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PRIVATE SECURITY EDUCATION (COMPARISON OF TURKEY AND NORTH CYPRUS TURKISH REPUBLIC)

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ABSTRACT

The private security sector has gained a great momentum in recent years, which leads to competition among institutions providing private security training. This competition can sometimes lead to debate about whether companies can provide efficient and sufficient training in private security training institutions with an operating license in order to maintain their existence in the long term, to provide sustainable competitive advantage and an average profit return. Within the scope of the law, private security education is available both in private security education institutions and in associate degree programs of universities. As a result of the trainings given in private security training institutions, Private Security Officers (PSO) have been trained in Vocational Schools of Universities (VSoU) and training activities are carried out in Private Security and Protection Programs. The purpose of the study is to reveal the profile of private security education in Turkey and Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Thus, the study will be grounded on a basis especially by comparing private security training differences. The different MODULE programs are applied to PSOs who will work in specific fields in TRNC private security training. In this context, in order to improve private security education in Turkey, this program can be included in the course content of Private Security and Protection Programs within the vocational schools by making use of the MODULE based program.

Keywords: Private Security, Private Security Training, Private Security and Protection, Private Security Law.

JEL Classification Codes: I21, I23, I24, I25.

ÖZEL GÜVENLİK EĞİTİMİ (TÜRKİYE-KUZEY KIBRIS TÜRK CUMHURİYETİ KARŞILAŞTIRMASI)

ÖZET

Özel güvenlik sektörü son yıllarda büyük bir ivme kazanmıştır bu da özel güvenlik eğitimi veren kurumlarda rekabete yol açmaktadır. Bu rekabet bazen işletmenin uzun dönemde varlığını sürdürebilmesi, sürdürülebilir rekabet üstünlüğü ve ortalama kâr üzerinden getiri sağlayabilmek amacıyla faaliyet izin belgesi olan özel güvenlik eğitim kurumlarında verimli ve yeterli seviyede eğitim verilmesi tartışmaya yol açabilmektedir. Yasa kapsamında özel güvenlik eğitimi hem özel güvenlik eğitim kurumları hem de üniversitelerin bünyesindeki ön lisans programlarında mevcuttur. Özel güvenlik eğitim kurumlarında verilen eğitimler neticesinde Özel Güvenlik Görevlisi (ÖGG) yetiştirilirken, artık üniversitelerin Meslek Yüksek Okullarında (MYO) Özel Güvenlik ve Koruma Programlarında eğitim faaliyetinde bulunmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı; Türkiye ve Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti (KKTC)'deki özel güvenlik eğitiminin profilini ortaya çıkarmaktır. Böylece özellikle özel güvenlik eğitimi karşılaştırması yaparak çalışmanın temellendirilmesinde yardımcı olacaktır. KKTC özel güvenlik eğitimlerinde spesifik alanlarda çalışacak ÖGG'lere farklı MODÜL programları içermektedir. Bu bağlamda

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Türkiye’de özel güvenlik eğitimi iyileştirmek amacıyla MODÜL programından faydalanılarak MYO bünyesindeki Özel Güvenlik ve Koruma Programlarının ders içeriklerine dâhil edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Özel Güvenlik, Özel Güvenlik Eğitimi, Özel Güvenlik ve Koruma, Özel Güvenlik Yasası.

JEL Sınıflandırma Kodları: I21, I23, I24, I25.

INTRODUCTION

In line with the phenomenon of violence in our lives since the existence of human beings, the need for security arose. Violence is a phenomenon that started with the struggle between Abel and Cain, the sons of the first man on Earth, Prophet Adam (Pbuh) and continues until today (Karakuyu and Bedir, 2020). Therefore, meeting the need for security has been of vital importance for human beings in every period of history. Meeting the need for security has been developed and directed in direct proportion to the development of technology and science. In practice, individuals and states try to secure people’s lives and help create a more peaceful living space with different methods, and they continue to work today. The task of providing security is the responsibility of the general law enforcement officers, and PSOs that provide security and serve in places remain in spaces out of the responsibility of the general law enforcement officers are important element of providing security. In this regard, the level of education should be an important and objective criterion, and we see that the private security organization is also heading to the Council of Higher Education Institutions (CoHE), though it is a an action to be taken earlier (Karakurt and Bal, 2013). In this context, the increase in the level of private security education has increased the quality of the work, communication and human rights sensitivity. Private security is complementary to public security, and it is an area that has its own legislation, duties, training, powers and responsibilities, and it is inevitable that some problems will arise if the training provided does not fully comply with the spirit of the work. Private security education appears in two categories: private security education institutions with activity permits, and associate degree programs of vocational colleges within universities. The purpose of the Private Security and Protection Program is to train personnel who have acquired the knowledge and experience that the PSO should have through academic training, have basic legal knowledge, and respect fundamental rights and the law (Yağcı, 2021). Graduates of Private Security and Protection Programs are accepted as “*Unarmed PSOs*”. In order for the graduates of this program to serve as “*Armed PSOs*”, they need to obtain an armed PSO certificate from private security education institutions with an activity permit. In this regard, candidates are entitled to take the exam by taking 20 hours of “*Weapon Knowledge and Shooting*” training, and if they are successful in the exam, they can work as “*Armed PSO*”. Considering the profile of PSO candidates who are trained in private security education institutions, they are at least eight years of primary and secondary school graduates, and graduates of associate degree programs of universities within Vocational Schools. In the current practice, first of all, the education content of private security training institutions and employment conditions of people with private security education institutions certificates and associate degree private security diplomas are not clear enough (Alpkutlu, 2018). In this context, there may be inequality for graduates from the private security and protection program.

