SECONA
The Independent Security Consultants' Association

Lets Be Safe

TERRORISM HAS NO RELIGION

PROTECTING OUR FUTURE
A Safety & Security Guide For
Indian Schools, Parents & Communities

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This publication is dedicated to the
millions of teachers and educators in
India who carry out their duties
tirelessly and purposefully.
It is written with the objective to reduce
the load on their overburdened
shoulders, by presenting a standard and
friendly framework for safety and
security of everyone at school.
This is a free publication.

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INDIA

PROTECTING OUR FUTURE

A Safety & Security Guide For
Indian Schools, Parents & Communities

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Preface

Our children are our future. If we have to secure our future, we must keep our children safe, whether at home or at school. In the last few years, globally there is an increased awareness and focus on security in schools, and for good reason. The Peshawar attack radically altered the dynamics, with even schools, tragically becoming one of the war zones. While schools being subjected to the crossfire is most certainly unacceptable, it is a fact that, when it comes to security, schools today have to imagine the unimaginable and be prepared for it.

Children are typically unsuspecting and hence prone to be easy targets of criminal activity. In India, sexual crimes against children, even on school campuses, are on the rise. Incidences of drug abuse within educational complexes are being increasingly reported. School transportation is also under the scanner, for failure to comply with safety norms.

In such a scenario, it is clear that we need a renewed understanding of safety and security of our children within school campuses. School authorities also need to be sensitized to security needs and requirements.

SECONA, the first association of independent Security Consultants in India, is seeking to improve

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the understanding of security technologies amongst all stakeholders, through training, certification, standardization and benchmarking. This present publication seeks to address the most urgent and important topic of how can we make our schools safe? It provides a template to assess the risks and vulnerabilities and presents a guideline to deploy effective security measures. After all, there is nothing more important in our lives than our children and we must protect them, with all the knowledge and tools that we possess. We do not expect our principals and our teachers, who are already performing such a noble duty, to be burdened with security tasks. And hence, this guidance document should serve as a sounding board and a starting point, as schools upgrade their security measures.

Its time for all of us to ask the question - What is a Safe School? And how do we get there? We hope you will find the answers here.

Let us all strive to ensure that our children get a safe and secure environment, conducive to learning, growth, and happiness.

It is our duty, as providers of education, to ensure our students learn in an environment without fear and protected from threats.

Let's be serious about this

There is no better sight in the world than seeing happy children in a school. For them to stay happy, they have to stay safe too! According to NCERT statistics, about 23 crore children study in more than 13 lakh schools in the country. This number will increase as national efforts on literacy succeed. These numbers just portray the magnitude of the task and highlight the need to take the concept of "Safe Schools' seriously.

Today, the state of security in the schools in our country leaves a lot to be desired. The first priority of the state and the security forces should be to protect the vulnerable sections of the society - children, the elderly and women. However, in terms of safety & security in schools, the state can only achieve so much - it is also our duty, as providers of learning, to ensure our students learn in an environment without fear and protected from threats.

Recent unfortunate incidents - in India and abroad - in schools have led all stakeholders to re-imagine the concept of security in schools. A few states in India have also enacted laws to ensure that the security in schools is tightened. This is a welcome step in the right direction. However, most schools are generally confused as to where to begin, if and when they want to start improving the security within their campuses. There is no single guideline as to what should schools do - a few tasks with measurable outcomes - so that they can be called safe.

Hence this guide - the first ever attempt in India to provide a friendly framework to improve security. This is only the beginning and we would like this guide to evolve with the participation of more educationists, security experts, technology experts, police and government officials and the society at large.

We hope this publication helps schools all over India in protecting our little ones who can go on to achieve big things in life.

1 THE TRUE VALUE OF SAFETY

In all schools, staff and pupils need to be able to teach and learn in a safe and secure environment. The present publication includes advice on the management of security and the related on the roles of school administrators and teachers. It focuses on the security of school premises which is clearly an important part of ensuring the personal safety of staff, pupils and visitors. To begin, let us understand why security should be a prominent topic of discussion, in all schools.

