

1. Checkpoints and vehicle search.

Check Points:

The strategy employed by law enforcement service members to control unauthorized or illegal crowds and vehicle movement by using shade blocks or other barriers on roads, buildings, or important areas is called check points.

Two types:

- Fixed
- Mobile

Materials used in check Post.

1. Precautionary Sign Read sign, traffic light, light reflecting vest etc.
2. Road block for speed breaker
3. Mobile Road block Barbed wire, Car, zigzag spike etc.
4. Armed vehicle with trained driver or operator.
5. Searching materials Vehicle Search mirror, Torch, Handcuffs etc.

Zone of vehicle search:

- Funneling zone
- Turning zone
- Search zone
- Safe zone

A check point consists of five components:

1. Pre cautionary material
2. Selective material
3. Meddler material
4. Mobile Protection material
5. Controlling material.

2. Escort. Escort of criminals.

Escort:

The process of safely transferring or relocating detainees, VIPs, convoy vehicles, government property, goods, stamps, weapons, ammunition, examination materials, etc., by law enforcement members either on foot or by vehicle under guard.

Types

1. Criminal escort
2. Convoy escort
3. VIP escort
4. Money, stamp, valuable Property escort
5. dead body escort

Escort Criminals:

1. Place and time of departure and arrival.
2. Idea regarding main passing raids.
3. Alternative roads
4. Place of resting and fueling
5. Contact numbers of the roadside police station.
6. Information regarding criminals and their families.
7. Hospitals and safe location on the way.

3. Patrolling and types of patrolling

Patrolling:

The act of a police team engaging in walking, vehicle, watercraft, or aerial surveillance for a specified period in a designated area by the authority's order to protect people and property, control traffic, monitor suspicious activities, and prevent crime.

Patrolling refers to the routine monitoring and surveillance activities carried out by law enforcement or security personnel in a specific area. The primary objectives of patrolling include ensuring public safety, preventing and detecting crime, maintaining order, and providing a visible security presence to deter potential offenders. Patrolling can be conducted on foot, by vehicle, by boat, or even by air, depending on the nature of the area and the specific requirements of the operation.

Types:

1. Foot
2. Boat
3. Fixed
4. Mobile
5. Block
6. Disc
7. Clockwise & Anti-Clockwise

8. Ambush

4. Progression and types of progressions.

Progression

In risky areas, law enforcement members and officials use strategies and cover to move forward while ensuring their own safety and protecting the lives of civilians.

Two types:

1/ Progression In Force:

During an operation, identifying high-risk individuals or specific areas and moving forward with the minimal use of force if necessary.

2/ Tactical Progression:

If high-risk individuals or areas cannot be specifically identified, the process involves dividing the operational area into several secure zones and moving forward step by step.

- Progression In Relay
- Over-bounding Progression.

5. Judging distance. Methods of judging distance

Judging Distance

Judging distance means figuring out how far away something is. Law enforcement officers need to judge distances accurately for various crowd control techniques and for security purposes.

Methods of Judging Distance

There are two main methods to judge distance:

1. Unit Average Method

This method has several techniques:

- 🕒 Halfling: Estimate the distance by halving the distance from the object to yourself.
- 🕒 Bracketing: Divide the distance into smaller parts, estimate each part, and then add them up.
- 🕒 Section Average: Ask several reliable group members to estimate the distance, exclude the maximum and minimum estimates, and average the rest.

Key Range: Use fixed distances between known objects, like:

- ☹ Distance between two rural electric poles: 50 meters
- ☹ Distance between two regular electric poles: 100 meters
- ☹ Distance between two telephone line poles: 100 meters

2. Appearance Method

This method uses how objects look at different distances:

- ☹ 200 yards: A person can be clearly seen and recognized.
- ☹ 250 yards: A person can be seen but appears blurry if sitting.
- ☹ 300 yards: A standing person's face looks blurred.
- ☹ 400 yards: A person can be seen but not recognized.
- ☹ 500 yards: A person looks small from neck to feet.
- ☹ 600 yards: A person cannot be seen or recognized and looks like a small tree.