Since private security is considered to be problematic in terms of training (Mortaş, 2019), this study aims to determine the current status and profile of private security training in Turkey and the TRNC. The study is important in terms of its approach to private security education in Turkey and the TRNC.

1. METHOD

A profile was created by comparing the private security education system by examining the Law on Private Security Services in Turkey No. 5188 and the Law on Private Security Services in the TRNC No. 33/2017.

1.2. Purpose and Importance of the Research

The main objective of this research is to make recommendations to improve private security education in Turkey and the TRNC. The current research is based on secondary data sources and information comes from official websites of Turkey and TRNC, laws and various reports etc. obtained from various sources.

1.3. Methodology of the Research

The research was structured with the documentation review model based on the qualitative research design. The current research is based on secondary data sources and information; such as information from official web portals of the Governments of Turkey and TRNC and laws and various reports.

1.3. Findings

Inferences were made by analyzing the data obtained within the framework of the trainings given to train PSO in Turkey and the TRNC.

2. PRIVATE SECURITY TRAINING IN TURKEY

On June 10, 2004, Law No. 5188 on Private Security Services was published and announced in the Official Gazette. Pursuant to the 14th article of the Law, training is given in “*Private security basic training and renewal training in private education institutions that have received permission to operate from the Ministry*” and in “*Private Security and Protection Programs of Vocational Schools, Private Security and Protection Department of universities in Turkey*”. The private security education in Turkey appears in two categories.

2.1. Private Security Training Institutions

There are many private security training institutions that provide short-term training, which have been granted an operating license by the Ministry of Interior. In educational institutions, private security training is given in two categories as Armed and Unarmed. PSO candidate trainees who meet the conditions in Article 10 of Law No. 5188 are included in the training. Pursuant to Article 10 of the Law states the conditions for acceptance as follows:

a) *Being a citizen of the Republic of Turkey.*

b) *(Amended: 21/4/2005-5335/23 art.) For those who will serve as unarmed, being a graduate of eight years of primary or secondary school at least; and for those who will serve as armed to be at least a high school graduate or equivalent.*

c) *To be 18 years old.*

d) *(Amendment: 2/1/2017 - Decree Law 680/69 art.; Adopted in kind: 1/2/2018-7072/67 art.) 53 of the Turkish Penal Code dated 26/9/2004 and numbered 5237 Even if the periods specified in the article have passed or it has been decided to postpone the announcement of the verdict;*

1) *Not to be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of one year or more for an intentionally committed crime.*

2) *Even if pardoned not to be convicted of crimes against the security of the State, the constitutional order and the functioning of this order, crimes against private life and the confidential sphere of life and sexual immunity, and crimes against drugs or stimulants, embezzlement, extortion, bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, abuse of trust, fraudulent bankruptcy, bid rigging, fraudulent execution, laundering of property values arising from crime, smuggling and prostitution.*

3) *Not having an ongoing investigation or prosecution for crimes against the constitutional order and the functioning of this order, private life and the confidential sphere of life, sexual immunity, and drugs or stimulants.*

e) (Repealed: 23/1/2008-5728/578 art.).

f) Not to have physical or mental illness or disability that may prevent the fulfillment of the duty.

g) To have successfully completed the private security basic training specified in Article 14.

h) (Annex: 2/1/2017-KHK-680/69 art.; Adopted in kind: 1/2/2018-7072/67 art.) To acquire a positive security investigation.

Before starting basic education, PSO trainee candidates are required to obtain a health report and graduation certificate with the inscription “Can Become a Private Security Officer”, pursuant to Article 18 of the Law.

Trainee candidates who will serve as unarmed security officers; are subject to one hundred hours of basic training and are exempted from weapon and shooting training.

Trainee candidates who will serve as armed; one hundred and twenty hours of training, including one hundred hours of basic training and twenty hours of gun shooting and knowledge training.