Legal Issues

Schools that fail to keep students safe while they are in their care are at risk, legally and financially. Liability may even apply in cases where students are no longer on school property or are attending extracurricular activities. Adequate and effective school security is a vital component in giving students the opportunities they have come to expect from schools, such as access to afterschool activities and sporting events.

Security of Teachers

Teachers who fear for their physical safety can't concentrate on teaching, nor do they want to teach in such environments. Students then lack the qualified teachers needed for them to succeed academically. More importantly, students present less risk of violent behavior when they have a positive connection with a supportive adult.

Security of Students

School security is important as it relates to students and their ability to concentrate and learn. Learning requires a positive atmosphere in which students feel not just physically safe, but emotionally safe as well. Creating such an environment means ensuring student safety throughout the school timings and keeping experiences free from both physical violence and social or emotional bullying.

Terrorism

Terrorism at schools may still seem a far-fetched notion in India, but it has already happened in our neighbouring country. Schools must consider the impact of such an eventuality, regardless of its perceived likelihood. School security plays a pivotal role in alerting officials to suspicious people or behaviors in or around school grounds and monitoring those entering school buildings. Additional school security such as cameras and ID systems may prove critical in preventing such situations. In the event of a terrorist attack, school security measures should spell out emergency plans for students and teachers in the building.

Reducing Crime

Criminal activity is being reported in schools throughout India..whether it be drugs, violence, or sexual crimes. Putting security as a priority - is the best approach school managements can have to reduce criminal tendencies. Through a dedicated and planned approach, schools must visibly put in place measures that deter and detect crime.

Disaster Response

India is geographically prone to natural disasters. Sensitising students, staff and teachers to the risks that natural disasters present, and building their capability to react intelligently in the event of a disaster can help save precious lives.

2 ASSESSING RISK

Assessing the risk to students, staff and property is an important function of any school management. Being able to quantify risk can allow the management to develop informed & formal policies that balance the cost of corrective actions with the benefits of increased safety.
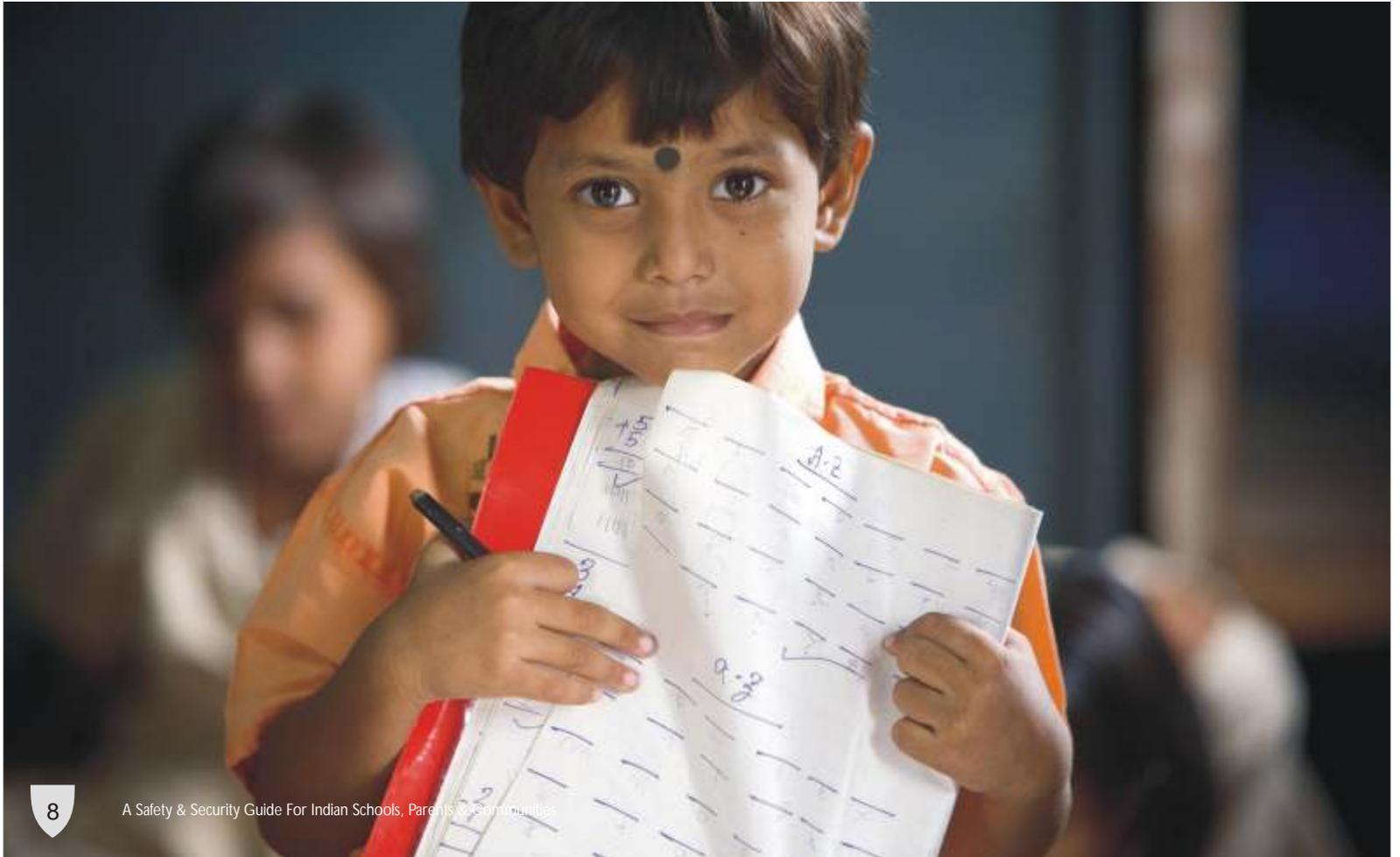
There are four major elements that contribute to any school's overall level of risk -

