

International Council of Industrial Security & Safety Management



I have been attending various seminars world-over for over two decades and somehow it strikes me that too many people talk a good game in this industry but, when push comes to shove, they're not around when it really matters! The security sector needs to help itself. Attendance at crucial conferences is part of that self-help. Improvement does not happen by magic! It happens by learning and, thereafter, putting that learning into practice.'

There have been many annual seminars and other events organized which focus on training and skill development of security professionals. The organizing bodies of these seminars having marshaled all their skills of appealing and exhortations have done a tremendous job so far, speaking with genuine passion about why the industry needs to unlock its skills potentials and professionalize the profession!

There are also Key Note Addresses discussing the importance of this industry in national development and need for skills development in the industry. On top of that, there are excellent presentations from various experts on training and development for security professionals.

Why, then, I despair that this year also there will be many conspicuous absence as in the past? My despair is brought on purely by looking around the conference room itself. Last year and years before that the attendance in such seminars has rather left much to desire! Where are the 'Managing Directors' and 'Chief Executives' of the guarding companies, where are the Solution Providers and where are the self-proclaimed Security Consultants? The Top Honchos! The decision makers!!

It is all very well to recognize the security professionals and make sure that they are awarded for they have worked so hard! It is positively time for the Trainers also to be recognized as so far they weren't receiving their well-deserved accolades and 'glittering trophies'!

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas & Happy New Year!



We wish you a **Merry Christmas** & a **Happy New year!**

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Is Nuclear Blackmailing Theory going to be a New Normal?

Is the World helpless in facing its dangerous Implications?

As against high expectations from President Trump's long tour of Asia, there seems to be no change in North Korea flash point except 'Old' and 'Fat' jibes. It appears that world community at large seems to be settling down with status quo approach, with some statements and posturing. Is the world finding itself helpless against danger of nuclear blackmail?

The use of **nuclear capability as insurance for its defence**, was cited as the main reason by every country, which added nuclear weapons to its armory, ever since it was invented. It spiraled into a competition, which came under some control after realization of its devastation in Japan, and potentials of mutually assured destruction (MAD). When Israel went nuclear, it developed a survival capability to dissuade all hostile neighbouring Arab countries. The NPT required checking proliferation of nuclear weapon technology was selectively leaked by some irresponsible countries, leading to a situation where humanity suffers from a threat of nuclear blackmailing by states, as well as militants if tactical nukes acci-

dently fall into their hand. Interestingly **both countries accused of nuclear blackmailing happen to be 'Frontline states of China.**

North Korean Case

When President Trump started his visit to Asia, after a series of provocative statements by US and North Korea, it was being speculated that some concrete action plan will emerge in his handling of North Korea. During this marathon visit, as **President Trump came closer to reality, it is quite clear now that it will end with no worthwhile option on the table, except the efforts to outsource the problem to China again ,(which is also part of the problem) despite being disappointed earlier, with reasonable suspicion that it will not work.**

North Korea has its own point of view for all its missiles/nuclear tests/ misadventures so far, which revolves around its own security concerns and survival of regime of Kim.



About the Author

Major General S B Asthana, SM, VSM

He is an Infantry General with 40 years of Defence experience at national and international level.

He held various key appointments in Army and UN during military career. Awarded twice by President of India, and twice by UN, he got CEE excellence award for Nation building by Governor of Haryana.

Retired from active Army Service in 2014, presently he is the Chief Instructor of all courses for military officers in United Service Institute of India - a Think Tank of armed forces. The author is reachable on Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter and Google+ as Shashi Asthana, also on websites -

<http://www.asthanawrites.org>

<http://www.usiofindia.org>



Is Nuclear Blackmailing Theory going to be a New Normal...

