

Progression:

Progression is the process of moving forward with cover in dangerous areas by adopting special tactics with an eye on the safety of the lives of law enforcement personnel and innocent people

Progression is generally done in two ways. Namely:

1. Progression In Force: During the conduct of operations, identifying a vulnerable person or specific area and applying the least amount of force necessary, the process of moving forward is called Progression in Force. In this case, speed and the ability to surprise the enemy with a sudden attack are needed.
2. Tactical Progression : If the vulnerable person or area cannot be identified, the process of moving forward by dividing the operational area into several security zones is called Tactical Progression . In this case the policemen have to show "prudence".

Tactical progression is generally done in two ways namely:

(A) Progression In Relay;

Progression In Relay involves law enforcement personnel placing loaded weapons in ready positions in potentially dangerous areas, with standing, kneeling, or lying position using natural or artificial cover and the other immediately moving forward from the immediate rear as a coverman. The advancing men must move forward by dividing the operational area into sections encircling the rear by keeping a sharp lookout for their own security and using tactical signals

(B) Over-Bounding Progression:

The operational police officers are divided into two groups with loaded weapons pointed around them in ready / high ready positions. One group first takes position on either side of the visible area and the other group immediately takes position in front of them and thus the process of moving forward as a group is called Over Bounding Progression. In this case, the police members of each group must take positions close to each other. In such a risky operation, the attack from the roof or above must always be kept in mind.

Checkpoints / Checkpost:

Checkpoint or Checkpost is a technique used by members of law enforcement services to control illegal or unauthorized or unwelcome crowd and vehicular movement in a road, establishment or in important area by road block or otherwise.

Purpose:

1. To regulate the movement of persons and vehicles in any important place or establishment and to ensure the security of the establishment and the persons present therein;
2. Checkposts are set up to control the public and traffic on the roads for illegal goods, firearms, explosives, rescue of kidnapped or trafficked victims, impounding stolen vehicles, arresting criminals or preventing the entry of unauthorized persons, etc.

Checkposts are generally established in two ways. Namely:

1. Static / Fixed Checkpost (Static / Fixed Checkpost): Such checkposts have fixed or semi-fixed installations. Example: Shapla Gate entrance to Rajshahi Metropolitan Police Lines.
2. Mobile Checkpost: Such checkposts are established temporarily at convenient roads, structures or places. Example: Vehicle search.

Search Zones:

Vehicle searches generally require four zones in the searched area. Namely:

1. Funnelling Zone: Searching law enforcement officers use road signs to direct the target vehicle to a separate lane on the side of the road, known as a funneling zone.
2. Turning / Deceleration Zone: Vehicle speed is reduced by creating shaped traffic lanes. Vehicle speed slows down in this area by turning point or speed breaker.
3. Search Zone: The safe place where drivers, passengers and vehicles are brought for search is called search zone. In addition to search party, reserve members are stationed in this area and there are separate areas for body and vehicle searches.
4. Safe Zone: In this area, the members of the law enforcement services participating in the checkpoint search gather to discuss procedures, division of responsibilities, etc., rest at leisure and take food if necessary. It is relatively safe place.

Searching Points:

1. Driving seat, steering and driving seat area. Passenger seat, seat cover, under seat and dash board respectively.
2. Car ceiling, roof, rear trunk, engine inside the bonnet and spare wheel.
3. Inside and outside the four wheels of the car.
4. The car battery should be checked by stoping the engine and starting again
5. Between the two partitions of the car door and other sides.

6. If the vehicle has a double cylinder, it should also be checked if necessary.
7. The chassis and other parts under the vehicle should be searched thoroughly with the Vehicle Search Mirror.
8. Not only illegal goods but also whether any bombs, explosives etc. are kept in the vehicle can be checked.

Caution:

(A) Vehicle searches may never be conducted on main roads.

(B) Avoid running or walking in front of the intended vehicle while the engine is running. If necessary, cross with extreme caution depending on the location.