Assets	Threats	Vulnerabilities	Counter-measures
The tangibles and intangibles owned by the school that could be lost or Damaged	The potential causes of the loss of school assets	The weaknesses in the existing security measures that allow threats to be successful	The actions or physical means that one can apply to reduce or eliminate its vulnerabilities.

There are three types of assets that schools must protect:
• People
• Property
• Perception
In case of any emergency, natural or otherwise, the first preference is always to ensure the safety of the personnel affected by it.

Threats could be both natural and manmade. Natural threats include earthquakes, flooding, lightning and so on.

Manmade threats include: Petty thefts, Extortions, Bullying & ragging, Pushing Drugs, School Violence, Illegal cyber surfing, Physical/sexual harassment of students, Discrimination, Kidnapping, Terrorism, Infectious diseases and so on.

Vulnerabilities are the one element of risk over which we have control. Vulnerabilities appear in a school facility through the equipment we use, the procedures we follow, and the policies we make. Vulnerabilities are independent of the threat - they are always there to be exploited even though we may have had no previous threat attempts. Vulnerabilities determine the likelihood that a potential adversary (thief/terrorist/ any natural calamity) will succeed in denying us the use of our assets. By reducing our vulnerabilities we can also reduce the potential loss (risk) to our assets.

Counter measures are activities to be initiated so that risks that have been observed can be mitigated. Typical counter measures that will reduce security risks in a school scenario have been discussed in this publication.

This publication also includes a free risk assessment template recommended by SECONA for schools.

3 THE SAFE SCHOOL PLAN

A proper security risk assessment must be followed up by a safety and security plan, that lays out the detailed plan to mitigate the risks. In a school scenario, there will typically be budget constraints and limited funds to use for security enhancements. However, it is imperative to define a vision for safety and security and a methodology to achieve that vision.

No child will be able to succeed academically if they don't first feel safe in school. No teacher will be able to teach at their best if they aren't confident there's a plan in place to ensure their school is well prepared for an emergency.

PREVENT
Make a Plan

PREPARE
Get Ready

EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT
CYCLE

RECOVER
After the Incident

RESPOND
During the Incident

(Excerpted from the Massachusetts Task Force Report on School Safety and Security)

Stepping Up to School Safety
Step 1: Form an Action Team
Step 2: Identify Safety and Security Problems
Step 3: Hold a School Safety and Security Forum
Step 4: Develop a Safe School Plan
Step 5: Publicize Your Initiative
Step 6: Promote Your Cause
Step 7: Evaluate Success and Revise the Plan

The best way to create a safe school environment for everyone involves using school security measures to create what is known as a safe school plan. This plan details various goals such as reducing bullying, eliminating crime, and tackling discipline problems within the school, all of which lead to increased levels of violence. It sets forth steps to create a healthy and positive school environment, with reaffirming, emotionally stable adult supervision. Open communication is necessary between individuals at all levels, from students and parents to teachers and government officials. Working with security guards or the local police should be seriously considered as a part of any safe school plan.

