

Examrace

Competitive Exams Security System

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Enumerate the preventive measure you would like to take in enforcing an effective security system in an organization/industry.

In all the industries an office whether in public or private sectors, it is always an individual through only leakage of information takes place. Therefore it is imperative that any individual with doubtful integrity should be kept under close watch. Special attention should be paid to the following

1. person who is in habit of showing off during conversation with others fond of loose talking.
2. undue interest in trade union and political activities or group rivalries in the industry/office
3. Fond of staying late in the office with some or other excuse
4. In the habit of making personal notes form important files documents, found making extra copies of classified letters/documents
5. Taking undue interest in matters, meetings and conference which are not related with work schedule
6. Fond of reading a particular type or religious literature and showing keen interest in an ideology
7. Person who has weakness for wine and women.
8. On who is always keen on earning by fair of foul means?
9. Who is fond of some type of gambling, may be under heavy debt. And in the habit of borrowing money. Presumably living beyond his own means
10. Habitual of asking frequent leave or may be absenting form office on affixed day and fixed time
11. In the habit of putting on coasty clothes, extravagance according to his known sources of income.
12. Frequently meeting a particular visitors in a suspicious manner
13. Security or vigilance officer must arrange re verification by police of employees showing doubtful behavior.
14. Personnel form border areas, of the country not having very cordial relations, should be treated carefully. If need be a separate register could be maintained of all personnel.

Write Short Notes

Door Metal Detector

Detector that gives a signal when it detects the presence of metal; used to detect the presence of stray bits of metal in food products or to find buried metal. This system is very frequently used during vvip's visits, important conferences and seminar etc. It is used to trace ferrous and non ferrous metals carried by an individual. It consists of search coil and control module housed on an archway. The detector have a preprogrammed sensitivity levels which can be high, medium low. Metal-detector technology is a huge part of our lives, with a range of uses that spans from leisure to work to safety. The metal detectors in airports, office buildings, schools, government agencies and prisons help ensure that no one is bringing a weapon onto the premises. Consumer-oriented metal detectors provide millions of people around the world with an opportunity to discover hidden treasures. The operation of metal detectors is based upon the principles of electromagnetic induction. Metal detectors contain one or more inductor coils that are used to interact with metallic elements on the ground. Control and audio visual alarms are fixed on the top of the rear side of archway. It requires nearly 10 min for installation.

Some no recreational applications for metal detectors are:

- Airport security-screen people before allowing access to the boarding area and the plane (see How Airport Security Works)
- Building security-screen people entering a particular building, such as a school, office or prison
- Event security-screen people entering a sporting event, concert or other large gathering of people
- Item recovery-help someone search for a lost item, such as a piece of jewelry
- Archaeological exploration-find metallic items of historical significance
- Geological research-detect the metallic composition of soil or rock formations

Application and Uses of Cctv in an Industry/Organization

A Closed Circuit TeleVision (CCTV) is a video magnification system consisting of a video screen interfaced with a video camera. Video magnification is achieved in two ways-the electronic conversion from the small camera imager to the larger display screen and the optical effect of the cameras zoom lens. The CCTV system provides high contrast, inverse video display, gray scale, false colors, natural colors, and/or control of contrast level and brightness. A CCTV is a video camera connected to a monitor. The camera usually has a zoom feature, which allows the user to magnify anything placed in the camera's view. Application in industrial security

Cctv is the most effective security system for use with security organizations. It can be used in all security functioning and many be hooked up with other devices also. However its adoption in developing countries is rather slow due to the higher costs as compared to the other systems. The true scope for applications is almost unlimited. Some examples are listed below:

- Monitoring traffic on a bridge.
- Recording the inside of a baking oven to find the cause of problems.
- A temporary system to carry out a traffic survey in a town centre.
- Time lapse recording for the animation of plasticine puppets.
- Used by the stage manager of a show to see obscured parts of a set.
- The well-publicised use at football stadiums.
- Hidden in buses to control vandalism.
- Recording the birth of a gorilla at a zoo.
- Making a wildlife program using a large model helicopter.
- Reproducing the infrared vision of a goldfish!
- Aerial photography from a hot air balloon.
- Production control in a factory.
- The list is almost endless and only limited by the imagination.