The compulsory courses, hours, methods, qualifications of the expert trainers and the program are included in the Appendix-11 of the Regulation on the Implementation of the Law on Private Security Services. The private security basic training program in Annex-11 is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Private Security Basic Training Program (Annex-11 of the Regulation on the Implementation of the Law on Private Security Services (Amended: OG-26/9/2009-27358))

NO	LESSON	HOUR	METHOD	EXPERT INSTRUCTOR QUALIFICATION	PROGRAM
1	Private Security Law and Personal Rights	20	Interactive	Civil administrators, judges, prosecutors, lawyers and general law enforcement employees who have a minimum of 5 years of professional experience and graduated from a four-year college and the retirees of the above.	Law No. 5188, PSO's powers, terms of use of powers, personal rights against powers, Labor Law and worker rights, Police Duties and Powers Law No. 2559, sanctions to be applied according to the Turkish Penal Code in case of exceeding private security powers.
2	Safety Precautions	20	15 hours of theory, 5 hours of practice	Those who have graduated from 4-year college and have a minimum of 5 years of service experience in general law enforcement.	Control, point and patrol services; capture, search, seizure, use of force, preparation of a report, basic drug information, the duties of the first team to arrive at the scene and the importance of the crime scene, the precautions to be taken on the suspect, packages and bags.
3	Security Systems and Devices	5	All Practice	Electrical or Electronics Engineers or those who have certificates related to each of the security systems.	Door and Handheld metal detector, X-RAY device, perimeter security systems, CCTV, CACS, explosive/drug sniffing detector and up-to-date technological systems.

4	Basic First Aid	10	6 hours of theory, 4 hours of practice	Medical doctor or medical personel with a first aid trainer certificate with a 4-year college degree or paramedic	Definition of first aid, purpose, crime scene assessment, basic life support; treatment of bleeding, shock and injuries; burns, frostbite and heat strokes; fractures, dislocations and sprains; coma, poisonings, patient and injured transport techniques, animal and insect bites.
5	Fire Safety and Natural Disaster Response Procedure	8	Interactive	Firefighter with a minimum of 5 years of service experience or a civil defense specialist with a 4-year college degree.	Fire departments, combustion and fire, causes of fire, natural gas, LPG, fuel fires, preventive measures, extinguishing agents, extinguishing principles, extinguishing devices, fire cabinets, fire types, aid and rescue methods in natural disasters.
6	Drug Information	2	Interactive	Those who have graduated from 4-year college and have a minimum of 5 years of service experience in general law enforcement.	Types of drugs and a general understanding of drugs.
7	Effective communication	12	Interactive	To be a 4-year college graduate in the field of Guidance and Psychological Counseling, Public Relations, Psychology or Communication or to have a master's or doctorate in these subjects.	Communication techniques, empathy, sympathy.
8	Crowd Management	10	4 hours of theory, 6 hours of practice	Those who have a 4-year college degree and have a minimum of 5 years of service experience in general law enforcement or a relevant in-service training certificate.	Theoretically, community psychology, group dynamics, conflict causes and prevention methods, crowd formation and its characteristics; practical prevention and intervention principles, using batons, characteristics of tear gas and methods of protection.
9	Person Protection	9	All Practice	Those who have a 4-year college degree and have a minimum of 5 years of service experience in general law enforcement or a relevant in-service training certificate.	Principles of protection, assassinations, pedestrian and vehicle protection techniques, pioneering work.

10	Relations with General Law Enforcement	4	Interactive	Those who have graduated from 4-year college and have a minimum of 5 years of service experience in general law enforcement.	The duties, powers and responsibilities of the General Law Enforcement, the general law enforcement-private law enforcement relations and its place and importance in crime prevention, the obligation of private security to assist the general law enforcement, the rules and exceptional situations that the general law enforcement must comply with when entering the private security area.
11	Weapon Knowledge and Shooting	20	15 hours of theory, 5 hours of practice	Those who have a 4-year college degree and have a minimum of 5 years of service experience in the general law enforcement and TAF combat classes or have a relevant in-service training certificate.	Weapon mechanics, weapon cleaning and maintenance, shooting, safety considerations.

When Table 1 is examined, the course hours, training methods, the qualification of the expert trainer and the program, which are compulsory to be taught in private security education institutions within the scope of the law, are given. When we look at the compulsory courses, there are course contents that basic PSOs should have knowledge of but how efficient these trainings can be for one hundred hours for unarmed and one hundred and twenty hours for armed is a matter of question. As a matter of fact these trainings may be insufficient for PSOs who will work in specific places. Looking at the portfolios of the Expert Trainers, 5 of the 11 compulsory courses can be given by those who do not have a law enforcement background, 5 of them are law enforcement personnel, and 1 of them can be given by both non-police and law enforcement personnel. “*Private Security Law and Personal Rights*” course can be given by both non-law enforcement and law enforcement personnel.