A SAFE SCHOOL PLAN WILL CONTAIN:

WHY?

Define the security problem. Get a safety & security audit done.

WHAT?

Work out a solution - what are the counter measures? Technology? Procedures? Manpower?

HOW?

How do we propose to deploy the counter measures?

WHEN?

Define timelines. Deliberate whether a phased approach is necessary.

HOW MUCH?

Arrive at budgets. Explore funding avenues

The Safe School Plan must include the approach towards Emergency Management that addresses the four components of preparedness, prevention, response and recovery.

It is also necessary that schools verify antecedents of school staff and establish formal processes to achieve the same.

Perpetual school safety and security cannot be achieved by default -
It is a result of meticulous planning & systematic efforts.

4

THE PROTECTION TOOLS & TECHNOLOGIES

4.1
Security Cameras

4.2
Fencing & Access Control

4.3
Fire Detection

4.4
Alarms & Public Address

4.5
School Bus Security

4.6
CPTED

4.1   SECURITY CAMERAS

Security Cameras (or Video Surveillance Systems), commonly known as CCTVs, have already become an indispensable tool for situational awareness. It is the most visible element in the entire security apparatus, and hence can be used as a strong deterrent against crime. Particularly for schools and educational campuses, security cameras can provide a quick relief from frequent incidences of crime such as bullying, petty thefts, graffiti and so on. Properly placed cameras can also deter sexual crimes against children in schools - several cases of which have come to light in the past few years.

> "
> A School is a place where hundreds/thousands of children of all age groups come for education on a daily basis. During their stay on the school premises, the safety and security of these children is amongst the first and foremost responsibilities of the heads of school and staff.
> *- A Circular of the Education Department of the Delhi Government*
> "

For Student Safety
**CCTV**
is in operation
in this school.
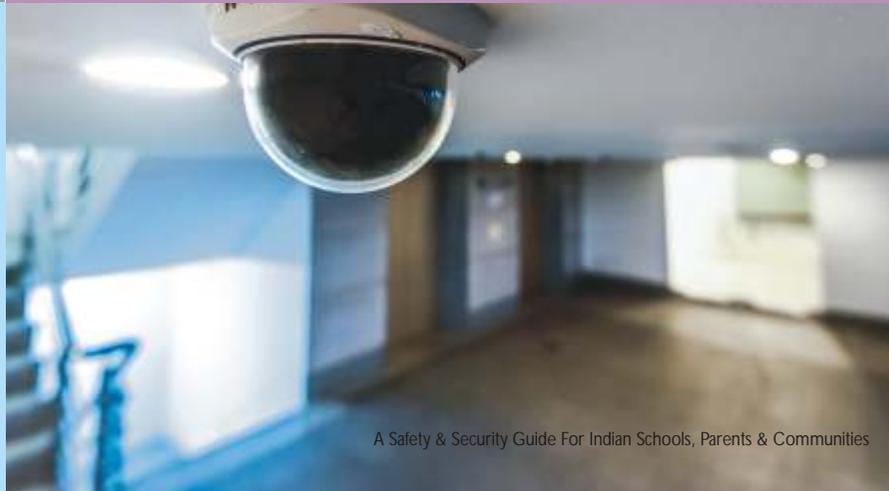
Schools must ensure that their campus and the school buildings are fitted with appropriate security cameras. CCTV systems provide a high level of awareness, if they are well designed and robust in construction. The cameras need to be monitored on a real time basis – the monitors should be placed in a dedicated control room, quickly and easily accessible to decision makers in the school and the law enforcement agencies.

