



International Institute of Security & Safety Management



Let's professionalize the professionals...



Newsletter of NCR Chapter : September 2008

When will our war against terror begin?

If readers recall, last edition of newsletter had the front page with screaming headlines from newspapers. It was Hyderabad, Jaipur, Bangalore and then Ahmedabad! Surat was singularly lucky as not a single IED out of 28 planted exploded. Nation waited with baited breath the city which would be struck by the terrorists next! It is not that Delhi or Mumbai have not been targeted before. Their being the cities identified with what is good about India, securing them becomes all the more important! Let us hope that Mumbai is spared the tragedy witnessed by not so lucky cities!



Common citizens as in Bangalore and Ahmedabad and in Surat had shown same certitude and resolve in Delhi also and willingly came forward to help the affected and wounded persons. There were long queue of persons willing to donate blood. There were ladies out in the streets extending all possible help. Hospitals also responded responsibly and professionally and after initial chaos, patients were attended properly.

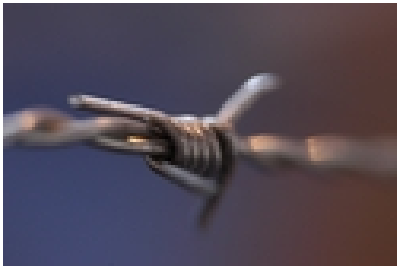
Without making a political statement, can we say that this is the time that Government took some tough action! Banning SIMI was opposed by the party supporting ruling coalition. Instead of issuing 'tough statements' after terrorist acts, can the Government work silently with eloquent results!

Meanwhile Second Security Today Knowledge Summit held at New Delhi from 27th - 29th August 2008 had some very informative yet interesting sessions taken by the stalwarts of the profession such as Shri B C Nayak of ONGCL and Rajan Luthra of RIL. Both of them focused on security of oil and Gas assets. Dr. Trinath Mishra, Security Advisor of ONGCL had elaborated on nuances of security management with Indian perspective. Dr. TV Narayanan, the authority on bomb detection and disposal spoke convincingly on the bomb treat management. Maj. Vivek Ahlawat, CPP of FedEx also took centre stage while discussing the special attention needed for logistic security and air cargo. The event was as usual conducted with professional ease and perfection by the 'Team Security Today' under the capable leadership of Mr. GB Singh.

**Capt S B Tyagi, FISM, CSC
For NCR Chapter, IISSM**



How to handle emerging trends in industrial security?



Identifying emerging trends and issues is important in any industry, and security solutions are no different. Many of the issues and priorities today are essentially the same as in the past. Others, however, are shaped by recent events, and still others reflect the slow maturation of the global security industry. Being well-versed in industry trends during an era of rapid innovation is key for both the consumers and providers of security solutions.

For electrical contractors, rapid changes in the security industry represent both a threat and an opportunity. As the lines between electrical contractor and security installer blur, electrical contractors must upgrade their skill set and expertise to remain relevant. Recent years have seen more electrical contractors invited to the table on security projects. Those who develop fluency in the industry, and expand their skills to include the installation of structured cabling and IT have the potential to thrive.

What to know

It is difficult to summarize transcending meta-needs. They vary by industry and geography, as well as across job functions within a single organization. Here are four issues that commonly make it to the top of the safety and security priorities list.

1. **To obtain strong management support and budget for safety and security investments.**

It is not clear how much is enough when it comes to security investments. Further, final budget oversight is generally provided by business leaders who don't have a security background. And while nearly all security directors surveyed viewed strong management support as being "very important" or "extremely important," only about half felt satisfied that they were able to command the appropriate visibility and support.

A best practice today is the use of risk assessments and financial justification of new safeguards based on estimates of the reduction of loss. Loss categories typically include things like capital equipment, business interruption, liability and brand image. Probabilities of loss are estimated based on an assessment of threats, incident history at the site, incident history in the region and like industries, and effectiveness of current safeguards.

A reduction in the probability of loss can be expressed in the financial investment of improving safeguards based on a reduction in the annual probability of loss multiplied by the financial impact of that loss. For example, it could be determined that the



payback for a perimeter fence is 1.4 years based on a statistical reduction in the annual probability of loss minus the cost of installing the fence.