2.2. Private Security and Protection Programs in Vocational Schools

Since private security is thought to be problematic from the aspect of education, Private Security and Protection Programs have started to take place within the associate degree structure of higher education institutions' security-related faculties and Vocational Schools with the Regulation on the Implementation of the Law on Private Security Services, and their number has started to increase rapidly. Considering the target of training qualified personnel in line with the needs of the sector, in order to increase their knowledge and train well-equipped and expert personnel compared to those trained in universities and private security training institutions in the private security sector, the proposal proposed by the Istanbul University Rectorate's letter dated 25/07/2001 and numbered 32394, and by the Council of Higher Education with the approval of the Presidency dated 22/11/2001 and numbered 26974, the first “*Defense and Security*” associate degree program, which started education at Istanbul University Technical Sciences Vocational School in the 2002-2003 academic year, was changed to “*Private Security and Protection*” in 2009 and it is the first training program to train PSO at higher education level to be employed in the private security sector in Turkey.

Within the framework of the regulations determined by CoHE, for the admission of students to the Private Security and Protection Program accepts students with the Basic Proficiency Test (TYT)

conducted by the Student Selection and Placement Center (ÖSYM). In order to enroll in the program, it is necessary to meet the conditions specified in clauses d and f, article 10 of the Law on Private Security Services No. 5188, and article 18 of the Regulation on the Implementation of the Law on Private Security Services.

The education period is two years and the students are required to be successful in the courses (120 ECTS in total) stipulated in the curriculum of the Private Security and Protection Program, and the students who successfully complete it acquire the “*Private Security and Protection*” associate degree diploma. If the graduates of the program are successful in the Vertical Transfer Exam (DGS) conducted by ÖSYM, they can enter one of the four-year undergraduate level formal education at “*Emergency Aid and Disaster Management*” and “*Social Service*” departments of universities and open education of “*Emergency Aid and Disaster Management*”. They have the opportunity of transfer to and graduate from “*Social Work, Public Relations and Advertising, Public Relations and Advertising, Political Science and Public Administration, Tourism Management*” departments.

3. TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS PRIVATE SECURITY TRAINING

The “*Private Security Services Law*”, which was accepted by the majority of the votes at the Fifty-Eighth Meeting of the TRNC Republican Assembly on April 17, 2017, was announced by the President of the TRNC by being published in the Official Gazette, in accordance with the paragraph (1) of the Article 94 of the Constitution.

Article 10 of the Private Security Services Law No. 33/2017 states the conditions as follows:

(1) *Being a citizen of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.*

(2) *To be at least a high school graduate or equivalent.*

(3) *Being over the age of eighteen.*

(4) *For men, to have fulfilled or be deemed to have fulfilled their military duty.*

(5) (A) *Not having been sentenced to prison for any crime; or*

(B) *Even if they are forgiven*

(a) *to have not been convicted of bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, embezzlement, fraudulent bankruptcy and any similar disgraceful crime;*

(b) *an offense under the headings of Treason and Other Offenses Against the State, Part One, Part Two of the Penal Code, Sexual Offenses, Part Three, Part Four of the Penal Code;*

(c) *any offense under the Firearms Act, Explosives Act, Games of Chance Act, Drugs Act, or the Act.*

(C) *This paragraph does not prevent persons convicted of using drugs while under the age of eighteen from being an PSO.*

(6) *Not to be banned from public rights.*

(7) *Not to have a physical illness or disability or mental illness or disability that may prevent the performance of the duty.*

(8) *To have the PSO work certificate specified in Article 12 of the Law.*

PSO trainee candidates who fulfill the conditions trained in accordance with the statement, paragraph (1) of article 11 of the Law; “*Private security basic training consists of theoretical and practical training, and training is organized as one hundred and twenty lesson hours and renewal training as sixty lesson hours. These periods can be increased if deemed necessary by the Commission, and if it is decided by the Commission that separate training should be provided due to its field of duty, the*

duration and content of this training is determined by the Commission.” Paragraph (2) of Article 11 of the Law states that “The graduates of the faculties of higher education institutions or the security-related departments of the Vocational School can participate in the exams without the requirement of private security basic education”. In this context, when the official web pages of the Higher Education Planning, Evaluation, Accreditation and Coordination Council (YÖDAK) and the universities in the TRNC are examined, it is seen that there is no Private Security and Protection Program within the Vocational School and Faculty, but in CoHE Higher Education Program ATLAS (CoHE ATLAS) in Turkey and when the official databases of the universities that take part in the study in Turkey are examined, a quota is reserved for the Private Security and Protection Program (for TRNC citizens) within the Salihli Vocational School of Private Security and Protection Department within the body of Celal Bayar University in the 2021-2022 academic year. Paragraph (3) of Article 11 of the Law states “Private security basic and renewal trainings are given by the General Directorate of Police for candidates who have the necessary qualifications in accordance with Article 10 of the law, and examinations are held by the General Directorate of Police in order to determine the successful ones at the end of the training.”