A TYPICAL NETWORK CAMERA SCHEMA
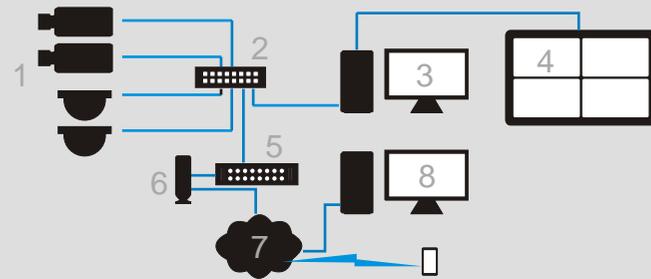
1 - Network Cameras
2 - Switch
3 - VMS Server / NVR
4 - Monitors
5 - Router
6 - Modem
7 - Internet
8 - Remote Workstation

WHICH AREAS SHOULD BE COVERED UNDER CCTV?

- All entry and exit points into the campus
- Perimeter – especially any unfenced section
- All entry points into the school building itself
- The admin block
- School reception
- Principal's reception
- The cash section
- The canteen area
- Laboratories
- Assembly area
- Staircases and corridors
- Elevator access points
- Gymnasium
- Terrace and terrace entrance
- Libraries
- Playground
- Kitchen (esp if serving Mid-day meals)

KEY DECISIONS

Use IP Cameras - they offer substantial benefits than analog cameras
Use a wired system, go for wireless only if a wired system is not possible
Install a monitoring station. CCTVs which do not have live monitoring lose their deterrence capability
Review CCTV feeds periodically.
Establish a CCTV back-up and CCTV access policy
Review and refurbish existing lighting
Use only fixed cameras. PTZ cameras have no use in schools
Enable remote viewing

FOCUS ON QUALITY

An ineffective CCTV system is as good as no CCTV system at all. Hence, if schools must install CCTVs, they must invest in a system that works effectively. If that means reducing the number of CCTV cameras, so be it. Many a time, investigators find that CCTVs are either not working when an incident happens or they are ineffective in solving the crime. Hence, schools must test the CCTV system before installing it, to ensure that it performs the desired tasks in normal and low level lighting conditions, especially related to face detection. It is also necessary to ensure that the entire system is maintained in good working condition - CCTVs are critical systems and a healthy CCTV system is a pre-requisite for a secure premise.

A High Court Decree...

Schools must have closed circuit television cameras, said the Bombay High Court on while reacting to the sexual assault of a girl at a school in Mumbai in January 2016. The court asked the state "What instructions do you propose to give schools? What instructions have you already given... for more checks and vigilance?" It said schools must install CCTV cameras on premises. It also questioned if the state can make CCTV networks mandatory in schools to which it gives aid. "They must have it. Discuss the issue. It is about the safety of the child who has to be educated in school," said the Hon'ble Judges.

...Results in a GR

In a government resolution (GR) dated April 7,2016, the school education department in Maharashtra has instructed all private management schools from all mediums in the state to install CCTV cameras on their premises within six months. "Keeping in mind the security of students, CCTVs must be installed in schools. They must be fixed in areas that need to be under watch and steps must be taken to ensure they function smoothly," says the GR. Education officers have been instructed to check on schools and the functioning of the CCTVs and submit a report every six months.

4.2   FENCING AND ACCESS CONTROL

Schools - in fact all educational institutes - have to necessarily balance between the need for openness on the one hand and ensuring that the campus is free from intruders. Although schools cannot be converted into prisons, there must be a system to verify entry into the campus. A properly designed fence combined with strong access control will prevent the entry of unwanted elements and provide a feeling of safety to the students and staff.

" Campus fencing can not only provide adequate protection, but – assuming strategic budget allocation and effective planning – can also be aesthetically pleasing. "

" Access control systems provide automated entry to authorised individuals and deny access to any unauthorised visitors. While even the best school access control efforts will likely not guarantee that a determined outsider will not be able to gain access to the school, educators must take reasonable steps to reduce the risks of unauthorized access. "

Fence First

Properly selected fencing presents several safety advantages. In particular, appropriate fencing supports the security enhancing principles of the Crime Prevention through Environmental Design framework (covered later in this guideline) by:
- Designating the school grounds as a well defined, carefully maintained space that deserves respect
- Enabling surveillance by school staff and security officials
- Limiting access to areas that are not highly visible
- Restricting entry and exit points to a few easily monitored areas

On the other hand, poorly chosen fencing may reduce or negate any intended security benefits. Inappropriate fences may pose threats to safety in several ways:
- Limiting surveillance of school grounds
- Attracting graffiti and other vandalism that diminishes the respect accorded to school property
- Restricting access so much that students must take more hazardous routes to and from school

What is an Access Control System?

