Marking Scheme for Private Security of Class 12th Level 4

Ser No	Answer	Marks
1.	Importance of Tagging i. Facilitates Categorization: Tagging allows for the categorization of audits and incidents based on severity, type, department, or any other relevant criteria. This aids in sorting and prioritizing issues for more efficient resolution. ii. Enhances Search ability: With proper tags, finding specific incidents or audit findings in a database becomes much easier, especially in large organizations where the volume of data can be overwhelming. iii. Prioritizes Risks: Tags can help organizations prioritize incidents and findings based on their impact and urgency. This ensures that the most critical issues are addressed promptly. iv. Streamlines Response: By quickly identifying and grouping related incidents, teams can more effectively allocate resources and implement a coordinated response. v. Facilitates Trend Analysis: Over time, tagging helps in identifying patterns or recurring issues. This is crucial for understanding vulnerabilities and the effectiveness of the controls in place. vi. Improves Reporting: Comprehensive tags allow for the generation of detailed reports that can provide insights into the security posture, compliance status, and areas needing improvement. vii. Meets Compliance Needs: Many regulatory frameworks require detailed records of how incidents and findings are managed. Tagging helps in demonstrating compliance by showing that the organization can effectively categorize, manage, and resolve issues according to the regulatory standards. viii. Aids in Audits:. ix. Promotes Knowledge Sharing: Or Managing an Institutional Repository of Tagged Audit Findings: i. Implement a Dynamic Tagging Framework: Establish a flexible yet comprehensive tagging system that categorizes audit findings and incidents by relevant dimensions such as risk level, department, process, and compliance requirements. This framework should be adaptable to evolving organizational needs and external regulatory changes. ii. Ensure Regular Contributions and Updates: Maintain a routine for consistently adding new findings and updating existing entries in the library. This practice is vital for keeping the repository current and reflective of the organization's operational reality. iii. Promote Accessibility and Usability: Design the library to be user friendly, ensuring that stakeholders can easily navigate and extract information relevant to their needs. This might involve customizable dashboards, search functionality, and filtering options based on tags. iv. Facilitate Customized Reporting: Leverage the tagging system to generate tailored reports that cater to the diverse informational needs of internal and external stakeholders. These reports should be designed to provide insights that support strategic decision-making and operational improvements. v. Integrate Historical Analysis and Benchmarking: Use the library not just as a record-keeping tool but as a strategic asset for historical analysis and benchmarking. Analyze trends, compare performance against industry standards, and identify areas for proactive risk management. vi. Ensure Continuous Review and Improvement of the Library System: Regularly assess the effectiveness of the tagging system and the overall management of the	5

	library. Solicit feedback from users and stakeholders to identify areas for enhancement, ensuring the repository remains a valuable resource for risk management and organizational development.	
2.	Sources of Evidence for Reporting CCTV Footage Incident: The following are some common sources of evidence related to safety or security incidents, along with the importance of preserving this evidence. 1. CCTV Footage: 2. Access Logs: 3. Witness Testimonies: 4. Physical Evidence: 5. Documentation: 6. Digital Evidence: 7. Environmental Evidence: Or Importance of Confidentiality and Data Protection : 1. Protecting Personal Privacy 2. Maintaining Trust and Reputation: 3. Regulatory Compliance: 4. Preventing Data Breaches and Cyber Threats: 5. Economic Implications: 6. Ethical Obligations:. 7. Fostering Innovation and Consumer Confidence: 8. International Considerations:	5
3.	Key Concepts of Health and Hygiene: Health: Health refers to a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It encompasses various dimensions, including: i. Physical Health: The condition of the body and its organs, encompassing factors such as nutrition, exercise, and regular medical check-ups. ii. Mental Health: The state of emotional and psychological well-being, involving aspects like stress management, coping skills, and access to mental health resources. iii. Social Health: The ability to form meaningful relationships, maintain social connections, and participate in communities, fostering a sense of belonging Hygiene: Hygiene refers to practices and behaviors that maintain cleanliness and prevent the spread of disease-causing germs and pathogens. It includes personal hygiene, environmental hygiene, and food hygiene: i. Personal Hygiene: Practices such as regular handwashing, bathing, dental care, and grooming to maintain cleanliness and prevent the transmission of infections. ii. Environmental Hygiene: Measures to ensure clean and safe living and working environments, including sanitation, waste management, and pest control. iii. Food Hygiene: Practices to handle, prepare, and store food safely to prevent contamination and foodborne illnesses. Or Personal Hygiene and Grooming: Personal hygiene and grooming are essential aspects of maintaining good health and presenting oneself professionally in various settings. They involve taking care of your body by keeping it clean and well-groomed to prevent illness, infections, and to ensure a positive interaction with others. Here is a comprehensive overview: 1. Personal Hygiene Practices i. Handwashing: ii. Oral Hygiene:	5