3.1. Application Conditions and Procedure

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Second Part of the Regulation made under Article 25 of the Private Security Services Law (Law No. 33/2017); Those who want to take private security training or take the private security exam apply to the Commission with the “Private Security Training and Exam Application Form” in Annex-1 of this Regulation and the documents specified in this Form. The applications of PSO candidates who are found to meet the conditions specified in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) of Article 10 of the Law are accepted and the applicant is given a receipt. Candidates whose applications are accepted gain the status of “Candidate”. Clause (3) of the statute states “If the number of candidates exceeds twenty-five, the candidate list is submitted to the General Directorate of Security within three working days at the latest, to be forwarded to the Directorate. However, if the Commission deems it necessary, it may decide to bring the list of candidates to the General Directorate of Security, regardless of whether the number of candidates is less than twenty-five.” The Private Security Training and Exam Application Form in Annex-1 of the Regulation is given in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Private Security Training and Exam Application Form (Annex-1 Article 5(1))

Özel Güvenlik Eğitimi ve Sınav Başvuru Formu

1. Adı: 2. Soyadı:

3. Kimlik No: 4. Tel No:

5. Adresi:

7. Kamu haklarından yasaklı bulunup bulunmadığımız:
 Evet Hayır

Başvuru tarihi: İmza:

Başvuru Sırasında Sunulması Gerekli Belgeler:

- (1) Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti Kimlik kartı fotokopisi.
- (2) Lise veya dengi bir okuldan mezun olduğuna belgeleyen diploma veya diploma yerine geçen belge.
- (3) Sabıka kayıt belgesi.
- (4) Erkekler için Yurt ödevini yerine getirdiğini veya yurt ödevini yerine getirmiş sayıldığını gösterir belge.
- (5) Başvuru tarihinden geriye doğru son üç ay içerisinde bir Devlet hastanesinden alınmış görevi yapılmasına engel bir bedensel veya ruhsal hastalığı bulunmadığına dair sağlık raporu.
- (6) Eğitim ve/veya Sınav ücreti makbuzu

Not: Yükseköğretim kurumlarının güvenlikle ilgili fakülte ve meslek yüksekokullarından mezun olanlar ile fakülte veya meslek yüksekokullarının güvenlikle ilgili bölümlerinden mezun olanlar, mezuniyet durumlarını belgelemeleri koşuluyla temel eğitimi tamamlanmış olma şartı aranmaksızın yapılacak temel eğitim başarı sınavlarına katılabilirler.

Candidates who want to take private security training or take the private security exam apply to the Commission with the documents specified in the form in Figure 1.

3.2. Private Security Training, Time and Duration of Training

Article (6) clause (1) of the statute states that “Private security training consists of basic training and renewal training and is given within the Directorate. Both trainings are organized as theoretical training and applied training.” Clause (2) states “Basic training and renewal trainings, the starting dates of which will be determined and announced by the Directorate, are held at least once a year. However, if the number of candidates applying for basic education or renewal training reaches twenty-five and the infrastructure and instructor opportunities of the Directorate allow, a training program is organized within one month at the latest from the date of the list.” The list of candidates prepared in accordance with paragraph (3) of Article 5 of this Regulation is sent to the Directorate and the starting date must be announced.” According to paragraphs (3), (4) and (5); Candidates who will be subject to basic training are subject to one hundred and twenty hours of theoretical and practical training, and candidates who will be subject to renewal training are subject to sixty hours of theoretical and practical training. The course program is prepared as a total of seven hours per day and thirty-five hours per week.

3.4. Curriculum and Training Program

According to the provisions of the Article (7) paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Regulation; The courses to be given in private security training, the content of the courses, the training method and the qualifications of the trainers are shown in the Private Security Training Program table in Annex-2 of this Regulation. With the decision of the commission, PSO can be given field training depending on the place where they will work and the nature of the task they will do. The training program in Annex-2 of the Regulation is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Private Security Training Program (Annex-2 Article 7(1))

NO	LESSON	EDUCATION METHOD	EXPERT INSTRUCTOR QUALIFICATION	PROGRAM
1	Private Security Law and Personal Rights Training	Theory	Prosecutor, lawyer who has been in the executive profession for at least five years or police officer with at least ten years of professional experience.	Private Security Services Law No. 33/2017 and the Regulations prepared under this Law, Chapter 154 Penal Code, Chapter 155 Criminal Procedure Law and other issues to be proposed by the Directorate and approved by the Commission.
2	Security Precautions Training	Theory and Practice	Police officer with at least five years of professional experience.	Control, point and patrol services; detention, search, seizure, use of force and other matters to be proposed by the Directorate and approved by the Commission.
3	Security System and Devices Training (This course can also be done in areas where security systems and devices are installed.)	Practice	Electrical or Electronics Engineers or persons who have certificates related to each of the security systems.	Door and handheld metal detector, X-RAY device, alarm monitoring systems and other issues to be proposed by the Directorate and approved by the Commission.

