, rules and regulation for recruitment, appointment and other conditions of services, rules for promotion , etc. A member of the force also enjoys certain police powers and legal protection against prosecution for lawful action taken by him in the course of official duties.

Role and Functions

The Central Reserve Police Force is an armed Force of the Union of India, with the basic role of assisting the State/Union Territories in Police operations to maintain law and order and contain insurgency. The CRPF performs the following roles and functions:

- Crowd control.
- Riot control.
- Counter militancy/insurgency operations.
- Dealing with Left Wing extremism.
- Overall co-ordination of large scale security arrangement especially with regard to elections in disturbed areas.
- Protection of VIPs and vital installations.
- Checking environmental degradation and protection of local flora and fauna.
- Fighting aggression during war time.
- Participating in UN Peace Keeping Mission.
- Rescue and relief operations at the time of natural calamities.

THE RAPID ACTION FORCE

The Rapid Action Force (RAF) has been raised for dealing with communal and other such internal disturbances. This force is the part of CRPF. They are lightly armed and highly trained forces to address sudden internal crisis situation, manmade accidents such as industrial accident or terrorist attacks, and natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, etc.).

THE CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE

The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) came into existence in 1969 with three battalions, to provide integrated security cover to the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), which in those years, occupied the commanding heights of the economy. With globalization and liberalization of the economy, CISF is no longer a PSU-centric organization. Instead, it has become a premier multi-skilled security agency mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse areas. CISF is currently providing security cover to nuclear installations, space establishments, airports, seaports, power plants, sensitive Government

buildings and important heritage monuments. Among the important responsibilities recently entrusted to the CISF are the security of Delhi Metro Rail Transport system, VIP Security, Disaster Management and establishment of a Formed Police Unit (FPU) of the United Nations at Haiti.

The CISF is governed by the CISF Act 1968, as modified from time to time. The objective of this Act is to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Central Industrial Security Force.

CISF Rules deal with various aspects like general powers of superior officers, composition of the force, organisation of a battalion, training, discipline, rules regarding judicial trial, internal management, pay and allowances, rules for promotion, rules and regulation for recruitment, appointment and other conditions of services, etc. Members of the force also enjoy certain police powers and legal protection against prosecution for lawful actions taken by him/her in the course of official duties.

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE

The Railway Protection Force (RPF) is a Central Armed Police Force under the Railway Ministry charged with protecting the Indian Railways.

This force is headed by Indian Railway Protection Service (IRPS) Officers. It was constituted under the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 (as amended from time to time) for better protection and security of railway property and passengers. They maintain discipline on platforms as well as travel inside trains to keep passengers secure.

Railway accidents are also handled by them. It is responsible to protect the railway property, whether moveable or immoveable.

The duties of the Railway Protection Force include the following:

- To remove any obstruction in the movement of railway property or passenger area;
- To protect and safeguard railway property; and
- To protect and safeguard passenger, their belongings and the passenger area.

The RPF has the powers of inquiry and prosecution under the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act 1966 for unlawful possession of Railway Property. The Force has also been exclusively empowered, under 29 sections of the Railways Act, 1989, to deal with the minor offences affecting train operations (except sabotage related offences).

The Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 was modified by Parliament vide act No.52 of 2003 on 23rd December-2003 for providing more legal powers to RPF.

Policing on the Railways, being the constitutional responsibility of State Governments, State Police have a separate wing called the Government Railway Police (GRP) for the registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order within Railway premises as well as running trains. RPF has got a Special Force constituted in the name of Railway Protection Special Force (RPSF) which is organized on Battalion pattern.

The Railway Protection Force Academy at Lucknow (capital of Uttar Pradesh) is a training institute run by the Indian Railways to impart training to new candidates to the Indian Railway Protection Force (RPF).