Patrolling:

Carrying out various activities and operations related to the prevention of crime in order to protect the lives and property of the people, controlling vehicles, informing the authorities of crimes committed, monitoring the movement of suspects, preventing crimes and performing other duties as directed by the authorities if necessary. Patrolling is the movement and observation of police teams engaged in watercraft or airships.

Objectives of Patrolling:

1. To quickly reach the scene of a disturbance and prevent crime. Acting as a backup team when needed by a police member or team;
2. Preventing crime and deterring criminals from committing crimes through visible police presence;
3. Conduct search and seizure of any person or place if necessary; Crime scene security and crime scene as a first responder
4. Providing assistance to the Investigation Unit;
5. Taking safety measures in case of accident, fire, electric cable lying on the road etc. during patrolling, taking care of injured people on the road and sending them to hospital for treatment if necessary;
6. Patrolling police take effective measures to take legal action for victims of crime, arrest criminals, help sick people, etc.;
7. Prevention of crime and monitoring of habitual offenders;
8. Performing any other law and order related duties etc. as directed by the authorities

## Types of Patrols:

Patrols are of different types depending on the type of traffic. Namely:

1. Foot Patrols
2. Motorcycle or Cycle Patrols
3. Vehicle Patrols
4. Water-Carriage Patrols
5. Aircraft Patrols
6. Special Patrols (Fixed Patrol, Clock & Anti-Clock Wise Patrol, Block Patrol, Ambush Patrol, Disc Patrol etc.)

Also, patrols are of the following types according to the type of observation of important installations, events etc. and taking effective measures. Namely: Community Patrol, Random Patrol, Static Patrol.

## Mode of Patrolling:

1. By Vehicle
2. On Foot
3. By Aircraft
4. By Water-Carriage

## Escort:

Escort is the process of safe transfer and handover of accused, VIPs, fleet of vehicles of a special party, government assets, goods, stamps, weapons, ammunition, examination papers etc. under the guard of members of the law enforcement services either by vehicle or on foot.

Escorts of various types are carried out on foot and by vehicle. Namely:

1. Criminal Escort
2. Convoy escort
3. VIP escort
4. Money, Stamps, Valuables Escort
5. Corpse escort etc.

## Escort of Dangerous Criminal:

Purpose: To transfer the accused to another custodial person or security team by ensuring his safety and preventing escape under police guard.

### Principles:

1. Always be aware of road conditions ahead;
2. Ensure the safety of the person;
3. Take safety measures as required when faced with any changing conditions: and
4. Handing over the accused to the proper authorities at the final destination.

### Actions to be taken in Escorting the Criminal

(a). Preparation: Upon assignment, the escort commander must collect the following information:

1. Departure and arrival times (after sunrise and before sunset escort time is recommended)
2. Conception of major thoroughfares;
3. Alternative routes;
4. Places to rest and refuel if necessary;
5. Contact details or mobile numbers of police stations along the road;
6. Information about the criminal and his family:
7. Location of hospitals and safe areas etc. en route.

### Motorcade :

1. Motor cycle and motor cycle driver and rider 02 persons (If required)
2. Forward Car;
3. Prisoner van or secured car (for transporting Criminal );
4. Rear defense vehicles etc.

(b) Receiving Criminal

1. Completing legal proceedings (receiving and handing over in writing);
2. Searching the bodies of the criminal
3. Wearing handcuffs and leg shackles to the criminal if necessary;
4. Keeping the criminal in the safe place of the vehicle etc.

(c) When the motorcade starts moving:

1. All cars start moving simultaneously;
2. The speed of other vehicles shall be determined in accordance with the preceding vehicle;
3. The fleet will use flashing lights and emergency sirens;
4. A leading vehicle shall not overtake another vehicle unless it is safe for all vehicles in the fleet;
5. Public vehicles other than convoy vehicles shall not be allowed to enter the fleet etc.

(d). Transfer of Criminal

When the vehicle fleet reaches the designated place, the criminal and other goods must be handed over in writing.