Other Factors Affecting Distance Perception

- ☹ Objects Appear Closer When:
 - ☹ Sunlight falls directly on them.
 - ☹ There is a canal or ditch between the object and observer.
 - ☹ Observed from high ground.
 - ☹ The observer is lower and the object is higher.
 - ☹ Standing in a narrow place.
 - ☹ The object has a different color than its background.

Objects Appear Farther When:

- ☹ Sunlight is in the observer's eyes.
- ☹ Viewed through a round pipe.
- ☹ The sky is cloudy.

These methods and factors help law enforcement officers accurately judge distances in various situations.

6. What is Raid. Write down the method of raid.

Raid

A raid is a sudden and planned operation by law enforcement to search a house, arrest criminals, or rescue hostages. It is often conducted to catch suspected criminals, seize illegal items, or free kidnapped individuals.

Methods of Raid

There are two main types of raids:

1. General House Search

Steps for a General House Search:

- i. Preparation:
 - ☉ Appoint observers to watch the surroundings.
 - ☉ The commander and a reliable member will check the house secretly to identify entry and exit points.
 - ☉ Place policemen at each door to prevent escape or removal of suspicious items.
 - ☉ Invite respectable witnesses to observe the search.
- ii. Executing the Search:
 - ☉ Show the search warrant to the house owner or their representative.
 - ☉ Allow veiled women to leave safely without removing evidence.
 - ☉ Conduct the search with the team leader and policemen.
 - ☉ Wear uniforms and protective gear like bulletproof vests.
 - ☉ Prefer daytime searches; if at night, ensure sufficient light and record the reason.
 - ☉ Guard rooftops and stairwells in high-rise buildings.
- iii. During the Search:
 - ☉ Start from one side with witnesses and the house owner.
 - ☉ Seize illegal items and show them to witnesses.
 - ☉ Search suspects' bodies thoroughly (women by female police).
 - ☉ Arrest individuals found with illegal items.
 - ☉ Avoid damaging household items unnecessarily.
- iv. After the Search:
 - ☉ Prepare a seizure list in triplicate in the presence of witnesses.
 - ☉ Label and sign all seized items.
 - ☉ If no illegal items are found, prepare a void seizure list.
 - ☉ Report seized items to the prosecuting authority.
 - ☉ If items are not too heavy, arrange for bailment with court permission.
 - ☉ Lock the house if the owner is absent.

2. Hostage Rescue or Arrest of Armed Criminals

Steps for Hostage Rescue or Criminal Arrest:

- i. Preparation:
 - ☉ Use psychological pressure or negotiation to create fear or offer flexibility.

- ☹ If negotiations fail, use force to rescue hostages or arrest criminals.

ii. Teams Involved:

- ☹ Observation & Information Party: Collect information and resist outside attacks.
- ☹ Intervention Party/Tactical Light Team: Enter the house, rescue hostages, and arrest criminals.
- ☹ Support Party: Assist the intervention team by positioning themselves strategically.
- ☹ Cordon Party: Stand guard around the building to prevent attacks.
- ☹ Coordination Party/Incident Command Post: Gather and share information.

iii. Execution:

- ☹ Prepare necessary assets, vehicles, and equipment.
- ☹ Gather intelligence on the kidnappers, their weapons, training, and motives.
- ☹ Isolate the target area.
- ☹ Include skilled and brave policemen in the tactical team.

After the Operation:

- ☹ Handcuff and search the arrested individuals.
- ☹ Ensure all team members assemble at a specific location.
- ☹ Check weapons, ammunition, and supplies.
- ☹ Prepare a seizure list and ensure signatures from witnesses and the house owner.
- ☹ Prevent destruction of forensic evidence.
- ☹ Inform the command center of the operation results and leave with the arrested individuals and seized items.