The reality therefore is that **by getting missile and nuclear technology** from some country/countries who would have obviously violated NPT, **North Korea has been able to create a capability which dissuades the strongest military power US (having all instruments of military deterrence) to take any military action. It is also using its nuclear capability claims, to threaten Japan and South Korea and blackmail US to talk without preconditions.**

Pakistan

Pakistan has also been using this Nuclear Blackmailing/Dissuasion Theory against India for quite some time. It acquired nuclear and missile capability from some country/countries, which must have violated NPT at that time, and the world community ignored it. Today Pakistan is hosting and training maximum number of terrorist organizations in the world. It blatantly launches **proxy war against India through militants, and has been able to dissuade India to**

use its conventional capability to prevent it, by nuclear blackmail/ threat to use nukes. It has thus been able to prevent full use of hard power by India, against inhuman use of proxy war by militants on innocent people; **hence this theory seems to be working.**

It is surprising that the whole world rightly criticises North Korea, but not many are talking of Pakistani tactical nukes, despite the fact that the risk of tactical nuclear/dirty bomb sneaking to militants are much more from Pakistan. The stage is slowly setting in Pakistan, for the next level of terrorism with tactical nukes/dirty bombs. The danger of this technology passing into the hand of terrorists by coercion of scientists/security personals/ handlers, to share the technology and steal some fissile material, sufficient for mini nuke/dirty bomb is not impossible in future. The Nuclear Security Summit held in US on 02 Apr 2016, exhibited grave concern of global powers, about the danger of mini nukes falling in hands of terrorist organisations. A possibility of Pakistan covertly passing the tactical nuclear technology/dirty bomb to terrorists to explode it in India, as part



of proxy war, and later deny it, is an option which cannot be ruled out, as its overt use by their Army may be difficult to be justified to the world community.

Implications:

Despite best efforts a worthwhile solution to control unilateral missile and nuclear tests by North Korea has been found by World community, as the sanctions alone are unlikely to yield results, may be due to selective leakages. A status quo in this regard will render world helpless, and it will become a new normal.

Surprisingly when newly elected Pakistani Prime Minister is talking of use of tactical nuclear weapons against India, not much criticism appeared on world media (perhaps many countries still feel that it is a local affair). Let me enumerate some of the implications of silent acceptance by global community of this 'Nuclear Blackmailing Theory' and terror/nuisance potential of both countries discussed earlier.



Is Nuclear Blackmailing Theory going to be a New Normal...

- Iran may be encouraged to go nuclear looking at the fate of Iraq, and over arming of Saudi Arabia.
- Japan may go in for creating its own military capabilities and later go nuclear.
- South Korea may ask for tactical nukes from US to protect itself from North Korea, if China and Russia are not able to push North Korea to negotiations table.
- Vietnam may also get an idea to request for nuclear technology.
- India may have to speed up enlarging stockpile of existing nukes, not to suffer disadvantage on the deterrence capability, despite being well placed to respond to any tactical nukes threat of Pakistan.
- There is a need to collectively have some global mechanism in place to prevent miniaturization of nukes/tactical nukes/dirty bombs over and above the

existing UN conventions.

- There is a need to implement some mechanism towards safety and security of nukes, and accountability of fissile material.

While large number of analysts may be convinced that North Korea is the biggest challenge in terms of Nuclear blackmailing, but in my opinion the bigger global challenge is yet to come in the form of tactical nukes/dirty bombs/biological and chemical weapons getting into the hands of terrorists.

No country should assume that it's safe forever from blackmailing by terrorists having acquired such capability, even if it appears fiction today.

The views expressed are of the author and do not represent views of any organization more specially of ICISS.

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Merry Christmas & Happy New Year



Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

The world is witnessing a variety of complex crimes, with ever increasing rate. This is an indication for us to be on our toes in implementing both preventive and precautionary measures in an effective and efficient manner. Being proactive does always pays. In response, security professionals must familiarize themselves with the principles of environmental crime prevention and learn how they relate to architectural design and crime control.

"Nothing is to be feared. It is only to be understood" Madame Curie

Traditionally, security concerns have been given a low priority in the building process. Until the attack on 'Twin Towers' in US. The incident had made world to re-think on the due priority to be accorded to security. A major role of the preventive security measures was thought of once again. The necessity of combining se-

curity hardware, psychology, and site design (physical environment) could be framed that would, by its very nature, discourage crime.