But that approach is not well received in every organization. While the math may be correct, it relies on estimates that can be challenged. So, an emerging new approach is now being tested to augment the risk assessment. That is, why not simply ask management sponsors and other stakeholders what they think the key safety and security priorities should be?

It sounds dangerous until you consider the full process. Input from non-security professionals needs to be guided in the context of an educational exercise. Perceptions and biases are uncovered, discussed and converted to consistent statements of need that do not directly dictate the safety and security plan but feed the justification for it. A common result is a broad appreciation among participants of the safety and security challenge and consensus support for the resulting plan.

2. To provide rapid disaster recovery of critical operations.

Recent events have focused attention on natural disasters and their impact on business continuity. Organizations out of harm's way still recognize their vulnerability to other threats that could interrupt business operations. Lessons learned from high-profile events point to a combination of advanced planning before a crisis and improved situational awareness/communications during a crisis and recovery. Mass notification, video surveillance, real-time occupancy data, integrated event and alarm status information, and redundant communications coupled with back-up power are essential technologies to mitigate loss and quickly restore operations.

It is rarely practical for organizations to invest in safeguards for every potential crisis. However, it makes sense to consider an integrated systems design that can be quickly re-tasked from daily operations to emergency operations when necessary.

3. To provide improved training for security staff.

The pace of technology is swift in the security world. Staff turnover and general education levels challenge many security organizations and are probably the root cause of the need to train.

There are two ways to address staff training. One way, of course, is to send staff to class. Another is to select systems and technologies that require less training because they are so user-friendly. While most security technology suppliers include the words "easy to use" in their brochures, there are a couple of simple tests for ease of use.

First, a system that is easy to use by security staff ought to work the same way as other familiar technologies. For example, few people have been to training schools to operate access control systems, yet nearly everyone is now comfortable with surfing the Internet by using a web browser. With the proper password, activities such as



visitor management, cardholder administration and daily reporting ought to be as easy as placing a bid on eBay.

Second, technology should not cause information overload. For example, looking for events on a wall of video monitors is an impossible "Where's Waldo" exercise. Video analytic software inside the video surveillance system should hunt for abnormal or undesirable events and show them to the operator—or provide a pager alarm to alert a potential problem. And setting up the video system should be as easy as handling mobile phone.

And third, technology should not force operators to be locked in the command center to maintain full situational awareness. Wireless PDAs and other mobile devices should provide access to routine security functions and critical alarms—allowing security staff to keep on the move performing more productive duties.

4. To keep pace with technology trends.

Like other building systems, security and safety systems once resided on segregated infrastructure. As these systems have migrated to IP connectivity, this has begun to change. They now often share common wired or wireless infrastructure. This has opened up new opportunities for interconnectivity and interoperability of building, security and safety, IT and enterprise systems. It has also multiplied opportunities for electrical contractors.

Electrical contractors who upgrade their skills to become full-service high and low-voltage installers stand to gain significantly. Others may find themselves at a competitive disadvantage.

Other needs that routinely hit the top third of the priority list are typically influenced by a particular industry or geography. Pharmaceutical companies have special needs, as do health care facilities or K-12 schools. But the need to plan safety and security holistically, integrate functions for enhanced situational awareness, and make the result easy for the average person to operate are universal.

Dog Squad



In an age of technology, none of the various physical devices have yet duplicated the natural instincts and abilities of a dog to track a human being or detect hidden persons or property.

The Dog Squad plays an important role in operational policing in Victoria. Dogs and handlers carry out specific tasks such as tracking offenders, or detecting explosives or narcotics. Dogs can often crawl or jump onto places where it would be impractical or impossible for police members to go.



History

Records show that even in the middle ages dogs were maintained by parish constables for the purpose of tracking down wrongdoers, but it is really only over the last 30 years that dogs have been used in substantial numbers by police forces around the world. It was decided that Victoria Police should form a Dog Squad in 1975.

Incident Response

Police dog handlers respond to complaints of intruders on premises, break and entering offences, sexual attacks, brawls, prowlers, lost persons and many armed or violent situations. The dogs are trained to specialize in one of three disciplines; general purpose, narcotics and explosives.