These steps ensure that raids are conducted methodically, safely, and effectively, whether for general searches or more dangerous hostage rescue operations.

7. Who is VIP. Discuss VIP security.

Who are VIPs

VIP stands for "Very Important Person." These individuals receive special security because of their important positions. A high profile VIP often has even more significant responsibilities.

High Profile VIPs of Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, high profile VIPs include:

- ☹ His Excellency the President
- ☹ Honorable Prime Minister
- ☹ Prime Minister (for three months after their term ends)
- ☹ President (for three months after their term ends)

- ☉ Foreign heads of state or government visiting Bangladesh

Additionally, other VIPs can be announced by the government through official notifications.

Laws and Regulations Regarding VIP Security

VIP security is governed by several laws and guidelines:

- ☉ Redbook (3 Volumes)
- ☉ Security of President, Prime Minister, and VIPs Regulations, 2002
- ☉ Special Security Forces Ordinance, 1986
- ☉ DSB Manual, 1986
- ☉ Rules for the Protection of the Persons of the Ministers, 1975

Various other guidelines issued by the government

Security Areas and Zones

High profile VIPs are provided security in four main areas:

- ☉ Office Security
- ☉ Residence Security
- ☉ Stage Security at events
- ☉ Travel Security

Their security zones are divided into three blocks:

1. Red Block: The room where the VIP stays, guarded by the Special Security Force (SSF).
2. Green Block: The building where the VIP stays, guarded by the Presidential Guard Regiment (PGR).
3. White Block: The area outside the building up to the boundary wall, guarded by uniformed armed policemen or PGR.

Protection Cordon

A three-layer security fence is constructed for VIP events:

1. Close Protection: SSF members form a 360-degree cordon within 10 meters of the VIP.
2. Inner Cordon and Isolation Cordon: Intelligence agencies and PGR form a cordon within 28 meters of the VIP.
3. Outer Cordon: Uniformed policemen form a 360-degree cordon within 30 meters of the VIP.

Actions to Be Taken on Arrival of High Profile VIPs

Before a high profile VIP arrives:

- 🕒 Start surveillance 72 hours prior.
- 🕒 Deploy skeleton staff 24 hours before.
- 🕒 Full police deployment 2 to 6 hours before.
- 🕒 Conduct primary and final sweeping.
- 🕒 Rehearse the motorcade.
- 🕒 Fix emergency exit routes.

Entry Control

Key points for entry control:

- 🕒 Verify identity of everyone entering.
- 🕒 Check identity cards for authorized persons.
- 🕒 Ensure only invited persons enter.
- 🕒 Check journalists' passes and accreditation.
- 🕒 Deploy women police for female visitors.
- 🕒 Be polite but firm.

External Security Duties

Points to remember:

- 🕒 Team leader briefs everyone before duty.
- 🕒 Ensure 360-degree security.
- 🕒 Maintain interpersonal communication.
- 🕒 Clearly define Area of Responsibility (AOR).
- 🕒 No leaving duty post without permission.
- 🕒 No mobile phone use except by designated persons.

Security Duties During Transit

Important instructions:

- 🕒 Duty members should face away from the VIP and stay alert.
- 🕒 No one should stand with bags or boxes.
- 🕒 Do not turn back to look at the VIP.
- 🕒 Close pedestrian crossings during VIP access.
- 🕒 No saluting or mobile phone use.

General Qualifications of Members on Security Duty

Qualifications include:

- ☯ Proficiency in handling firearms.
- ☯ Physical and mental readiness.
- ☯ Polite but firm behavior.
- ☯ Knowledge of self-defense techniques.
- ☯ Awareness of security risks.
- ☯ Proper dressing and smartness.
- ☯ Knowledge of Improvised Explosive Devices (IED).
- ☯ Awareness of potential enemies and attack strategies.

This summary helps understand the key points of VIP security, including who VIPs are, relevant laws, security zones, actions during arrival, entry control, external security duties, transit security, and the qualifications needed for security personnel.