The CPTED Concept

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, or CPTED (pronounced sep-ted), is a not new concept. The idea of using the physical environment as protection against attack may lead to date back to the cavemen. However the effective use of this was done by our kings and emperors in the olden days. The proof cloud seen even today, when we visit the forts built by them. Most of the forts have an artificial canal dug up around them. In the canal they use bred crocodiles. At times, these canals (of some of the forts) do also have wooden spikes fixed facing the perimeter wall as defensive mechanism submerged in the water. The main entrance of the fort use to be very robust one with a foldable approach path (always kept



About the Author

Capt. G Raj Kumar

Capt. G Raj Kumar is ICISSM Councilor for Andhra Pradesh and has total 29 years' industry experience out of which he served 14 years in the Armed Forces and rest in GAIL. He has unique distinction of serving in Indian Air force as well as Indian Army. While in Army he has been involved in Counter Insurgency Operations.

He developed expertise in Developing / sustaining the existing network and effectively managing the Supply Chain, ensuring timely and cost effective deliverables viz. surface transport, sea and air. He was responsible in managing Distribution Network / Supply chain for distributing rations, fuel, oil, lubes, ammunition, medicines, engineering stores etc. He was involved in forecasting, provisioning, planning & maintaining of stock levels and ensuring optimization of inventory level, re-order level, indentation and issue; ensuring quality control

He holds MBA (HRD) and presently he is pursuing Ph. D in Personnel Management. At present he is working in a gas major and working in AP. A keen sports enthusiast, he represents AP Badminton Team. Previously he has played in badminton tournaments conducted by Petroleum Sports Control Board. He has represented India Veterans' Category in a world Championship tournament held in Turkey in Year 2013.

Contact him at - grajkumar@gail.co.in



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in folded condition except in use). Also many a forts are built on a vantage points.

Thus it implies that the concept is not a new one. But the crime scenario has enriched the concept development according to the prevailing crime situation.

The accepted philosophy of criminology is that "Crime Follows Opportunity". Hence our aim is to reduce Opportunity as far as possible. The goal of CPTED is reduction of opportunities for crime to occur. This reduction is achieved by employing physical design features that discourage crime, while at the same time encouraging legitimate use of the environment.

CPTED also makes possible designs that offer protection without resorting to the prison camp approach to security. Use of fortress-type construction is minimized, and where necessary, integrated into the overall design, reducing negative visual impact. This approach is also cost-effective, since hardware applications are made during construction rather than added at a later date.

To understand fully how CPTED is used, one must examine its components and the philosophy behind them. Its individual elements are common security techniques.

The uniqueness and success of CPTED stems from the manner in which these techniques are integrated with, and applied to, the architectural design process.

Defensible Space

To provide maximum control, an en-

vironment is first divided into smaller, clearly defined areas or zones. These zones become the focal points for the application of the various CPTED elements. "Defensible space" is the term used to describe an area that has been made a "zone of defense" by the design characteristics that create it.

Under the defensible space guidelines, all areas are designated as either public, semi-private or private. This designation defines the acceptable use of each zone and determines who has a right to occupy it under certain circumstances.

Public Zones. These areas are generally open to anyone and are the least secure of the three zones. This is particularly true when the zone is located within a building or in an area with uncontrolled access and little or no opportunity for close surveillance.

Semi-private Zones. These areas create a buffer between public and private zones and/or serve as common use spaces, such as interior courtyards. They are accessible to the public, but are set off from the public zone. This separation is accomplished with design features that establish definite transitional boundaries between the zones.

Private Zones. These are areas of restricted entry. Access is controlled and limited to specific individuals or groups. A private residence is a good example of a private zone.

Division between zones is generally accomplished with some type of barrier. These can be either physical or symbolic.

