

PRIVATE SECURITY Marking Scheme for Model Question of Class 9th -

Ser No	Answer	Mark
1.	<p>Protective role: The role of a security personnel, in general, is to protect people, property and information from internal, as well as, external threats and aggression. Police officers, who are a part of law enforcement agencies, work in partnership with communities. They work to maintain law and order, protect the public and their property, prevent crime, reduce the fear of crime among citizens and improve the quality of life for all.</p> <p>Preventive Role: The preventive nature of security seeks to prevent disruptive activities against persons, property and information. The goals of prevention may be attained through a programme based on the gathering of information through an intelligence agency, use of advanced electronic devices, such as Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras, skilled security personnel and communication devices like a wireless system.</p> <p>Detective role: This role of security includes detection of disruptive activities that may be directed against property and information. An early detection of the presence of people with criminal intent, arms, ammunition, explosives and weapons may prevent a major hazard.</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>Protecting people: Protecting the lives of people is an important responsibility of an Unarmed Security Guard. This is done in various ways, such as patrolling the site, identification of hazards and controlling access to the site. Providing vehicular support to escort people, whose life is in threat, is also a part of the security guard's responsibility.</p> <p>Protecting property: One of the main duties of the Unarmed Security Guard is to protect the area, and material or equipment stored in the premises. Hazard identification during patrolling, followed by quick reporting helps in preventing disasters. For example, a fire can destroy a building if not detected in time. Similarly, material and equipment can be stolen, if the premise is not secured by security systems or security guards.</p> <p>Protecting information: Protection of information is becoming important, especially in the digital era. Keeping things secret is called 'confidentiality'. An Unarmed Security Guard often holds the keys of various sections of a building that other people cannot enter. The person's duty is to restrict access to information, which is supposed to be kept secret or shared only with certain members of an organisation.</p>	5
2.	<p>Controlling traffic: Pedestrian and traffic control are critical for the safety of the public. Controlling pedestrians and traffic are one of the main duties of the Unarmed Security Guard. Traffic management and parking of vehicles by visitors are to be managed by the Unarmed Security Guard. Unarmed Security Guards deployed in industrial or construction areas are responsible for regulating traffic, as well as, ensuring the safety of roadworkers, while allowing construction and other industrial activities. They wear traffic vest (a bright coloured vest, which reflects light or has in-built LED lights) and helmets. They use signal flags (a small or large flag in red or orange colour) or signal baton (that lights up or reflects a red light).</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>The uniform of a private security guard needs to be unique and must not resemble the one worn by the Army, Navy or Air Force personnel. The uniform must also include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an arm badge distinguishing the agency (ii) chest badge indicating designation (iii) whistle attached to the whistle cord, to be kept in the left pocket (iv) shoes with laces 	5

	(v) a unique mark of the agency that may be exhibited on the headgear	
3.	<p>Public Security: It is the responsibility of the government(s) to ensure the protection of citizens, organisations and institutions against threats to their well-being and productivity. It is rendered by groups that provide security services funded exclusively by the government in public interest. The duties of public security groups include preventing crimes and other criminal offences, assisting victims of crime, drafting and laying criminal charges, arresting or detaining criminals or those suspected of involvement in crimes, investigating crimes, executing search and arrest warrants, seizing evidences and testifying in court.</p> <p>Private Security: Private security means security provided by a person, other than a public servant, to protect or guard people or property or both, and includes provision of armoured car service. Private security is provided by private agencies to clients for a fee.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>The Constitution of India is the fundamental 'law of the land'. Both the Central and the State governments are duty-bound to govern the country as per the Constitution. Just as there are rules to be followed by students and teachers for the effective functioning of a school, similarly the government frames laws for governing the country effectively. These laws are often promulgated in the form of 'Acts'. Acts are rules, standards, procedures or guidelines that have been promulgated by a legislative body like Parliament for the effective governance of the country. Acts must never contradict the Constitution. As explained in the beginning of this Session, the roles and responsibilities of the Unarmed Security Guard and a police officer are quite different. Now, let us look at the various aspects of the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act (PSARA), 2005, which regulates the business of security service in India.</p> <p>In order to regulate security agencies, the Government of India enacted the PSARA in 2005. While the Act lays down a larger framework, rules for the implementation of the Act are required to be formulated and implemented by the State governments.</p>	5
4.	Police 100, Fire 101, Ambulance 102, Blood bank 104, Gas leakage 1098, Helpline for women 181, Tourist helpline 1096, Child helpline 1363.	3
5.	<p><i>Step 1: Pull</i> Pull the pin or ring of the extinguisher. This will allow you to squeeze the handle in order to discharge the extinguishing agent, i.e., water, Carbon dioxide, foam, etc.</p> <p><i>Step 2: Aim</i> Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire but maintain a distance of at least 6 feet from the fire.</p> <p><i>Step 3: Squeeze</i> Squeeze or press the handle together. This will release the extinguishing agent.</p> <p><i>Step 4: Sweep</i> Sweep the nozzle from side-to-side, aiming at the base of the fire. Continue until the fire is extinguished.</p>	3
6.	<p>There are two main security divisions in India — Public and Private.</p> <p>Public agencies provide security services that are exclusively funded by the Central or State governments in public interest. These agencies include security forces of the Central and State governments.</p> <p>Private security is provided by private agencies to clients for a fee.</p>	3
7.	<p>Types of Threat: Unhappy Customers, Angry Employees, Protesters, Pranksters, Criminals.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>There are four steps involved in the risk management process.</p> <p>Step 1: Identify risks and hazards Step 2: Assess the risks associated with the hazards Step 3: Implement the best practicable measure(s) to eliminate or control the risk</p>	3

