

ISAA Assignment

Risk Assessment of Felicity

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Threat Agents

- 1. Unauthorized Outsiders:** These individuals or groups might include individuals from outside the campus community who have no legitimate reason to be present at the event. Their motives may range from theft of personal belongings to causing disruptions out of malice or mischief.
- 2. Insiders with bad intent:** This category comprises individuals within the campus community who exploit their legitimate access for wicked purposes. They might steal valuable equipment or compromise sensitive data.
- 3. Professional Criminals:** These are individuals or groups with specific expertise in committing crimes, who might see the event as an opportunity for high-value theft or sabotage to achieve financial gain.
- 4. Vandals or Pranksters:** Individuals motivated by a desire to cause disruption or damage, often for personal amusement or to make a statement. Their actions may vary from minor pranks to significant acts of vandalism.
- 5. Animals (Campus Dogs):** While not human threat agents, dogs on campus could potentially pose a threat by causing harm to visitors, particularly in crowded or provoked situations.
- 6. Substance Abusers:** Attendees under the influence of drugs or alcohol may exhibit impaired judgment, leading to an increased risk of accidents, fights, or other forms of misconduct.

7. Trespassers with Insider Help: These individuals gain unauthorized access to restricted areas with the assistance of someone within the campus community. This insider help could facilitate theft, damage, or privacy breaches.

8. Cyber Attackers: Cyber attackers could breach the college's network to steal sensitive data, deploy ransomware to disrupt operations, or conduct phishing attacks to trick individuals into divulging confidential information. Additionally, they may target intellectual property or compromise academic integrity by altering grades or accessing exam materials.

9. Fire Hazards: The risk of fire outbreaks, whether accidental or intentional, could pose a significant threat to the safety of attendees and event infrastructure. This could result from faulty electrical equipment, flammable materials, or irresponsible behavior such as smoking in restricted areas.

10. Electrical Short Circuits: The risk of electrical short circuits leading to power outages, equipment damage, or even fires. This threat could be exacerbated by the use of temporary electrical setups or overloaded circuits, common in event settings.

11. Medical Emergencies: The risk of attendees experiencing medical emergencies such as cardiac events, injuries, or heat-related illnesses, especially in crowded environments. Prompt access to medical assistance and effective crowd management are critical for mitigating this risk.

12. Weather Conditions (Rain): The risk of adverse weather conditions, particularly rain, impacting outdoor events held on open grounds.

Threats

1. **Theft:** The risk of personal belongings being stolen due to the open-access nature of certain areas and potentially low security measures. This could include theft of items such as laptops, smartphones, or personal valuables.
2. **Unauthorized Access:** The risk of unauthorized individuals gaining access to sensitive areas.
3. **Sabotage:** The risk of intentional damage to event infrastructure, such as power supplies or sound systems, which could disrupt planned events and cause chaos.
4. **Physical Harm:** The risk of harm resulting from intentional acts of violence, accidents due to overcrowding, or encounters with animals on campus.
5. **Substance-induced Misconduct:** The risk of misconduct due to attendees being under the influence of drugs or alcohol, which could lead to fights, vandalism, or other risky behaviours.
6. **Crowd Fights:** The risk of volatile situations arising in large gatherings, especially if alcohol or drugs are involved.
7. **Cybersecurity Threats:** The risk of digital infrastructure being targeted by cyber attackers, potentially leading to data breaches, disruption of digital communications, or the introduction of malware.
8. **Unauthorized Access to Faculty Quarters:** The risk of individuals gaining unauthorized entry into faculty quarters, which could compromise the personal safety and privacy of faculty members.
9. **Sabotage of Major Attractions:** There might be individuals intending to sabotage major attractions like DJ nights, concerts, dance, and singing shows by causing faults in cables or equipment, potentially leading to event failures.

10. **Fire Outbreaks:** The threat of fire outbreaks due to various factors such as electrical faults or negligence. Fire can spread rapidly in crowded event spaces, causing panic, injuries, and property damage.

11. **Electrical Short Circuits:** The threat of electrical short circuits resulting from faulty wiring, overloaded circuits, or equipment malfunction. Short circuits can lead to fires, electrocution hazards, and disruption of event activities.

12. **Medical Emergencies:** The threat of attendees experiencing medical emergencies such as heart attacks, seizures, or injuries requiring immediate medical attention. Inadequate medical resources or delays in response can exacerbate the severity of these incidents.

13. **Weather Conditions (Rain):** The threat of adverse weather conditions, particularly heavy rain, impacting outdoor events held on open grounds. Rain can lead to slippery surfaces, equipment damage, and discomfort for attendees, as well as logistical challenges for event organizers.