Physical barriers, as the name implies, are substantial in nature and physically prevent movement. Fencing, some forms of landscaping, locked doors, and the like are



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examples of physical barriers.

Symbolic barriers are less tangible. Nearly anything could serve as a symbolic barrier. Only requirement is that it defines the boundary between zones. This type of barrier does not prevent physical movement. All that is required is that it leaves no doubt that a transition between zones has taken place. Low decorative fences, changes in sidewalk patterns or materials, and signs are examples of symbolic barriers.

Territoriality

Territoriality involves one's perception and relationship with the environment. A strong sense of territoriality encourages taking control of the environment and defending it against attack.

A sense of territoriality allows easy identification of certain areas as the exclusive domain of a particular area. This feeling is enhanced when the area involved is protected with a sense of pride and ownership. It is not enough for us simply to be *able* to defend environment, we must also *want* to defend it. That "*want*" results from territorial feelings of pride and ownership.

The term *ownership* when used in this context does not necessarily mean actual legal ownership. It can be, and very often is, a perceived ownership resulting from an individual's relationship with the environment.

Security personnel or employees, for instance, may feel a sense of ownership for the office in which they work.

Surveillance

Surveillance is the principal weapon in the protection of a defensible space. Criminals are least likely to act when there is a high risk of their actions being witnessed. Environments in which legitimate occupants can exercise a high degree of visual control increase the likelihood of criminal acts being observed and reported.

Informal Surveillance. Opportunities for informal or natural surveillance occur as a direct result of architectural design. Designs that minimize visual obstacles and eliminate places of concealment for potential assailants offer the most protection against crime. These open designs also encourage use of the environment, as people feel safer when they can easily see and be seen. The use of defensible space in conjunction with natural surveillance is a potent crime prevention tool. The establishment of transition zones gives both the occupant and the intruder clear and definite points of reference. For the occupant, an intruder's entrance into restricted space creates cause for attention and possible alarm. For the intruder, entering restricted space spotlights his actions, elevates his anxiety level, and greatly increases his risk of being discovered and apprehended.

Formal Surveillance. Formal surveillance methods, such as closed-circuit television, electronic monitoring, fixed guard posts, and organized security patrols, are normally used only when natural surveillance alone cannot sufficiently protect an area. Public and semi-private zones that are concealed from view or that experience regular periods of isolation or inactivity may benefit from some type of formal surveillance.



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Elevators, interior corridors, parking lots, public areas of buildings accessible after business hours, and exterior pedestrian pathways are potentially vulnerable locations where the application of formal surveillance methods might be justified.

Lighting

Good lighting is one of the most effective crime deterrents. When used properly, light discourages criminal activity, enhances natural surveillance opportunities, and reduces fear.

The type and quantity of light required will vary from application to application, but the goal remains the same in all cases. To the degree possible, a constant level of light providing reasonably good visibility should be maintained at night. The absolute level of light, provided it meets minimum standards, is less critical than the evenness of the light. Bright spots and shadows should be avoided. Highly vulnerable areas and those that could conceal a potential attacker should be illuminated more brightly than areas designed for normal activity. The object is to light up the criminal without spotlighting the victim.

As used in CPTED, lighting also plays a part in creating a feeling of territoriality. Lighting can influence an individual's feelings about his environment from an aesthetic as well as a safety standpoint. A bright, cheerful environment is much more pleasing than one that appears dark and lifeless. The ability to feel good about one's environment is important in developing a sense of pride and ownership.

Landscaping

Landscaping design, like architectural design, plays a significant role in CPTED.

Landscaping is versatile and can be used to perform a variety of design functions.

As a symbolic barrier, landscaping can mark the transition between zones. Features such as decorative fencing, flower beds, ground cover, and varied patterns in cement work can clearly show separation between zones. If more substantial barriers are needed, shrubbery such as evergreen hedges can be used to create more formidable obstacles.

From a surveillance standpoint, landscaping can be critical. Such factors as growth characteristics of plants and their placement in relation to potentially vulnerable areas are extremely important.