8.	<p>Post Orders for a guard manning the entry gate and for the one looking after the parking area would be different. It is, therefore, important to note that post orders give a detailed area-specific job description.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>An arrest is made in connection with an offence — either civil or criminal. An arrest is an act of depriving people of their liberty, usually, in relation to an investigation or prevention of a crime. Arrest is purely a police matter.</p> <p>Section 41 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) gives a constable in uniform the power to arrest a person without a warrant, if s/he reasonably suspects that the person has committed a ‘cognisable offence’. A private security guard or a common citizen does not enjoy such power. In a cognisable offence, the police can take cognisance of the offence on their own, i.e., they need not wait for the court orders to arrest a person. In a ‘non-cognisable offence’, the police cannot arrest a person without the court orders, i.e., a warrant.</p>	3
9.	Both emergency and disaster are sudden. Disasters, usually, have a larger impact on a community as compared to emergencies. Some of the common disasters and emergencies are discussed in the Session	3
10.	Security companies are required to provide photo identity cards to its security staff as prescribed.	2
11.	<p>An Improvised Explosive Device (IED) is an explosive device, in which unconventional methods of assembling IED are employed with a criminal intent. The impact of an IED explosion is unpredictable. The effects vary in each case, depending on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • components • quality of explosive • casing • quantity of splinters (splinters are sharp pieces of glass or metal) 	2
12.	<p>(i) Package-borne IED, for example pipe bomb, tiffin bomb, etc.</p> <p>(ii) Suicide IED: worn by a suicide bomber</p> <p>(iii) Vehicle-borne IED: can be very powerful as it can hold huge number of explosives</p>	2
13.	Batons are used by security guards to protect themselves. The presence of baton in the belt of a security guard is enough to make sure that things stay calm.	2
14.	<p>(i) Camera or lens (ii) Monitor (ii) Video recorder (iv) Cable</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Keeping a watch over an area by taking rounds at regular intervals by walking or driving is called ‘patrolling’. Patrolling is important as the security guard can observe a larger area compared to when s/he stays at just one place. It helps in identifying the risks and threats in the entire area. Patrolling often prevents anti-social elements and criminals from engaging in illegal activities within and around the site.</p>	2
15.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimum access control 2. Medium access control 3. Maximum access control <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>The common causes of fire at workplace include careless smoking, disposal of matchsticks, inadequate distance from combustible material, defective electrical equipment and substandard electrical wires.</p>	2
16.	(B) Bargaining	1
17.	(D) Watching and Guarding the Site by Moving Around	1
18.	(B) Protecting Information	1
19.	(C) Sweep	1
20.	(C) Section - 43 Cr. PC	1
21.	(C) You can give your opinion after seeking permission of the judge	1
22.	Visibility	1
23.	High	1

24.	Hearsay	1
25.	Threat	1
26.	Risk	1
27.	Touch, Hearing, Sight, Smell and Taste	1
28.	Sub Lieutenant	1
29.	Minimum, Medium and Maximum Access Control	1
30.	It is a Part of Rifle / Gun in which the Bullets are Loaded	1