The National Security Guard (NSG) was set up in 1984 as a Federal Contingency Deployment Force to tackle all facets of terrorism in the country. Thus the primary role of this Force is to combat terrorism in whatever form it may assume in areas where activity of terrorists assumes serious proportions, and the State Police and other Central Police Forces cannot cope up with the situation. The NSG is a Force specially equipped and trained to deal with specific situations and is therefore, to be used only in exceptional situations. The Force is not designed to undertake the functions of the State Police Forces or other Para Military Forces of the Union of India. The NSG draws its members from the Indian Army and various central police units. With its HQ at Manesar, near Gurgaon, NSG is formed essentially of highly trained commando force to address the terror crisis in the country. For example, the Force was involved in removing the terrorists holed up in the hotels (Taj, and Oberoi Trident), during their attack in Mumbai which also included Chatrapati Shivaji Railway Terminal, Cama Hospital, Leopold Café and Nariman House from 26-29 November, 2008. The NSG conducted Operation Black Tornado to flush out the terrorists.

The NSG has also been increasingly tasked with protection of Very Important Persons (VIPs). This role has expanded in recent years, as several politicians have come to view NSG protection as a status symbol. The NSG team with a dedicated transport aircraft is always stationed at Palam airport in New Delhi, ready to deploy in 30 minutes. In consequence of the lessons drawn from the 26/11/2008, the NSG units/ subunits/ teams are being deployed in locations other than Delhi/ Manesar, with a view to enable their availability at the place of action in shorter timeframe.

1. Prepare a scrapbook using pictures of logos and activities collected from magazines and newspapers and submit it as part of your portfolio.
2. Visit the official websites of Central Reserve Police Force, Central Industrial Security Force and Railway Protection Force to study the location, activities and career opportunities.

ASSESSMENT

Fill in the Blanks

1. The Central Reserve Police Force works under the Ministry of _____ Affairs.
2. CRPF is responsible to meet the requirement of internal security by the _____ Government.
3. RAF stands for R_____ A_____ Force
4. CISF stands for Central _____ Security Force

CHECKLIST FOR ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY

Use the following checklist to see if you have met all the requirements for assessment activity.

Part A

(a) Differentiated between the role and functions of CRPF and CISF.

Part B

Discussed in class the following:

(a) What are the role and functions of Central Reserve Police Force?
(b) What are the role and functions of Central Industrial Security Force?
(c) What are the role and functions of Railway Protection Force?

Part C

Performance standards

The performance standards may include, but not limited to:

Performance standards	Yes	No
Demonstrated the knowledge of role and functions of Central Reserve Police Force		
Demonstrated the knowledge of role and functions of Rapid Action Force		
Demonstrated the knowledge of role and functions of Railway Protection Force		
Demonstrated the knowledge of role and functions of National Security Guard		

RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE

Law enforcement in India is conducted by numerous law enforcement agencies. Article 246 of the Constitution of India designate police as the State subject, which means that the State Governments frame the rules and regulations governing the police force. Each State and Union Territory of India has its own police force. The state police are responsible for maintaining law and order in townships of the state and rural areas.

At the federal or Central Government level, there are many agencies that come under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, and support the states when required. Larger cities also operate metropolitan police forces, under respective state governments.

All senior police officers in the state police forces, as well as those in the federal agencies, are members of the Indian Police Service (IPS). The police force is headed by the Commissioner of Police (State) or Director General of Police (DGP). The DGP is responsible to the State Government for administration of the police force and for advising the government on law and order matters.

Organization

Insignia of Deputy Inspector General of Police

1. Some State forces are organized into Police Ranges, headed by a Special Inspector General of Police (Special IG) or Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG) or Additional Commissioner of Police (ACP), who control several Police Districts.
2. The Police District is the fulcrum of state police activity and each Police District of the state is

Insignia of Deputy Superintendent of Police

Insignia of Inspector of Police

Insignia of Sub-inspector of Police

headed by a Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police or Superintendent of Police (SP). Generally a Police district is same as a revenue district of a state.