General Purpose Dogs

General purpose dogs are skilled in the areas of tracking, searching and protecting life and property. Handlers and their dogs often work from home within an allocated police district. The dogs used are male German Shepherds and Rottweilers as they are physically strong, are of a good size and often need to be aggressive. The greatest demand for dogs is at night when a dog's acute sense of smell is most needed. However, there is a 24-hour roster for general-purpose dog teams to ensure there is always at least one team on duty.

Narcotics Detection Dogs

Narcotics detection dogs search houses, cars or personal belongings. Female German Shepherds and Rottweilers are preferred for this type of work, as their smaller frame is more suited to work in confined spaces. Handlers and dogs predominantly work on an appointment basis for stations or specialized units requiring the expertise of a dog. Consequently, they can be called upon night or day.

Explosives Detection Dogs

Explosives detection dogs and handlers search for bombs and other explosive devices in buildings, cars or personal belongings and often work alongside the Special Operations Group (SOG) and bomb technicians. They also regularly visit schools and railway stations at night in the course of routine patrols. Female German Shepherds and Rottweilers are used.

Operational Support

The Dog Squad also provides operational support. It works with the SOG during siege situations or when searching for explosives, and utilizes the Air Wing when they require transport in a time critical situation. However, most of their support is given to local operational police.

VIP Protection Dog

Threats aimed at people and properties are on the rise in all parts of the world. Companies and private individuals are increasingly looking for protection that is more effective and more dynamic than that provided by traditional security measures.

There are many security companies in India which provide customized training of a VIP dog to suit the customer's needs. The customer can lease a VIP dog over a period up to 5 years.



These security agencies maintain the various protection capabilities of the VIP dog over the course of the lease. Examples of protection capabilities of a VIP dog are as given below -

The VIP dog must without command:

- prevent an armed attack.
- prevent an unarmed attack.
- keep several attackers at a distance from its owner.
- reject food from an unauthorized person.
- identify unauthorized access by barking.
- remain calm if weapons are used.

The VIP dog must on command:

- demonstrate unconditional and immediate obedience regardless of circumstances.
- track and find a person irrespective of terrain and other environmental factors.
- apprehend a fleeing person.
- guard an apprehended person.
- guide an apprehended person.
- search for and indicate the presence of explosives.
- search for and indicate the presence of drugs.

Fourth of currency may be fake!

But RBI disputes the Intelligence Bureau estimate of Rs 1, 69,000 crore counterfeit notes!

Josy Joseph, New Delhi

More than a quarter of the currency in the hands of the public in India currently may be counterfeit. According to an estimate made by the Intelligence Bureau (IB) a few months ago, fake currency amounting to a mind-boggling Rs.1, 69,000 crore is floating in India. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) sources, however, pooh-pooed the IB's figures to be a gross overestimate.

RBI data show that the total currency with the public as of July 18, 2008, was Rs 6, 03,000 crore. If the IB's numbers are right, it implies that an alarming 28% of the total currency with the public could be counterfeit. "It is probably the biggest threat to national stability," a senior IPS officer said.

Worse, it appears that this fake currency is being pumped in through the official banking system. In Uttar Pradesh last week, fake currency amounting to nearly Rs 3 crore was found stashed in chests of the RBI and ICICI Bank. An officer who has worked in economic intelligence for a long time characterized this as "absolutely brazen". At a meeting in New Delhi last week of senior police officers from states affected by terrorism, an officer from Uttar Pradesh said the banking system was now being used by insiders to circulate fake currency. "There is no better way to pump it into the system," he said.



This was corroborated by what the suspects held in Uttar Pradesh had told police. They suggested that the cashiers of some banks were bribed to join the racket. The police recovered Rs 7.21 lakhs from the residence of an SBI cashier, of which Rs 5 lakhs was counterfeit.

An RBI source said the IB was "grossly overestimating" the problem. While admitting that counterfeit currency is an issue that the central bank is grappling with, the source said its proportion in the economy was more like 0.0004 per cent. But intelligence and security sources allege that the RBI may be underestimating the problem. The central bank, they say, has been largely ineffective in monitoring the banking system to check the circulation of counterfeit currency. "They have not been able to put in place any comprehensive mechanism to check the entry and spread of fake currency," a senior officer said.

The size of the problem may be underestimated because a big chunk of the fake currency is used in real estate transactions. Since the fake currency merely moves from one buyer to another, a large proportion of the big value notes may be out of circulation. The Union finance minister is taking the issue seriously. A source in the capital said the ministry had called a meeting of top banking officials and security officers to discuss the problem and possible remedies.