'Access Control' generally refers to a system that checks the identity of personnel to ensure that they have the correct authority to access either a restricted area (physical access control) or computer-based information. For physical access control, there must be a way of preventing people that don't have the appropriate authority from entering the restricted area, with a means of granting access electronically. This can be a door with an electric locking device, a turnstile, a parking gate or a lift. In most cases, this will be a door with an electric locking device and a reader. The reader may be a keypad, a card reader or a biometric reader. The reader sends the credential details to an access control panel, which verifies the information against a database. If the credential is valid, access is granted by unlocking the door for a short period.

There are a vast number of access control applications in schools, which include controlling the movement of people around the site, protecting valuable or dangerous equipment and protecting confidential student and staff records. Some schools – where increased security measures are necessary - are utilising access control solutions to control entry to the school site by using turnstiles or speed gates coupled with a smart card, which limits entry to one person for one card presented. Each smart card is unique to the student or staff member and can be granted different levels of access. Restricted areas such as store cupboards housing valuable or dangerous equipment can be protected using access control so that only staff members can gain access. The same can be said for staff rooms or offices which may contain confidential student and staff records.

4.3 FIRE DETECTION

The Kumbakonam fire tragedy of Lord Krishna School that killed 93 children under the age of 11, shook the collective conscience of the nation, after which schools all over India are sensitised to fire concerns.

Choosing a fire alarm system isn't just about adhering to legal requirements; it's also about saving time, money and effort. The most common types of alarms that schools use are conventional and addressable alarm systems. Both types of alarm link devices (such as call points and smoke detectors) to a main control panel. It is better to use addressable fire alarm systems since you can pinpoint exactly which device has been activated.

Every device connected to the addressable system has its own unique address. When a fire is detected, the device's address shows up on the main control panel, telling you exactly which device has been activated. This will enable you to find the exact location of a fire and extinguish them quickly.

Conventional alarm panels cost a lot less to buy but are more expensive to install. This is because each device that is being connected needs its own wire. With addressable systems, one wire loop will connect several devices. This means conventional systems require more wire and more man hours during the installation phase. Additionally, addressable systems have a range of other facilities that can help save money. For instance, addressable alarm panels monitor the air flow through smoke detectors to prevent the occurrence of false alarms, which can be costly to a business.

4.4 PUBLIC ADDRESS & ALARMS

An intrusion detection system (IDS) is a device or software application that monitors network or system activities for malicious activities or policy violations and produces reports to a management station. Intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDPS) are primarily focused on identifying possible incidents, logging information about them, and reporting attempts. In addition, organizations use IDPSes for other purposes, such as identifying problems with security policies, documenting existing threats and deterring individuals from violating security policies.

Alarms can be triggered by door or window entry, acoustic or vibration-based glass breakage or passive infra-red (PIR) detection, which detects temperature changes if someone enters the room.

An alarm system is a key component of any school's security repertoire and is an essential back up for physical security measures. Alarm systems not only deter intrusions from occurring, but also enable a quick response by security teams or the police in the event of an intrusion taking place. The development in digital technology has drastically reduced the cost of installing an intruder alarm system and the ability to transmit data across existing computer networks, enables end users to install comprehensive systems across multiple sites.

Similarly, a centrally administered public address system with zoning capability is an integral tool for rapid mass communication in case of emergency. PA systems need to be clear and audible and should be installed in all parts of the school.

4.5   SCHOOL BUS SECURITY

Safety and security of students in the school bus is the responsibility of school management. In a sense, even though school buses may sub-contracted, they are "school property" and schools have to install systems and adopt procedures to ensure that students reach school, and return home, safely. No less than the Hon'ble Supreme Court has provided detailed guidelines on safety on the school bus. In the modern day, there are technological tools available to ensure that these guidelines are followed and if not, authorities are appropriately alerted.