3. The Police District is divided into Police Sub-Divisions and is under the command of Assistant Commissioner of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police.

4. The Police Sub-Division is made up of one or more Police Circles, and is under the command of an Inspector of Police, often referred to as the Circle Inspector (CI).

5. Under the Police Circles are the police stations, generally under the control of a Sub-Inspector (SI). As per the various Indian laws, Sub-Inspector (and above) are the only officers who can file a charge sheet in the court.

Police Regulations

The Police Act of 1861 is the main legislation that governs all aspects of policing in India. Much of the police functioning and administration is governed by the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and the Indian Evidence Act 1872.

Role, Functions and Duties of the Police in General

The role and functions of the police in general are:

(a)   to uphold and enforce the law impartially
(b)   to protect life, property, human rights, and dignity of the members of the public;
(c)   to prevent and control terrorist activities, breaches of communal harmony, militant activities and other situations affecting internal security;

(d) to protect public properties including roads, railways, bridges, vital installations and establishments etc. against acts of vandalism, violence or any kind of attack;

(e) to prevent crimes, and reduce the opportunities for the commission of crimes through their own preventive action;

(f) to accurately register all complaints brought to them by a complainant or his representative, in person or received by post, e-mail or other means, and take prompt follow-up action thereon, after duly acknowledging the receipt of the complaint;

(g) to register and investigate all cognizable offences coming to their notice through such complaints or otherwise, duly supplying a copy of the First Information Report (FIR) to the complainant, and where appropriate, to apprehend offenders, and extend requisite assistance in the prosecution of offenders;

(i) to provide, as first responders, all possible help to people in situations arising out of natural or man-made disasters, and to provide active assistance to other agencies in relief and rehabilitation measures;

(j) to aid individual, who are in danger of physical harm to their person or property, and to provide necessary help and afford relief to people in distress situations;

(k) to facilitate orderly movement of people and vehicles, and to control and regulate traffic on roads and highways;

(l) to collect intelligence relating to matters affecting public peace, and all kind of crimes including social offences, communalism, extremism, terrorism and other matters relating to national security, and disseminate the same to all concerned agencies, besides acting, as appropriate on it themselves;

(m) behave with the members of the public with due courtesy and decorum, particularly so in dealing with senior citizens, women, and children;

(n) guide and assist members of the public, particularly senior citizen, women, children, the poor and indigent and the physically or mentally challenged individuals, who are found in helpless condition on the streets or other public places or otherwise need help and protection;

(o) provide all requisite assistance to victims of crime and of road accidents, and in particular ensure that they are given prompt medical aid, irrespective of medico-legal formalities, and facilities their compensation and other legal claims;

(p) prevent harassment of women and children in public places and public transport, including stalking, making objectionable gestures, signs, remarks or harassment caused in any way;

(q) preserve, promote and protect human rights and interests of weaker sections, backward classes, poor, weak and the downtrodden.

Reserve of the Police at State Levels

Each State police force also maintains its own armed police force (known variously as the Provincial Armed Constabulary; PAC), Special Armed Police and Armed Police which is responsible for emergencies and crowd control issues. They may also be sent to quell outbreaks of student or labour unrest, organized crime, and communal riots; to maintain key guard posts; to cover important functions/ festivals; and to participate in anti-terrorist operations.

Traffic Police

The Traffic Police are responsible for maintaining the smooth flow of traffic and stopping offenders in the city or town. The Highway Police are responsible for securing the highways and for catching speeding offenders. Traffic Police in small towns comes under the State Police, but Traffic Police in the cities comes under the metropolitan police. The role and functions of Traffic Officer include the following activities:

- manage incidents that do not involve loss of life, injury or potential criminal activity;
- support the police when they are managing incidents, particularly in managing traffic;
- deal with accident damaged, broken down and abandoned vehicles;
- provide rolling road closures to hold traffic back to allow removal of debris, installation of temporary traffic management and other purposes;
- monitor road works; and
- educate road users.