Intelligence sources told DNA they have significant inputs, mostly from the interrogation of arrested suspects, showing that at least one press operates in Pakistan under the Inter Services Intelligence exclusively for printing fake Indian currency.

Another input from Indian sources in Europe points to the large-scale purchase of special currency paper in recent years by individuals and firms linked to Pakistan. The amount of paper purchased is well beyond that country's needs.

Officials said it is extremely difficult to detect this fake currency because of the level of sophistication in printing. "You cannot expect a local bank clerk to detect such sophisticated fakes," an intelligence officer said. The security establishment is now clamoring for intense scrutiny of India's banking system and for measures to check black money transactions in sectors such as real estate.

With inputs from Joel Rebelló in Mumbai

Shhh ...You know they're listening.

Are you paranoid? Have good reason? The Mini Bug Detector offers protection against wireless microphones and transmitters. This device is perfect for securing homes, offices and hotel rooms. It has a LED signal strength display and audio tone that help pinpoint the precise location of bugs. The audio alarm can be turned off for discreet sweeps, while the sensitivity adjustment eliminates false alarms. The Mini Bug Detector features wide range circuitry that enables it to detect concealed transmitters operating on frequencies from 50 MHz to 3 GHz.



- Weight: 10.5 oz.
- Dimensions: 5 1/2" x 3" x 7/8"
- Requires one 9-Volt battery (not included)

<http://www.thinkgeek.com/gadgets/security/5a42/>



What protection the bank customers have?

Worryingly, police seizures of fake notes sensationally included a branch of the country's leading banker, the State Bank of India. An August 8 seizure of over \$369,000 worth of fake notes from the State Bank of India branch in Domariaganj, a small town in the north Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, led to arrests of a bank cashier, Sudhakar Tripathi, alleged to be involved in mixing fake notes in the bank's currency chests. Tripathi was caught only after he began conspicuously splurging the money with which he allegedly had been bribed by counterfeiters.

Investigators revealed the depth of collusion between corrupt bank officials and counterfeiters. Counterfeit currency money in the Dumariaganj State Bank of India chest sported the same serial numbers as genuine currency notes in the bank, indicating that the counterfeit currency printers were informed of serial numbers of genuine notes. Such incidents have increased public worries about bank ATM machines potentially infected with dud currency notes, not a happy prospect for a banana republic leave alone an emerging economic powerhouse such as India.

The case of 25-year-old Rakesh Singh in New Delhi is instructive. After withdrawing cash from a bank ATM this month, Rakesh was found paying four fake 500 rupee notes for clothes in a south Delhi shopping mall. The shopkeeper called the police, who released Singh only after he produced his ATM cash-withdrawal receipt, which he had kept rather than dump in the ATM waste basket, which are usually filled with discarded receipts. That did not rescue him from losing 2,000 rupees (\$46) through no fault of his.

The RBI has sent instructions and warnings in a 22-page master circular dated July 1, 2008, to all banks and state governments' directors of treasuries on "Detection and Impounding of Counterfeit Notes", yet the circular does not specify protection to bank customers who are given fake money.

The RBI website gives detailed instructions on how to spot fake currency, but in practice metropolitan ATMs could have queues miles long and daily riots if every user spent time to carefully examine each bank note spewed out by the machine. The impracticality of the RBI guidelines for ATM customers is easily evident when it comes to detecting fake 500 rupee notes: "Machine-readable windowed demetalized clear text magnetic security thread with inscriptions Bharat [in Hindi] and RBI on notes of Rs 500 with exclusive color shift. Color of the thread shall shift from green to blue when viewed from different angles. It will fluoresce in yellow on the reverse and the text will fluoresce on the obverse under UV [ultra violet] light - width 3 mm. The Intaglio Printing, i.e. raised prints, is more prominent in the name of the Bank in Hindi and English, the Reserve Bank Seal, guarantee and promise clause, Ashok Pillar Emblem on the left, RBI Governor's signature ..."



