Marking Scheme for Model Question of Class 11th Level 3: -

Ser No	Answer	Marks
1.	School Security: School security ensures the safety of students, staff, and visitors by preventing unauthorized access, addressing potential threats, and fostering a secure learning environment. The implementation of CCTV surveillance in schools offers a range of benefits that enhance safety, accountability, and overall efficiency, including the following key aspects: i. CCTV security systems serve as a deterrent to unauthorized entry, enhancing overall safety within the school premises. ii. Enhanced monitoring of remote entrances and exits through CCTV cameras strengthens security protocols. iii. CCTV surveillance ensures accountability in housekeeping duties, maintaining cleanliness and orderliness. iv. In emergencies, CCTV security systems facilitate organized evacuation procedures. v. Implementation of CCTV surveillance serves to safeguard school property and swiftly identify individuals involved in vandalism or other illicit activities CCTV surveillance offers protection for staff vehicles, providing peace of mind for teachers. vi. Monitoring teacher attendance and punctuality is streamlined through CCTV systems, aiding in administrative tasks. vii. CCTV cameras play a crucial role in monitoring and preventing instances of bullying among students, fostering a safer school environment. They contribute to maintaining discipline and punctuality among students, encouraging a conducive learning atmosphere. viii. CCTV surveillance helps deter and track incidents of student theft, ensuring the security of personal belongings. **Or** Role and Functions of CCTV Video Footage Auditor: A CCTV Video Footage Auditor plays a critical role in ensuring the integrity, accuracy, and compliance of recorded surveillance footage. To excel as a CCTV Video Footage Auditor, it is essential to possess a combination of technical expertise, legal knowledge, and analytical skills, along with a commitment to continuous professional development, as outlined below: i. CCTV systems and technology. ii. Knowledge of legal and ethical considerations iii. Attention to detail and analytical skills. iv. Effective communication and reporting. v. Technical proficiency. vi. Continuous learning and professional development.	5
2.	CCTV Video Footage Auditing: CCTV Video Footage Auditing involves systematically reviewing, analyzing, and documenting surveillance footage to ensure security, identify incidents, and maintain compliance with legal and operational standards. CCTV video footage auditing includes the following: i. Compliance Checking. ii. Security Incident Investigation. iii. Anomaly Detection. iv. Operational Monitoring and Improvement. v. Quality Assurance. vi. Risk Management. Or The components of an effective perimeter security system: 1. Fencing Solutions. 2. Surveillance Technology. 3. Access Control Systems. 4. Lighting Fixtures. 5. Surveillance. 6. Intrusion Detection. 7. Asset Protection. 8. Emergency Response Planning.	5

3.	Role and Functions of Private Security in India : i. Physical Security: Private security agencies provide physical security services to protect properties, facilities, and assets from theft, vandalism, and unauthorized access. Security guards conduct patrols, monitor surveillance systems, and enforce access control measures to maintain security. ii. Event Security: Private security firms offer event security services for public gatherings, corporate events, and social functions. Security personnel manage crowd control, oversee access points, and ensure the safety and security of attendees. iii. Executive Protection: Private security agencies provide executive protection services for high-profile individuals, celebrities, corporate executives, and dignitaries. Close protection agents and security details are deployed to ensure the safety and security of clients in various environments. iv. Retail Loss Prevention: Private security personnel are employed by retail businesses to prevent theft, shoplifting, and inventory shrinkage. Retail security officers conduct surveillance, monitor customer behavior, and enforce store policies to protect merchandise and assets. v. Cybersecurity Services: Some private security firms specialize in cybersecurity services to protect organizations' digital assets, networks, and information systems from cyber threats, hacking attacks, and data breaches. This includes cybersecurity consulting, risk assessments, penetration testing, and incident response services. vi. Consulting and Risk Assessment: Private security consultants assess security risks, vulnerabilities, and threats faced by individuals, businesses, or organizations. They provide recommendations and develop security plans, policies, and strategies to mitigate risks and enhance security measures. vii. Alarm Monitoring and Response: Private security companies may offer alarm monitoring services for residential and commercial properties. This includes monitoring alarm systems for intrusions, fires, or other emergencies. Or Jobs in Private Security Agencies: It include roles such as security guards, surveillance operators, security consultants, loss prevention officers, and risk assessment specialists, all aimed at protecting people, property, and assets from threats and vulnerabilities. Some key areas include: i. Security Consultants: Some private security agencies offer security consulting services to assess security risks, develop security plans, and provide recommendations to clients. Security consultants may specialize in areas, such as threat assessment, risk management, and security technology solutions. ii. Private Investigator: Private investigators conduct investigations into various matters, such as fraud, theft, background checks, and surveillance. They gather iii. Evidence, interview witnesses, and analyze information to support legal or security-related cases. iv. Cybersecurity Specialist: With the increasing threat of cyberattacks, private security agencies also hire cybersecurity specialists to protect digital assets, networks, and information systems. These professionals implement security measures, monitor for cyber threats, and respond to incidents to safeguard against data breaches and cyber threats. v. Security Supervisors/Managers: Private security agencies employ supervisors and managers to oversee security operations, manage security personnel, and liaise with clients. Supervisors ensure compliance with security protocols, conduct site inspections, and handle security-related incidents. vi. Security Guards/Officers: Security guards/officers are the frontline personnel employed by private security agencies. They are responsible for patrolling, monitoring, and safeguarding properties, facilities, and assets. Security guards undergo training as per the guidelines provided by the PSARA and may specialize in various areas such as access control, surveillance, and crowd management.	5
4.	Alarm Systems: Alarm systems are designed to alert security personnel and occupants of premises to potential security breaches, emergencies, or threats. They may include audible alarms, strobe lights, and notification alerts sent to monitoring centers or mobile devices.	3