| EXERCISE | Visit the official websites of State Police Force and study the ranks and insignia of police officers. |

| ASSESMENT | **State whether the statement is True or False** |

1. Private Security Guard and the State Police have the same power to arrest –
2. Police is responsible for maintaining law and order-
3. Traffic police can arrest a person for a theft in a house-
4. Traffic Police in small towns is under the State Police -

| CHECKLIST FOR ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY | Use the following checklist to see if you have met all the requirements for assessment activity**.** |

Part A

(a) Differentiated between the role and functions of police and traffic police.

Part B

Discussed in class the following:

(a) What are the roles and tasks of the state police in so far as the enforcement of law and order is concerned?

Part C
Performance standards

The performance standards may include, but not limited to:

Performance standards	Yes	No
Demonstrate the knowledge of role and functions of police.		

RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE

The evolution of security measures can be traced even to the Stone Age when the cave man rolled a rock to close the entry of his cave to protect himself against enemy attacks. In the ancient days, treasures were hidden in places secured by trap devices and crude alarm systems. The Greeks were the pioneers to establish a professional security force for the protection of life and property.

Industrial revolution saw the movement of the labour to the industries/ cities and caused many inhabitations to cluster. The increase in crime and criminals has given rise to increasing law and order problems. Dealing with crimes and criminals was initially the responsibility of Government law enforcing agencies. As these became over burdened by the declining law and order situations, the industry needed private security to provide the security. 19th and 20th centuries saw the commercialization of the security and gave rise to Private Security. Industrialization and improvement in technology saw the technology being used to complement the security of the people and assets. Second half of the 20th century saw improvement in the quality of the services. From the beginning of human existence, man has been devising various means and methods to protect himself and his/her possessions from different natural and man-made threats. A Security plan, which can be seen as the measures taken to create a state of that safe environment with the purpose of protection of personnel, material and information. These shall be based on perceived threats and dangers by application of manpower, technology and security

processes. In fact, it becomes imperative for the commerce/ institutional/ domestic organisations to hire/ raise security resources to ensure smooth functioning of their business/ industry/ institution/ domestic complex. The private security industry is highly un-organised and approximately 10,000 security agencies are operating in the country. In an effort to organise the industry, Government of India introduced 'Private Security and Regulation Act'. Security agencies need to get license under the Act to operate. However, adoption of the Act is left to the discretion of the respective State Governments. Till now, only five states have implemented the Act viz., Maharashtra, West Bengal, Goa, Rajasthan and Sikkim.

Roles and Functions

Private security consists of self-employed individuals and privately owned companies, which provide security related services to people and businesses at a price. The sole purpose of security is to protect and preserve the property and life of the client against loss, damage and ensure that they can perform their business without disruption. Beside guarding the people and property, a private security guard is required to fulfill the following role and functions:

1. Enter licence plate numbers, vehicle models, dates and times on parking tickets.
2. Read brief notes that other guards and supervisors write in logbooks and shift reports.
3. Read letters, e-mail and memos from client organizations.
4. Read detailed descriptions and narrative accounts in incident reports.
5. Identify icons on signs to locate building facilities such as washrooms, escalators and identify safety warnings
6. Monitor fire alarm panels noting any irregularities as indicated by lights and audible beeps.

7. Send e-mail to supervisors requesting shift changes or vacation leave.
8. Complete timesheets by totalling hours worked for each pay period.
9. Use word processing software to complete accident and incident reports.

Types of Security

1. **Physical Security**: It is concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard people, to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, material and documents, and to safeguard them against damage and loss. When designing a physical security program, we have to secure the three levels i.e. the outer perimeter, the inner perimeter and the interior. One of the extreme forms of perimeter security is a barbed wire fence with a gate protected by an armed guard.