Reserve Bank of India
Department of Currency Management

KNOW YOUR BANKNOTE

Banknote of Rs.500 denomination in Mahatma Gandhi series
with additional / new security features bearing signature of Dr.Y.V. Reddy, Governor

SALIENT FEATURES

Obverse (Front) Side

See through Register

The floral design printed both on the front and reverse in the middle of the vertical band next to the watermark window has the denominational numeral "500". Half the numeral is printed on the obverse and half on the reverse. Both the printed portions have an accurate back to back registration so that the numeral appears as one when viewed against light.

Identification Mark

A circle with intaglio print, which can be felt by touch, helps the visually impaired to identify the denomination.

Watermark

The portrait of Mahatma Gandhi the multi-directional lines and an electrolyte mark showing the denominational numeral "500" appear in this section and these can be viewed better when the banknote is held against light.

Optically Variable Ink (OVI)

The colour of the numeral 500 appears green when the note is held flat but would change to blue when the note is held at an angle. The font size is reduced.

Latent Image

The vertical band contains latent image showing the numeral 500 when the banknote is held horizontally at eye level.

Microlettering

The letters, "RBI", and the numeral, "500" can be viewed with the help of a magnifying glass in the zone between the Mahatma Gandhi portrait and the vertical band.

Security Thread

3.00 mm wide security thread with inscriptions " भारत " and RBI and colour shift from green to blue when viewed from different angles. It will fluoresce yellow on the reverse and the text will fluoresce on the obverse under ultraviolet light. The thread is visible as a continuous line from behind when held up against light.

Intaglio Printing

The portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, the Reserve Bank seal, guarantee and promise clause, Ashoka Pillar emblem on the left, RBI Governor's signature on the banknote and the identification mark for the visually impaired persons are printed in intaglio which can be felt by touch.

Reverse (Back) Side

Year of printing appears on the reverse of the banknote



Other Salient Features

Paper

The new series of Rs.500 banknote has paper with increased grammage and caliper thickness.

Colour scheme

The overall colour scheme on the reverse is altered and will be light brown to brownish shade in the new series - 2005.



Views of some Intelligence & Security Officials

Fake notes, real terror

The fake currency racket helps agencies inimical to India's interests to finance terrorism practically for free. The main cost is the printing of notes. This cost can be easily recovered when fake notes are exchanged for genuine currency at 30-40% discounts on the face value. This cash is then used to finance terror. "The ISI is cleverly fighting a proxy war in India, with Indian money, bleeding our financial system while spilling blood on the streets," remarked a senior intelligence officer.

Big hoard in real estate

Intelligence and security officials believe large amounts of fake currency have tainted the property market, which had seen dramatic price surges till last year. "Usually, anywhere from 30-60% of the amount paid for real estate deals in our country is in the form of 'black' money," one official said. "A significant portion of this could be in fake currency." This suggests that a large part of the value in real estate may have been boosted by fake currency.

How it comes

Fake currency enters India from the porous land borders of Nepal and Bangladesh in the north and east of the country. In the south, it arrives from the Gulf region and Sri Lanka. In the west, Gujarat and Rajasthan are major pass-through states. In the past two decades, it was terrorists who brought in large amounts of fake currency, but its circulation was limited to the state of Jammu & Kashmir. "That led to complacency," said another officer. Now, the problem has spread all over India.

News item in *Daily News & Analysis* of Thursday, August 14, 2008

Laptop Protection

The laptop is one of the most precious articles a man can own. Make a rude comment about your hair, leer at your wife... it's nothing compared with the disgrace of having your laptop fondled by a stranger. That's why the Doberman Laptop Bag Alarm plays right into our paranoia about leaving our laptops unattended. Simply clip the Doberman onto the handle of your laptop briefcase or bag and push the button to arm. If your laptop bag gets jostled... or heavens no... picked up and spirited away by some unmentionable then a piercing 100 db alarm sounds. Hopefully the shrieking banshee scream from the Doberman will 1. Alert you to the fact your bag just walked off and 2. Cause your would-be thief to drop said bag. You'll need to key in your personal 4 digit code to disarm. Another laptop saved by the Doberman.

Product Features



- Protects any briefcase or bag with a 100 db motion sensor alarm
- Custom 4 digit unlock code
- Stylish, modem design
- Lightweight and portable

<http://www.thinkgeek.com/gadgets/security/a78f/>

Suggestions & feedback may be sent to us on e-mail: captsbtyagi@yahoo.co.in