VIP

When a person is given special security because of the importance of his position, he is called a VIP. VVIP usually means a higher official than VIP. Although there is no term VVIP as per Red Book and DSB Manual.

The high profile VIPs of Bangladesh are:

1. His Excellency the President
2. Honorable Prime Minister
3. Foreign heads of state or heads of government arriving in Bangladesh.
4. Also the VIPs are announced by the government through gazette notification.

VIP Security:

High profile VIPs are mainly provided security in four areas. Namely:

1. Office security
2. RESIDENTIAL SECURITY (His Excellency the President's residence and office security are the same (Banga Bhavan)).
3. Venue / Stage security at event/gathering
4. Security during Movement

#### Safety Zone.

The offices or residences of high profile VIPs are divided into three security blocks. Namely:

A. Red Block: The room where the VIP stays and its surrounding area is called Red Block. It is guarded by members of the Special Security Force (SSF).

B. Green Block: The building/place where the VIP stays, which is not included in the Redbook is called Green Block. Members of the Presidential Guard Regiment (PGR) are in charge of its security.

C. White Block: The area from the exterior of the building where the VIPs are located to the boundary wall is called the White Block. Usually uniformed armed policemen or in some cases PGRs are in charge of security.

#### Protection Cordon:

A three-layer fence is usually constructed for security at high profile VIP event/gathering venues. Namely:

1. Inner Cordon: Special Security Forces (SSF) members usually form this cordon covering 360 degrees within a 10 meter area around high profile VIPs.
2. Intermediate Cordon: Plain clothes intelligence agencies (SB, DGFI, NSI etc.) are in charge of security. Members of the Presidential Guard Regiment (PGR) usually form an intermediate security cordon covering 360 degrees within 28 meters of the perimeter around the VIPs.
3. Outer Cordon: Uniformed policemen form the security cordon. Usually the policemen form the outer perimeter with a bamboo fence within 30 meters of the central perimeter and covering 360 degrees. There may also be one or more isolated cordons between the intermediate cord and the outer cord. Intelligence personnel/ plainclothes policemen are also part of this circle.

## Judging Distance:

Using various techniques of crowd control such as throwing gas cells, sound grenades etc. and in the interests of security, the members of the law enforcement services are often required to determine the distance. For this purpose the idea of distance of various objects is obtained through the following points. Objects are generally seen for the following reasons:

1. S-Sign
2. S-Shadow
3. S-Silhouette
4. S-Space (spanning distance): Bridge pillars, spans
5. S-Skyline: high ground, trees
6. B-Brightness
7. M-Movement

(Technique to remember : 5 sister, 1 brother, 1 mother)

## Techniques for Judging Distance:

Distance determination is generally done in two ways. Namely:

### (a) Unit Average Method (Unit Average Method):

i) Halving: Distance of objects can be determined by moving half from the determined object to itself.

ii) Bracketing: Dividing into several parts by means of brackets distance from the object to the boundary to be determined. Distance can be determined by this method by summing them up by approximating the distance.

iii) Section Average (Section Average): The distance can be determined in this method by averaging the distance stated by the rest of the members excluding the maximum and minimum distance with the opinion of some reliable members of the group.

iv) Key Range: Distances are fixed. For example:

1. Distance between two electric poles of rural electricity- 50 m
2. Distance between two electric poles- 100 m
3. The distance between two poles of a telephone line -100 m



(b) Appearance Method (Appearance Method) (may vary depending on situation and person):

1. A person can be seen and recognized well at a distance of 200 yards.
2. A person can be seen and recognized well at a distance of 250 yards. But if the person is sitting, it will be blurred.
3. A man standing at a distance of 300 yards appears to have a blurred or blurry face.
4. A man can be seen but not recognized at a distance of 400 yards.
5. A man standing at a distance of 500 yards would seem small from his neck to his feet.
6. A man cannot be seen or recognized at a distance of 600 yards. He will appear to be a small tree.