In all the industries, it is not only the interior security system which matters, but management of exterior security system is equally important. Generally all the treats and other unlawful activities starts in case there is laxity in the exterior security set up. To counter possible threats there are number of electronic and mechanical capabilities of industrial security will be enhanced to greater extent.

Criminal Procedure Code

It is essential for the security officer and other senior staff of the security organization to have a fair knowledge about the crime handling procedure by the civil police. It is the basic duty of the police of the particular state to investigate and dela with the industrial crimes, maintenance of law and order investigation of crimes. Therefore a security officer must be in complete know how about the police procedure, which will assist him to a greater extent while dealing with industrial crimes in an industry office. It must be borne in mind that all the offences defined and covered under Indian penal code are not necessarily to be investigated and dealt by the police. In order to streamline the power and the purpose of information and action section 2c of crpc defines the offences as under A cognizable offence is a case where the police can arrest without a warrant. All cognizable cases involve criminal offences. Murder, Robbery, Theft, Rioting, Counterfeiting etc. Are some examples of cognizable offences. Non-

cognizable offences are those criminal infractions, which are relatively less serious. Examples of non-cognizable offences include public nuisance, causing simple hurt, assault and mischief. The Police cannot register criminal cases or cause arrests with regard to non-cognizable offences. In all such cases, the Police have to take permission from a magistrate for registration of a criminal case.

Payment of Wage Act 1936

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 is a central legislation which applies to the persons employed in the factories and to persons employed in industrial or other establishments specified in sub-clauses (a) to (g) of clause (ii) of section 2 of this Act. This Act does not apply on workers whose wages payable in respect of a wage period average Rs. 1600/-a month or more. Since the minimum wages in Delhi are much higher, this Act has become almost redundant in its present form. The Ministry of Labour has already initiated the process for suitable amendment of this Act. Salient features:

1. This Act has been enacted with the intention of ensuring timely payment of wages to the workers and for payment of wages without unauthorized deductions.
2. The salary in factories/establishments employing less than 1000 workers is required to be paid by 7th of every month and in other cases by 10th day of every month.
3. A worker, who either has not been paid wages in time or an unauthorized deductions have been made from his/her wages, can file a Claim either directly or through a Trade Union or through an Inspector under this Act, before with the Authority appointed under the Payment of Wages Act. The power for hearing and deciding Claims under this Act has been vested at present with the Presiding Officer of a Labour Court.

Applicability

1. Every person employed in any factory, upon any railway or through subcontractor in a railway and a person employed in an industrial or other establishment.
2. The State Government may by notification extend the provisions to any class of person employed in any establishment or class of establishments.

Eligibility

Every person who is employed in any of the above mentioned establishments and who is drawing less than Rs. 1, 600 per month.

Benefits

Act prescribes for

1. The regular and timely payment of wages (on or before 7th day or 10th day after last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable)
2. Preventing unauthorised deductions being made from wages and arbitrary fines.

Penal Provisions

Penalties are from Rs. 200 – 1000. Repeat offenses attract 1 to 6 months imprisonment and fine from Rs. 500 – 3000. Delay wage payments attract penalty of Rs. 100 per day of delay.

Functions of Civil Defense

1. Concealment and camouflage of all localities, offices and industries
2. No crowding of personnel in public places
3. defuse/obscure light on vehicles, roads and residences ext.
4. reeces and preparation of air raid trenches and shelters (mark underground constructions in city for shelters)
5. Planning of evacuation of casualties.
6. Arrangement of training, rehearsals and provisioning of first aid in shelters.

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