5.	Cybersecurity Threats: With the increasing integration of technology in security systems, individuals, including security guards may face cybersecurity threats, such as hacking attempts, data breaches, or sabotage of electronic security systems.	3
6.	Workplace Violence: Security guards are sometimes targeted in acts of workplace violence, either by disgruntled employees, clients, or individuals with a personal vendetta against the organization they are guarding.	3
7.	Bullet Camera: Bullet cameras are named for their cylindrical, bullet-like shape. They are typically used for outdoor surveillance and have a longer range compared to dome cameras. Bullet cameras are easy to install and adjust, often coming with mounting brackets that allow for flexible positioning. They are often equipped with infrared (IR) LEDs for night vision, making them suitable for low-light or night-time surveillance. Bullet cameras are also available in vandal-resistant and weatherproof models for outdoor use in challenging conditions.	3
8.	Armed Security Guards: Armed security guards are trained and licensed to carry firearms or other weapons while on duty. They are typically deployed in high-risk environments or situations where there is a heightened threat of violence or criminal activity. Armed guards undergo rigorous training and background checks to ensure they are capable of handling weapons responsibly. Or Unarmed Security Guards: Unarmed security guards protect without carrying firearms. They are equipped with nonlethal weapons such as batons, pepper spray, or Tasers to defend themselves and others if necessary. Tasers are electroshock weapons that deliver an incapacitating electrical shock to temporarily immobilize a person's muscles. Unarmed guards focus on deterring Threats through observation, communication, and conflict resolution techniques.	3
9.	Drones: Drones are used by private security personnel for a range of purposes, enhancing their capabilities in surveillance, monitoring, and response. Drones equipped with cameras are used to patrol perimeters, monitor events, and provide real-time footage for large areas, contributing to proactive threat detection and preventing unauthorized access. In emergencies, drones assess situations, aid search and rescue efforts, and access inaccessible areas. They also assist in asset protection, crowd management, and training exercises. Or Vehicle Patrol Equipment: Security vehicles used for patrolling may be equipped with specialized equipment such as dashboard cameras, Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking systems, emergency lights, sirens, and communication devices to facilitate rapid response and coordination during patrols. GPS tracking is utilized in security applications to monitor the movement of high value assets, monitor the location of individuals under surveillance, or track the location of stolen vehicles for recovery purposes.	3
10.	Switches: are used to connect multiple devices within a local area network (LAN), such as computers, printers, servers, and access points. They facilitate high-speed Communication and provide dedicated bandwidth to each connected device. They Operate at the data link layer (Layer 2) of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model and use Media Access Control (MAC) addresses to forward data packets to their intended destination. Switches provide dedicated bandwidth to each connected device, enabling simultaneous communication between multiple devices without collisions. They are commonly used in office networks, data centres, and home networks to create a wired network infrastructure.	2
11.	Routers: are network devices used to connect multiple networks and route data packets between them. They operate at the network layer (Layer 3) of the OSI model and use IP addresses to forward data packets to their destination network. Routers determine the optimal path for data transmission based on routing tables and network topology information. They are commonly used in enterprise networks, internet service provider (ISP) networks, and home networks to enable communication between different networks and facilitate internet access. Routers are typically terminated by connecting Ethernet cables from the LAN ports to end-user devices and Wide Area Network (WAN)/Internet ports to the internet connection. For WAN connections, termination may	2

	involve connecting fiber optic Cables to the router's optical interfaces. Routers can be categorized based on their size, capabilities, and deployment scenarios.	
12.	Privacy Concerns: The deployment of surveillance systems raises privacy concerns, as individuals may feel their privacy is being invaded by constant monitoring and recording of their activities.	2
13.	Security Guard: An individual responsible for protecting people, property, and assets from various risks, including theft, vandalism, trespassing, and other security threats.	2
14.	Public Security: The provision of security services funded exclusively by the government to ensure the protection of citizens, organizations, and institutions against threats. Or Private Security: Security services provided by private agencies to clients for a fee, including protection of people and property.	2
15.	Digital Video Recorder (DVR): DVRs are used in analogue CCTV systems and are designed to convert analogue video signals into digital format for storage. They typically include built-in hard drives for storing recorded footage Or Network Video Recorder (NVR): NVRs are used in IP-based CCTV systems and are designed to record and manage video footage from network cameras. NVRs store footage in digital format and often support advanced features such as remote access and video analytics. They store footage in digital format and often support advanced features such as remote access and video analytics.	2
16.	(C) Share thoughts, Ideas and feeling	1
17.	(D) Defense	1
18.	(C) 144	1
19.	(B) Chair	1
20.	(C) Information	1
21.	(B) Penal	1
22.	Closed Circuit Television	1
23.	Network Video Recorder	1
24.	Suspicious Activity Report	1
25.	Digital Video Recorder	1
26.	Universal Serial Bus	1
27.	Personal Video Recorder	1
28.	Video Card Reader	1
29.	One Person Company	1
30.	Central Intelligence Agency	1