2. **Layered security:** A physical security approach that requires a criminal to penetrate or overcome a series of security layers before reaching the target. The layers might be perimeter barriers; building or area protection with locks, CCTV and guards; and point and trap protection using safes, vaults, and sensors.

3. **Personnel Security**: it involves those security measures taken to safeguard a company's employees and those coming to a place of business either for business reasons or as guests. It can further include access control systems that control access in and out of specific premises. Identification card systems, passes, and permits used by companies are considered personnel control.

4. **Information Security:** Information security means protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, perusal, inspection, recording or destruction. The terms information security, computer security and information assurance are frequently used interchangeably.

5. **Infrastructure security:** It is the security provided to protect critical infrastructure, such as airports, rail transport, hospitals, bridges, highways, communications, electricity grid, dams, power plants, seaports, oil refineries, and water systems.

Assignment

Meet some of the private security personnel in your locality and discuss with them about the problems/ difficulties faced by them while performing their duties. Note your observations and submit the same as part of your portfolio.

A. **Short Answer Questions**

1. Write a short note on the development of the private security?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2. What are the roles and functions of private security?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Use the following checklist to see if you have met all the requirements for assessment activity.

Part A

(a) Differentiated between different types of security.

Part B

Discussed in class the following:

(a) What are the different types of security?
(b) What are the three lines of defense in physical security?
(c) What are the role and functions of private security?

Part C

Performance standards

The performance standards may include, but not limited to:

Performance standards	Yes	No
Identify the three lines of defense in a physical security scenario		

RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE

Security personnel are required to work within the laws of their location. They need to be familiar with common acts and regulations. Security staff or private citizens can take action to prevent a crime or offence but for that it is imperative that he/she has knowledge of the offences under the law. While there is an array of offences in the Indian Penal Code (IPC), there are some prominent ones against human body or property which we come across more often in day-to-day life.

Since there are so many offences, it shall be right for you to know as to how the sections are recorded in the IPC. To begin with, there shall be the statement of offence in bold. This is then followed by an unambiguous description of the offence. In some cases these are further followed by explanations for various contingencies of the offence.

Indian Penal Code

Based on their roles, the security staff should be aware of the offences, against property, people and information as laid down in the Indian Penal Code (IPC). Some operative offenses and clauses are as follows:

(a) Chapter IV deals with General Exceptions (Sections 76-106). Sections 76-95 pertain to certain acts, which when committed under certain situations/ understanding/ conditions are not an offence. Sections 96-106 of this chapter refers to Rights of Private Defence are part of this chapter.

(b) **Chapter XVI** lists the offences against Human Body and against Life from IPC sections 299 to 377. Some of these are homicide, suicide, causing hurt, use of force, assault, rape, kidnapping, unlawful detention, abduction, and so on.

(c) **Chapter XVII** lists the offences against property from sections 378, which deals with theft and up to 462. These clauses deal with all offences against moveable and immoveable property, such as theft, dacoity, robbery, criminal trespass, house breaking, etc.

(d) **Chapter XVIII** deals with offences relating to documents and property marks, and these are listed In Clauses 463 to 489E.

Arrests/ Detention under Section 43 of Cr PC

Arrests is purely a police matter. It gives a constable in uniform the power to arrest without warrant any person he reasonably suspects to committing one of the cognizable offences. It does not give such power to a Private Security Staff or a private person. This provision can be invoked if you are convinced that the person was acting with criminal intentions then an arrest may be carried out as per the guidelines mentioned earlier, under section 43 of the Cr PC. As far as possible, Private Security staff should facilitate the arrests to be made by the Police. In an event they shall have to do this, the same should be done with due caution and tact, ensuring the evidences are meticulously collected, preserved and handed over to the Police.

Some Rules/ Guidelines for Security Staff/ Private Person for Arresting/ Detaining

- A male Security Staff should never be along with a female prisoner.
- Ideally a female Security Staff or a female member of the client's management team should stay with the prisoner.