	iii. Bathing: iv. Hair Care: v. Nail Care: vi. Skin Care: 2. Grooming Practices: i. Dressing Appropriately ii. Facial Care: iii. Body Odour Management:. iv. Hair Styling: v. Makeup:	
4.	Data Protection Laws: • IT (Reasonable Security Practices) Rules, 2011 • Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 (under review): • IT Act, 2000: • Complying with data protection laws and regulations governing the collection, processing, and storage of personal data captured on CCTV footage. • Implementing appropriate data security measures and access controls to safeguard sensitive information from unauthorized disclosure or misuse.	3
5.	Benefits of Analyzing Trends and Patterns: i. Proactive Risk Management: ii. Strategic Resource Allocation iii. Process Improvement: iv. Compliance Assurance: v. Cultural Improvement:	3
6.	CCTV Footage Recording Strategies: Maintaining reliable CCTV recording ensures a safer environment and aids in resolving incidents seamlessly. CCTV video footage is captured through the following strategies: i. Camera Installation: ii. Recording Equipment: iii. Continuous Monitoring:	3
7.	Mental Health: The state of emotional and psychological well-being, involving aspects like stress management, coping skills, and access to mental health resources.	3
8.	Uses of CCTV: i Crime Deterrence ii Monitoring and Surveillance iii Evidence Collection iv Safety Or Best Practices for Multiple Location Backups: • Redundancy: • Regular Backup Schedule: • Encryption and Security: • Testing and Monitoring: • Off-Site Storage:	3
9.	Mountaining Health and Hygiene is crucial for several Reasons: i Disease Prevention ii Promotion of Well being iii Enhanced Quality of life iv Public Health Protection v Environmental Sustainability	3

	Or Key Concept of Health: i Physical Health ii Mental Health iii Social Health	
10.	Fire Prevention: i Electrical Safety ii Smoking Policies iii Hazardous Material iv House Keeping v Equipment and Machinery	2
11.	Causes of Natural Disaster: Several Weather events (e.g Hurricane, tornadoes floods) Earthquake, Landslide, Rock fall etc.	2
12.	Personal Hygiene Practices: Hand Washing, Oral Hygiene, Bathing, Hair Care, Nail Care, Skin Care.	2
13.	Workplace Violence: Causes: Disputes between employees, conflicts with customer or clients or external threats. Prevention: Implementation of workplace violence prevention, policies training of conflict resolution and de-escalation technique and providing a safe reporting mechanism for employees.	2
14.	Several core principal apply broadly to CCTV Video Footage Backup ensuring the footage is secure, reliable and accessible when needed. Or Purpose and Usage of Cloud Storage: Purpose Cloud storage provides censure and scalable off-site backup solution for CCTV. Usage: Upload to cloud storage servers periodically or in real time using network connected DVRs or NVRs.	2
15.	Crime Deterrence Meaning: Deterrence of Crime is the idea that the threats of punishment discourage people from committing crimes. Or Fire detection and Alarm System: i Smoke Detectors and Fire Alarms Ii Fire suppression system	2
16.	(C) Ctrl+ N	1
17.	(B) Face to Face interaction	1
18.	(D) All of the above	1
19.	(A) Speaking	1
20.	(C) Using New Technology	1
21.	(B) Calling for help immediately if needed	1
22.	False	1
23.	False	1
24.	False	1
25.	True	1
26.	Securities and Exchange Commission	1
27.	Network Video Recorder	1
28.	Suspicious Activity Report	1
29.	Digital Video Recorder	1
30.	Universal Serial Bus	1