TWLEVE COMMANDMENTS OF SCHOOL BUS OPERATION

1. "School / College Bus' must be prominently written on the back and front of every bus carrying school children
2. If it is a hired bus, 'On School /College Duty' should be prominently displayed
3. No bus belonging to an educational institution should carry children in excess of its permitted seating capacity
4. School bus must have a 'First Aid Box'
5. Windows of the bus must be fitted with horizontal grills
6. There must be a fire extinguisher in every bus
7. Name and telephone number of the School / College must be written on the bus
8. Doors of the bus should be fitted with reliable locks
9. Every driver of a School / College bus must have a minimum of ten years of experience of driving heavy vehicles, and must not have any previous record of traffic offences
10. In addition to the driver, there must be another qualified person in every school bus
11. To keep school bags safely, there should be space provided under the seat and
12. There should be an escort from the school in the bus, preferably a teacher to ensure safety norms.

SCHOOL BUS TRACKING SYSTEMS

Educational institutions have come into radar due to recent assaults on little children and it has become a priority for them to make sure that they offer safe transport to their students. With GPS based monitoring systems, educational institutions and their transport coordinator can conveniently monitor the fleet of school buses and know the exact location of each through a single map and dashboard. Alerts can be sent or access to real-time GPS map can be provided to the parents so that they can check the location of the transport vehicle at any time. Some schools are already using a GPS tracking device on their school buses through which the parents will also receive text messages every time the child embarks or disembarks the bus.

SCHOOL BUS CCTV

Cameras on buses, attached to rugged mobile DVRs should be installed to provide deterrance capability. These are especially useful to ensure that bus operators behave properly with the children on board.
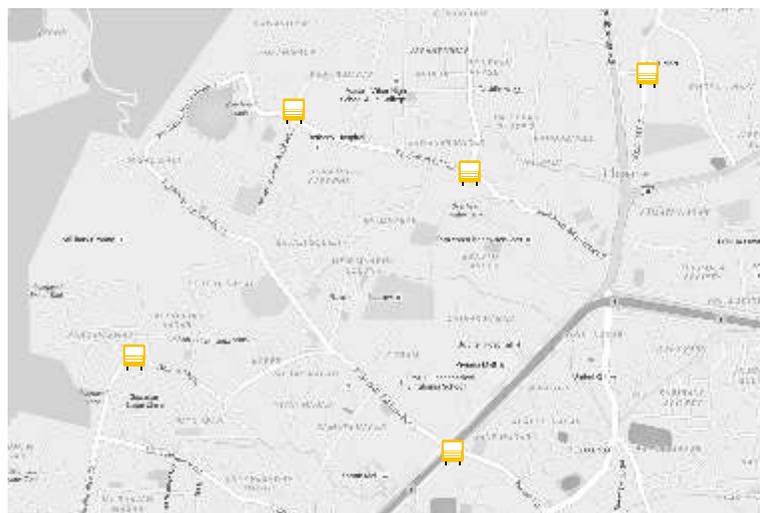
4.6   CPTED

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, CPTED, is based on the idea that the proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the incidence and fear of crime, and an improvement in the quality of life. In other words, if a site is laid out well, the likelihood of it being targeted for a crime may be reduced. Crime Prevention is defined as the anticipation, recognition and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce it. CPTED takes crime prevention one step further by studying the site design and working with the development community and public development agencies in an attempt to create safer designs in new and existing developments.

THE 4 CPTED Principles for schools

1. Natural Surveillance
"See and be seen" is the overall goal when it comes to CPTED and natural surveillance, especially in schools. A person is less likely to commit a crime if they think someone will see them do it. Lighting and landscape also play an important role.

2. Natural Access Control
CPTED for schools should utilize the use of walkways, fences, lighting, signage and landscape to clearly guide student, staff, parents and visitors to and from the proper entrances. The goal with this CPTED principle is not necessarily to keep intruders out, but to direct the flow of people while decreasing the opportunity for crime.