Vulnerabilities Detailed

1. **Biometric Security Gaps:** Certain sensitive areas may not be adequately covered by biometric access controls, leaving them vulnerable to unauthorized access. Such as hostels, workspaces, and all departmental buildings, etc.
2. **Dependence on Physical Guards:** The effectiveness of physical guards as a security measure may be limited by factors such as their numbers or training, making them susceptible to being bypassed or overwhelmed.
3. **Open Access Post-Entry:** Once inside the event premises, individuals may have unrestricted access to certain areas, increasing the risk of unauthorized access or theft from less-secured locations.
4. **Lack of Substance Control:** Without strict controls and checks, the presence of substances like alcohol and drugs can lead to increased risks of misconduct and safety incidents.
5. **Insufficient Crowd Management:** Events without adequate plans for crowd management are vulnerable to becoming unsafe if emergencies arise or if conflicts break out among attendees.
6. **Security at Residential Areas:** Faculty quarters and hostels may lack stringent security measures, making them susceptible to unauthorized entry and theft.
7. **Fire Safety Measures:** Insufficient fire safety measures such as fire extinguishers, emergency exits, and evacuation plans could exacerbate the risk of fire hazards. Inadequate training on fire safety protocols among event staff and attendees could also increase vulnerability.
8. **Electrical System Vulnerabilities:** Weaknesses in the electrical system, including outdated wiring, overloaded circuits, or lack of surge protection, can heighten the risk of electrical short circuits and subsequent fires.

9. Emergency Response Preparedness: Inadequate preparation and resources for handling medical emergencies, including the availability of medical personnel, first aid kits, and access to emergency medical services like ambulance, can increase the severity of outcomes in case of incidents.

10. Weather Contingency Plans: Lack of contingency plans for adverse weather conditions, such as rain, may leave event organizers ill-prepared.

Risk Analysis

The risk assessment identifies several significant threats to FELICITY at IIT Hyderabad. Theft and unauthorized access pose a high risk due to vulnerabilities like gaps in biometric security and the open-access nature of the campus. Sabotage of event infrastructure, substance-induced misconduct, crowd fights, cybersecurity threats, and potential damage by campus dogs further contribute to the risk landscape.

Additionally, the threats of fire outbreaks and electrical short circuits present significant risks, especially considering the potential for damage to event infrastructure and harm to attendees. Similarly, the threat of medical emergencies and adverse weather conditions, such as heavy rains, adds complexity to risk mitigation efforts, requiring thorough planning and preparedness. Each threat presents varying likelihoods and impacts, necessitating tailored mitigation strategies to ensure the safety and success of the event.

Impact Analysis

The identified risks pose diverse impacts on individuals and the institute. Theft and unauthorized access could result in significant financial loss and breach of privacy, undermining attendee trust and damaging the institute's reputation. Sabotage may lead to event cancellation, disruption of planned activities, and reputational harm, affecting both the immediate event and future initiatives. Substance-induced misconduct, crowd fights, and cybersecurity threats can jeopardize attendee safety, disrupt event proceedings, and tarnish the institute's image. Additionally, the potential harm posed by campus dogs, as well as the risks of fire outbreaks, electrical short circuits, medical emergencies, and adverse weather conditions, underscores the importance of proactive risk management and emergency preparedness. Managing these impacts effectively is crucial for maintaining the safety and operational continuity of the event.

Likelihood Analysis

The likelihood of risks varies based on existing security measures and vulnerabilities. Theft, unauthorized access, and substance-induced misconduct present high likelihoods, given current security gaps and the nature of the event environment. Sabotage, crowd fights, and cybersecurity threats have medium likelihoods, influenced by factors such as specific targeting and the effectiveness of defence mechanisms. Unauthorized access to faculty quarters carries a medium to low likelihood, contingent on the robustness of security protocols and vigilance measures. Additionally, the threats of fire outbreaks, electrical short circuits, medical emergencies, and adverse weather conditions require careful consideration of environmental factors and proactive risk mitigation measures. Addressing these likelihoods necessitates continuous security improvements, emergency preparedness planning, and close coordination among event stakeholders to mitigate potential risks effectively.

Incidents

1. **Substance-induced Incapacitation:** Reports of individuals impaired by substances, necessitating medical attention, indicating potential risks to attendee safety.
 2. **Violent Altercations at Events:** Instances of fights breaking out among attendees, requiring intervention, demonstrating potential risks to event security.
 3. **Unauthorised Access to Hostel:** Incidents where unauthorized individuals breach hostel security, potentially with the assistance of fellow students, emphasizing the need for tighter access controls and heightened vigilance in residential areas.
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Conclusion

By conducting a detailed analysis of risks, impacts, and likelihoods, alongside reviewing past incidents, FELICITY at IIIT Hyderabad can develop targeted security strategies to mitigate potential threats effectively and ensure the safety and security of all participants and stakeholders involved in the event.