4	First aid training	Theory and Practice	Doctor, or Nurse or healthcare worker with at least five years of professional experience.	Definition of first aid, its purpose, patient and injured transport techniques and other issues to be proposed by the Directorate and approved by the Commission.
5	Fire Safety and Response Methods in Natural Disasters Training	Theory and Practice	Civil Defense Personnel or Firefighter with at least five years of professional experience.	Fire brigades, combustion and fire, causes of fire, preventive measures, extinguishing principles, aid and rescue methods in natural disasters and other issues to be proposed by the Directorate and approved by the Commission.
6	Drug Information Training	Theory	Police officer with at least five years of professional experience.	Basic drug information, drug types and general recognition and other matters to be recommended by the Directorate and approved by the Commission.
7	Effective Communication Training	Theory	To be a four-year faculty graduate in the field of Guidance and Psychological Counseling, Public Relations, Psychology or Communication or to have a master's or doctorate in these subjects.	Communication techniques and other subjects to be proposed by the Directorate and approved by the Commission.
8	Crowd Management Training	Theory and Practice	Police officer with at least five years of professional experience or police officer with at least ten years of professional experience and with a relevant in-service training certificate.	Subjects to be proposed by the Directorate and approved by the Commission.
9	Relations with Police Training	Theory	Police officer with at least five years of professional experience or police officer with at least ten years of professional experience.	Subjects to be proposed by the Directorate and approved by the Commission.

When Table 2 is examined, the compulsory courses to be taught in private security education within the scope of the law, the training methods, the qualification of the expert trainer and the program can be seen. Considering the portfolios of Expert Trainers, 4 of the 9 compulsory courses can be given by those without a law enforcement background, 4 by law enforcement, and 1 by both non-police and law enforcement personnel. “*Private Security Law and Personal Rights*” course can be taught by both non-law enforcement and law enforcement personnel.

Article (7), paragraph (3) of the Regulation states; “*For PSOs, who will work at airports and land ports and similar areas to be determined by the Commission as strategic places and facilities, in addition to the trainings and exams specified in this Regulation, in cooperation with the Civil Aviation*

Department, in accordance with the international civil aviation legislation, provided that it is announced in writing with justification, it is required to take the trainings specified in Annex-5 and to be successful in the exams to be held.” The list of modules to be taken by PSOs who will work at the airports specified in Annex-5 and the matching of the target groups are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Matching of Target Groups with the List of Modules Required by PSO to Serve at Airports (Annex-5 (Article 7 (3)))

MODULES	LESSON	PERSON OBLIGED TO TAKE THE COURSE
MODULE 1	Security Awareness Training	PSO
MODULE 2	Airport Security	PSO
MODULE 3	Training on Scanning Personnel, Passengers, Cabin and Under-flight Baggage and Goods	PSO
MODULE 14	Aviation Safety Management and Training of Trainers	Manager and Assistants
MODULE 16	Dangerous Substances	PSO
MODULE 18	Communication and Body Language	Assistant Managers, Chiefs
MODULE 19	Management and Leadership	Managers, Assistants and Chiefs
MODULE 20	Crisis Management	Manager, Assistants and Chiefs

When Table 3 is examined, in addition to the basic courses that PSOs should take, PSOs who will work in specific fields are also sentenced to take extra training models related to those fields. Thanks to these extra modules, they will be more efficient and knowledgeable in the working areas of PSOs.

3.4.1. Basic Civil Aviation Safety Training

Target Group: Airport Security Units (PSO, who carries out access control, perimeter security and patrol duties in restricted areas, apart from scanning passenger and personnel belongings and cabin baggage at the airport).

Content of the Training: MODULE 1 and MODULE 2.

Objective of the Training: To enable PSO to implement preventive security measures to protect civil aviation against illegal acts.

Minimum Duration: Three days is the minimum training period.

Evaluation: The candidate must obtain a 70% of the total grade in the written exam to be held before starting the aviation security assignment.

Basic Training: It is mandatory to receive basic training before being assigned to PSO security-related subjects.

Renewal Training: PSO is provided renewal trainings in thirteen-month periods.

3.4.2. Control Point Private Security Services Applications Training

Target Group: Airport Security Units (passengers, cabin and baggage scanning operators, PSO in charge of access control in security restricted areas and critical parts of these areas, PSO in charge of Terminal Entrance control points).

Content of the Training: MODULE 1, MODULE 2, MODULE 3 and MODULE 18.

Objective of the Training Aims at mastering scanning techniques, including manual search techniques, to enable PSOs to have an overview of conventional X-RAY devices and enable X-RAY operators to detect suspicious and prohibited items and take appropriate action.

Operators:

- Understand how X-RAY systems work and why an item is considered suspicious.

- Must be skilled at interpreting X-RAY images.
- Should know what to do if he detects suspicious and prohibited substances on the screen.
- Should be qualified for manual search of passengers, cabin baggage and under-flight baggage.
- Must know reporting and reporting procedures.

Minimum Duration: Five days is the minimum training period. (The training consists of a combination of theoretical and computer-assisted training and on-the-fly training. All scanner personnel undergo forty hours of on-the-job training with an experienced staff member. At least fifteen hours of this must be performed at the start of the X-RAY).