Visual corridors must be maintained in open, park-like areas as well as in densely planted areas. As a rule, visual surveillance corridors can be maintained by limiting shrubbery to a maximum height of three feet and trees to a minimum height of six feet at the lowest branches. This approach ensures that visibility between three and six feet from the ground will always be relatively unimpaired.

Another function of landscaping in crime prevention is aesthetics. Again, an attractive environment generates a sense of pride and ownership.

Physical Security

The problem with the physical security of most building projects lies in the fact that the people designing the systems don't understand crime and criminals and how they work. The unfortunate result of this practice can be seen easily in



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Enlightened physical security planning can contribute considerably to the overall success of a project. The proper application of security hardware and the elimination of security weaknesses from a structural standpoint can have a significant impact on future crime problems.

As an element of CPTED, physical security planning is not intended to create an impenetrable fortress. The goal is merely to make penetration more difficult and time-consuming. Degree of difficulty and length of delay are key factors in reducing the probability that crime will occur.

Many of the individual CPTED elements should be familiar to the security profession-

al. Hardware, lighting, and surveillance are all standard tools of the trade. The emphasis of CPTED is not just on the tools, however. It is how the tools are used that makes the difference. Normally, a building is built and then secured. With CPTED, it is secured and then built. More importantly, not just the building is secured but also the space around it. The security program is integrated into the environment, not just added on.

CPTED was originally developed to reduce crime in public housing projects, but its applications are unlimited. It is a concept that can work not only in housing, but in businesses, industries, public



2017



Capt SB Tyagi, Co-founder

ICISS International Council For Industrial Security & Safety

**With the fond hope and firm resolve that
the coming year**

**Will be harbinger of peace and love,
Let us wish every law-abiding citizen**

A Happy and Prosperous New Year!



What ICISSM is All About?

ICISS is purely non-commercial forum for security and safety professionals world-wide! It neither is with any support from any business groups nor is it projected by any business house in the background. All its members have no stake in any solution providing or consultancy firms. Their association with ICISS is totally based on mutual benefit of knowledge sharing and networking.

We welcome all the security and safety professional world over from diverse background and encourage them to interact freely by asking the questions, replying them or by sharing their knowledge and experience. The council also strives to have strategic alliances with similar forums world over for furtherance of its objectives. Formed in 2010, the Council is totally a-partisan, apolitical and does not represent any pressure group or interest group.

ICISS strives not to provide surrogate platform for anyone to enhance their respective business interest. It is thus totally professionals' body aimed at, 'professionalizing the professionals'!

We in ICISS believe that having different view than the majority is not bad! In fact we encourage difference of opinion and take every different views as intellectual stimulus to either convince or get convinced – either way both the parties are benefitted! Those who dare to think differently have shown that firstly they can think and secondly they are not overawed by the majority views! Such are the traits of 'Thought Leaders' and they deserve our respect!

For more details on our activities, please visit us at -

<http://onlineicissm.wix.com/iciss>

What ICISSM is All About?

Consultancy: International Council of Security and Safety Management (ICISS) would be happy in providing consultancy to Corporates on all matters relating to Industrial Security Management from the best security professionals as it has on its panel the very best security professionals from almost all over the world. We have accredited security consultants from India, South

Africa, UK, USA, UAE, Belgium, Libya, Yamane and Austria to name few countries. All the security consultants are under oath not to represent any solution provider or system integrator, thus their consultancy and recommendations are most impartial.

On-site Security Survey and Audits: Conducting on-site security surveys and audits is the forte of ICISS. Its specialists have carried out numerous such surveys which were beneficial to clients in improving the security preparedness and also in cost-cutting. .

Contents Delivery: The experts of ICISS help the Client in developing its plans, prepare manual and prepare various forms and formats to be used for every day security & safety functions. It will also help the Clients to develop the training contents such as write-ups and the presentations. The specific needs of specific niche segment of the industry will also be met by ICISS.