- Similarly a male prisoner should not be left alone with a female Security Staff.
- A Security Staff does not have the right to search the baggage or person of someone they have arrested and detained. (Unless there is reasonable ground to believe that the detainee has a weapon with which he may injure himself or others).

Indian Arms Act-1959 and Rules 1962

Arms ownership in India is a privilege under the Arms Act of 1959. The Arms Act of 1959 and the Arms Rules of 1962 were derived from the text of the Indian Arms Act of 1876 created by the British Rulers in view of the 1857 rebellion against the East India Company. To obtain a license for owning a firearm, a person has to prove that there exists a threat to life. Once a license is obtained, there are several restrictions on calibre (9mm, .303 British .45 ACP are prohibited along with several other calibres) and types of firearms (semiautomatic rifles, short barrel shotguns, and automatic weapons are also not allowed for civilians). A license is limited to three firearms under section 3 of the Arms Act 1959. Under the wake of terror the government is considering making the rules even more stringent. The Act also lays down the offences, penalties, possession, and licenses in respect of the arms.

Explosives Act 1884

It is an Act to regulate the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport, import and export of explosives. It lays down the terms for possessing, license, appeals, offences and punishments in addition to the above mentioned regulations.

The Explosive Substances Act, 1908

It was enacted on 8th June, 1908 and extends to the whole of India, and applies also to citizens of India outside India as well. It essentially deals with the regulation and control of explosive substance which is deemed to include any materials for making any explosive substance; any apparatus or machine, implement.

The Explosives Rules, 1983

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 and 7 of the Explosives Act, 1884 (4 of 1884) the Central Government made the rules, called the Explosives Rules, 1983. These rules regulate and control the transportation, storage and required processes and precautions required to be taken for explosives. Offenses in relation to these and punishments have also been mentioned.

Private Security Agency Regulatory Act – 2005, and Rules

In order to regulate the large number of Security Agencies that has come up in the market to meet the security demand of the Industry and Commerce. The Government of India enacted the Private Security Agencies (Regulations) Act (PSARA) in 2005. While the Act lays down the larger framework, rules have been prepared for ground level implementation of the Act.

Important contents of the Act

The Act commences by laying down certain terms and definitions. Private Security in the Act has been defined as 'Security provided by a person, other than a public servant, to protect or guard any person or property or both and includes provision of armoured car service'.

The Act emphasizes on some of the following aspects:

(a) Training required to be done for the security staff.

(b) Requirements of the persons that can be engaged by the private security agencies/ companies.

(c) Expectations of carrying out satisfactory provision of the security service.

(d) Documents to be maintained by the Private Security Agency.

(e) Instructions with respect to the Identity Cards.

1. Prepare a short note on the various rules and regulations governing the security personnel in India.

2. Describe an incident/experience that demonstrates the application of a rule or a set of rules by the security personnel.

Fill in the Blanks

(a) Chapter IV of IPC deals with General _____.

(b) Chapter XVI of the IPC deals with the Offences against Human Body and against _____.

(c) Chapter XVII deals with the offences against _____.

(d) Offenses against Property from sections 378, which deals with _____ and up to 462.

(e) To obtain a license to own a firearm, a person has to prove that there exists threat to _____.

(f) A license is limited to _____firearms under section 3 of the Arms Act 1959.

(g) The full form of PSARA is _____ _____ Agency _____ Act.

Use the following checklist to see if you have met all the requirements for assessment activity.

Part A

(a) Differentiated between the various Acts and rules and regulations governing security personnel in India.

Part B

Discussed in class the following:

(a) How do private security and public law enforcement agencies work together?
(b) Issues of legal obligations and liability in private security.

Part C

Performance standards

The performance standards may include, but not limited to:

Performance standards	Yes	No
Demonstrate the knowledge of authority of private security personnel		
Demonstrate the basic knowledge of rules and regulations applicable to private security personnel		