Evaluation: In order to be qualified for duties related to aviation security, the candidate must receive an average of 70% of the total grade in the exams. PSO must acquire at least 80% the total grade for each exam. Certification of scanners (X-RAY operators) is required to ensure that the performance of each scanner meets the required standards.

Basic Education: It is obligatory to receive basic education before PSO assigned to work.

Renewal Training: PSO provides renewal trainings in thirteen-month periods.

3.4.3. Air Cargo Screening Training

Target group: PSOs. (Responsible for scanning and manual search of air cargo with X-RAY device).

Content of the Training: MODULE 1 and MODULE 16.

Objective of the Training: To teach scanning techniques, including manual search, to ensure that X-RAY operators have a general knowledge of Conventional X-RAY devices and can identify suspicious and prohibited items and take appropriate action.

Conventional X-RAY Operators:

- Understand how conventional X-RAY systems work and why an item is considered suspicious.
- Must be skilled at interpreting X-RAY images.
- Should have information about the procedures to be followed in case of threat and what to do in case of detection of suspicious and prohibited substances.
- Must know reporting and reporting procedures.
- Should be qualified for manual search of cargo shipments.

Minimum Duration: Three days is the minimum training period. (It consists of a combination of theoretical and computer-aided training and on-the-fly training. Scanners receive at least fifteen hours of on-the-job training in the real working area under the supervision of experienced personnel).

Evaluation: In order to be qualified for duties related to aviation security, the candidate must receive an average of 70% of the total grade in the exams. PSO must provide at least 80% of the total grade for each exam. Certification of scanners (X-RAY operators) is required to ensure that the performance of each scanner reaches the required standard.

Basic Training: Candidate must complete initial training before being assigned to work.

Renewal Training: Renewal training should be taken thirteen months after basic training and is then repeated thirteen months to ensure that PSO duties are sufficient.

3.4.4. Training of Managers and Trainers

Target Group: Managers, assistant managers and trainers. (Training is provided only by the General Directorate of Police or the authorized institution).

Education: MODULE 1, MODULE 14, MODULE 18, MODULE 19 and MODULE 20.

Objective of the Training: To ensure that managers and trainers understand the basic principles of civil aviation security and have knowledge about compliance with national and international regulations.

Minimum Duration: Six days is the minimum training period.

Evaluation: Managers and instructors are required to obtain a 70% of the total grade in the written exam to be considered competent in aviation safety and their duties.

Basic Training: Personnel must receive basic training before being assigned to work.

Renewal Training: Renewal trainings are organized according to needs. Renewal training includes the basic elements of the relevant modules. The training also refers to the changes and developments that have occurred since the previous trainings.

Periodic notifications are made to keep the administrator and trainer information up-to-date.

4. COMPARISON OF PRIVATE SECURITY TRAINING SYSTEMS IN TURKEY AND NORTH CYPRUS TURKISH REPUBLIC

There are some differences and similarities in terms of private security education in Turkey and TRNC. These differences and similarities are listed in Table 4. After the basic private security training in the TRNC, PSOs who will work in specific places are trained in the form of modules related to those areas.

Table 4. Comparison of private security training systems in Turkey and TRNC

	TURKEY	NORTH CYPRUS TURKISH REPUBLIC
Ministry	Ministry of Interior (General Directorate of Security Private Security Inspection Department)	Ministry of Interior (Private Security Unit)
Law	Law No. 5188 on Private Security Services, published in the Official Gazette on June 10, 2004	Private Security Law No. 33/2017 published in the Government Gazette on July 1, 2017
Candidate Age Criteria	<i>For unarmed candidates;</i> being over 18 years old <i>For the armed candidates;</i> being over the age of 21	Being over 18 years old
Candidate Graduation	<i>For the unarmed;</i> at least eight years of primary or secondary school diploma <i>For the armed;</i> at least a high school graduation or equivalent	Being at least high school graduate or equivalent
Education Type	Unarmed and Armed	Unarmed
Education Process	In Private Security Educational Institutions In Private Security and Protection Programs within the Private Security and Protection Department of Vocational Schools	By Police Headquarters Private Security and Protection Program (TRNC Citizen) within the Private Security and Protection Department of Salihli Vocational School of Celal Bayar University in Turkey
Education time	Private Security Educational Institutions <i>For the unarmed;</i> 100 Hours <i>For the armed;</i> 120 hours	Both the duration and content of the training are determined by the Commission.