3. Territorial Reinforcement
Creating or extending a "sphere of influence" by utilizing physical designs such as playgrounds, pavement treatments, landscaping and signage that enable users of an area to develop a sense of proprietorship over it is the goal of this CPTED principle. Visitor areas are clearly distinguished from school ones. Potential trespassers perceive this control and are thereby discouraged.

4. Maintenance
In schools, the "Broken Window Theory" suggests that one "broken window" or nuisance, if allowed to exist, will lead to others and ultimately to the decline of an entire neighborhood. Neglected and poorly maintained school areas are breeding grounds for criminal activity.

CPTED is a cost effective method to use natural factors for better situational awareness.

5 SELECTING SECURITY PROVIDERS

Selecting the right partners - consultants and system integrators is often the mst important decision to make while installing security systems. The quality of the security technology consultants and system integrators schools use will have a direct bearing on how well they (the school) master this complex subject.

SECURITY CONSULTANTS

Security technology consultants help determine your security technology needs. Systems integrators design and install the appropriate hardware and software to meet those needs.

Security technology consultants should be independent, with readily verifiable references and projects in your area that are currently operational and similar to the one schools have in mind. Select the consultant whose experience and personal qualities best fit your requirements.

The consultant will have two primary tasks:
- Assess your school's security technology needs, working closely with security, facilities, and IT staff. Identifying Desired System Attributes, and Identifying Desired System Components, to aid the assessment process.
- Help select and supervise a system integrator.

SYSTEM INTEGRATORS

For large or complex installations, only a handful of integrators may be qualified for the job. You will be entering into a long-term "marriage" with the systems integrator you choose, so it pays to conduct a rigorous selection process with the following steps involved

1. Pre-qualify companies.
2. Conduct site visits.
3. Clarify your needs and expectations.
4. Invite proposals. Issue the RFP.
5. Get them to demonstrate their solutions
6. Rate the proposals.

It is a good idea to bind the system integrator to the project for a period of 5 years or more, so that the systems are installed properly.

6 RISK ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

An objective risk assessment is the beginning of any safety or security upgradation programme. Although it is advisable that the risk assessment be done by competent professionals, provided below is a quick self assessment template to provide schools with an idea as to where they stand. It should be used carefully and only as a pointer.

		Yes	No
1	Is the zone properly fenced to prevent unauthorised access into the school, using an appropriate compound wall / fence?		
2	Are the perimeter, gates & immediate neighbourhood properly monitored by CCTV?		
3	Are the access points such as gates (for School buses, cars, students, teachers etc) controlled and monitored?		
4	Are security guards posted on school gates appropriately enabled with deterring equipment?		
5	Are ID cards issued to employees (staff and students)? Are they prominently displayed?		
6	Is a Visitor Management Policy implemented?		
7	Are motion sensors and other types of intrusion detection sensors installed and maintained within the school building?		
8	Is there a CCTV monitoring and recording facility in place and is access to it appropriately regulated?		
9	Are vegetation, trees and landscape features trimmed to prevent roof access and improve visibility?		
10	Are building exteriors, doors, windows and other critical areas illuminated to recommended levels during hours of darkness?		

		Yes	No
11	Are obstacles around doors & windows removed?		
12	Are accessible windows protected by burglary resistant glazing, security film, heavy screen, or bars wherever possible?		
13	Are terrace entrances securely locked?		
14	Are security and/or reception areas positioned to view all public entrances?		
15	Is there a key management procedure in place?		
16	Are emergency ready reckoner posted near all phones and around public areas within the school campus?		
17	Is there a opening/ closing routine established to make sure that everything is properly secured prior to leaving?		
18	Are students properly trained in and sensitised to the local risk environment including dealing with strangers, or online tips or carrying cash & valuables etc.		
19	Is there a food & water safety policy in place?		
20	Are backgrounds of all contracted manpower, staff & vendors duly verified?		
21	During school starting & ending times, is traffic properly monitored & regulated?		
22	Does each school bus have a vehicle tracking system & CCTV?		
23	Are security guards trained and sensitised to deal with various risks in a school environment and do they follow the laid down SOPs?		
24	Is a fire alarm system implemented & maintained?		
25	Are regular fire drills/ crisis drills/ lockdown drills conducted at pre-defined Intervals?		

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