	Private Security and Protection Program 2 years	Private Security and Protection Program 2 years
Examination	By the Private Security Inspection Department; <i>For the unarmed</i> ; 100 question test <i>For the armed</i> ; 125-question test and Practical shooting exam (with 5 bullets)	By the General Directorate of Police; The exam consists of a basic test of 100 questions.
	Graduates of security-related faculties and Vocational Schools of higher education institutions can participate in the exams without the requirement of private security basic education	Graduates of security-related faculties and Vocational Schools of higher education institutions can participate in the exams without the requirement of private security basic education
Identity Period	5 years	5 years
Criterion for Managers	4-year undergraduate degree (with Private Security ID)	4-year undergraduate degree (MODULE 14, MODULE 18, MODULE 19 and MODULE 20)

When Table 4 is examined, it can be seen that private security sectors in Turkey and the TRNC are subordinate to the Ministry of Interior, but their units may differ. Private security services were enacted on June 10, 2004 in Turkey, but they were enacted on July 1, 2017 in the TRNC. While primary or secondary school graduates of at least eight years of education can apply in Turkey, at least high school graduates can apply in the TRNC. While there are two types of training, unarmed and armed, in Turkey, only unarmed training is carried out in the TRNC. In Turkey, trainings are provided by the Educational Institutions and Vocational Schools within the body of CoHE. In the TRNC trainings are provided by the General Directorate of Police, and within the university, but universities in the TRNC do not have Private Security and Protection Programs. For TRNC citizens, there is a Private Security and Protection Program within the Department of Private Security and Protection at Salihli Vocational School within Celal Bayar University in Turkey. While private security training is applied as basic training in private security training institutions in Turkey, they are subject to training in the form of separate modules in TRNC according to their field of study.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Private security is one of the fields of work that is gaining momentum in the globalizing world. In this context, improvements and enactments are made in order to carry out good and efficient functioning in the field of private security. Private security is a special law enforcement unit that is complementary to general law enforcement and limited only by its powers in its field of duty. Working as a complement to the general law enforcement officers, PSOs may not be professionally productive due to the training content and course hours they receive in educational institutions. Employment of Private Security and Protection Program students, who are currently studying at universities, in private security services will bring a new atmosphere and spirit to the private security sector (Akbaş et al.,2018). In this context, at least eight years of primary and secondary school graduates, who have completed the age of eighteen, have the right to take the exam after a hundred hours of education in private secure education institutions if they meet the conditions, and if they pass the exam, they can become Unarmed PSOs. At least high school graduates who are over the age of twenty-one are entitled to take the exam after one hundred and twenty hours of training if they meet the conditions, and if they pass the exam, they can become Armed PSOs. According to the results of OSYM placement in 2021 in our country, 67 Private Security and Protection associate degree programs accepted students. Associate degree students placed in these programs are entitled to take the exam after two years of education,

and if they pass the exam, they can become Unarmed PSO. In this case, there occurs inequality for associate degree students. Those who have an associate degree will be able to register with private security institutions again and are included to Weapon Inclusion training and get the right to take the exam. If they are successful in the exam, they can become Armed PSO. If weapon training courses are available in Private Security and Protection Programs in some vocational schools, they receive another twenty hours of weapon and shooting training in education institutions. Since it is not allowed to carry weapons in education and training institutions in accordance with the Law No. 6136 on Firearms, Knives and Other Tools, the training given in the field of weapon training in security-related faculties and vocational schools of higher education institutions is carried out only theoretically. In order to ensure the unity in the training given to the students studying in the relevant departments of the faculties and vocational schools affiliated to CoHE and the private security education institutions operating within the scope of the law numbered 5188, protocol agreements and projects need to be made with the General Directorate of Security for the students intended to be Armed PSOs. In order to eliminate inequality, arrangements should be made for associate degree students. It is striking that the lecturers and the academic staffs of vocational schools are former members of the police force. Private security is not a military or police profession, and a system should be established to train its own academic staff (Uçkun et al., 2021). In this regard, while private security has its own legislation, duties, training, powers and responsibilities, it has its own legislation, task distribution, training, authority and responsibilities related to military service or policing, and it is in a different place from the private security sector.

When the Private Security Services Law 33/2017 in the TRNC is examined, it can be seen that candidates who want to become PSOs are subject to a hundred-hour training if they meet the conditions and are at least high school graduates who are over the age of 18 and are subject to a separate MODULE training according to their field of work. Those who are successful at the end of the training given by the General Directorate of Police can become Unarmed PSO. They cannot use weapons according to the law. Those who graduated from faculties or vocational schools related to security are not subject to training. In this context, there are no private security programs in the faculties of universities and vocational schools within the TRNC. For TRNC citizens, there is a Private Security and Protection Program within the Department of Property Protection and Security at Salihli Vocational School within Celal Bayar University in Turkey. The content of this program should be regulated according to TRNC laws and an appropriate curriculum should be applied because there are some differences between Law No. 5188 and Law No. 33/2017. The MODULE system in private security training in the TRNC should also be adapted in Turkey. This MODULE training will be beneficial for the PSOs in terms of knowledge, self-education, experience and efficiency in the PSO work area. In addition, considering the working areas of the personnel who will take place in the private security sector, it is thought that it would be a good practice to include the fields of human psychology, behavioral sciences, communication and social skills training, and organizational psychology in the training provided for the private security personnel.

Finally; for associate degree students who want to improve themselves academically, new regulations and arrangements should be made to eliminate inequality, and curricula should be adjusted accordingly.

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