DLE 2083: INTRODUCTION TO SECURITY MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 2: SECURITY AND CAPACITY

Chapter 2: Learning Outcomes

- At the end of the topic, students should be able to:

    - Define security and capacity.

    - Describe, analyze and assess both concepts.

    - Explain the history and development of security in Malaysia.

Defining Security

- Security is the absence of risks. Thus, security can be conceptualized as the inverse of risk and any of its sources or associated causes, including threats, hazards, exposure, or vulnerability.

Definitions of Security

- According to security analysts, "security is the state of being or feeling secure," and being secure means that we are "certain to remain safe and unthreatened".

VISION
COLLEGE

Definitions of Security...cont.

- For criminologists, "security is the outcome of managing risk in the face of a variety of harms...or freedom from danger, fear or anxiety".

Definitions of Security…cont.

- For the Humanitarian Practice Network, **security** is "freedom from risk or harm resulting from violence or other intentional acts".

VISION
COLLEGE

Levels of Security

- Malaysia recognizes:
  - Federal
  - State
  - and district/local levels of government.

VISION
COLLEGE

Security Domains...cont.

- The higher domains that concern everybody from the international to the personal level are:

  i.   Internal security

  ii. National security

  iii. International security

  iv. Human security

Internal Security

- Internal security is the act of keeping peace within the borders of a sovereign state or other self-governing territories, generally by upholding the national law and defending against internal security threats.

- Responsibility for internal security may range from police to paramilitary forces (e.g. RELA) and in exceptional circumstances, the military itself.

National Security

- National security refers to the security of a nation state, including its citizens, economy and institutions, and is regarded as a duty of government.

- Governments rely on a range of measures, including political, economic and military power, as well as diplomacy to enforce national security.

International Security

- International security, also called global security, refers to the amalgamation of measures taken by states and international organizations, such as the United Nations, European Union and others, to ensure mutual survival and safety.

- These measures include military action and diplomatic agreements such as treaties and conventions.

Human Security

- The United Nations (UN) defines human security as "the security of individuals and promoting the protection of individual's physical safety, economic and social well-being, human dignity, and human rights and fundamental freedoms."

- The United Nations and many governments and non-governmental organizations (NGO's) recognize human security (freedom from fear or want).
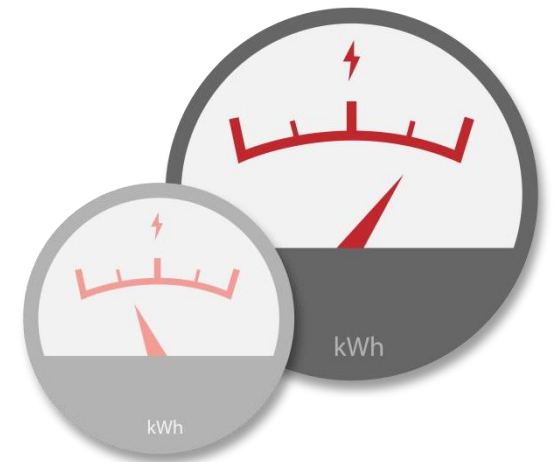
Human Security...cont.

- In 1994, the UN Development Program published its annual report with a re-conceptualization of human security as freedom from fear or want across seven domains:

1. Economic security
2. Food security
3. Health security
4. Environmental security
5. Personal security
6. Community security
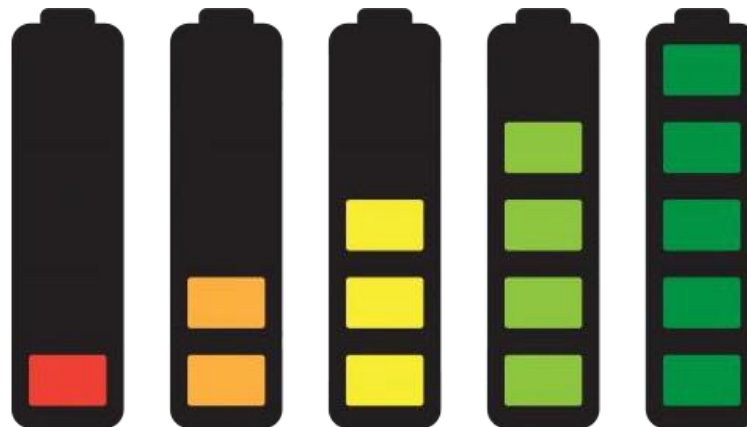7. Political security (human rights)

Capacity

- Capacity is the potential to achieve something. Different capacities include the potentials to, for instance, acquire capabilities or deliver performance.

- For example, one organization's capacity for self-defense is different from another organization's capacity for investigation of crime.

VISION
C O L L E G E

Definitions of Capacity

- Capacity is *"the ability or power to do something".*

- Capacity also may be described as capability.

- Capacity is "a combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society, or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals (UN).

VISION
C O L L E G E

Definitions of Capacity...cont.

- Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership, and management.

Trading Capacity and Security

- Increased capacity suggests the potential for increased security, but capacity and security are not the same.

  – capacity needs to be converted or translated into security.

The Distribution of Capacity

- In theory, incapacity suggests insecurity.
- In practice, small declines in capacity can lead to dramatic, nonlinear declines in security.
- In other words, people without sufficient capacity do not have the potential to counter anything.
- Incapacity tends to correlate with exposure, vulnerability, and other concepts suggestive of insecurity, and these things to be highly interrelated.

The Distribution of Capacity...cont.

- For example, people who are poor or marginalized are more likely to be exposed to threats by living or working in dangerous areas, to lack defenses against threats, to lack the capacity to change their situation or recover from threats, and to lack official support.

History and Development of Security in Malaysia

The Birth of Private Security in Malaya from 1957 till 1971

- Before 1957, the British Army, Malayan Army and Police provided security for Malaya.

- The communists were waging a war against Malaya. The British Army implemented security measures to combat communists.

- In 1957, Malaya received independence. The British left Malaya. The Malayan Army and police provided security.

The Birth of Private Security in Malaya from 1957 till 1971

- In 1960, the communists surrendered.

- In 1970, industrial revolution worldwide. Industries came up in Malaya. There was need for security guards to protect the premises. In answer to this, security companies sprouted to provide security guards.

- Malayan government needed to control these security companies, so it came out with the Private Security Agency Act in 1971.

Steps taken by the British Army and Police Force to counter the communist insurgency during The Malayan Emergency, from 1948 till 1960.

- Create New Villages (The Briggs Plan)
- Road blocks
- Curfew
- Food coupon
- Issuance of ID
- Checkpoints
- Ambush operations
- Undercover operations
- Psychological operations

Malayan Emergency
(1948 till 1960)

Curfew – Workers on a rubber plantation in Malaya travel to work under the protection of Special Constables whose function was to guard them throughout the working day against attack by communist forces, 1950.

Ambush operations

The Malayan Police during a patrol.

Two suspected guerillas after capture by Jungle Squad officers.

The Briggs Plan – "New Villages"

Rural villages being moved to the new villages.

Issuance of ID – Police officers question a civilian during the Malayan Emergency.

Undercover operations – A wounded insurgent being held and questioned after his capture in 1952

Food coupon

No food was allowed to be carried in your cars, or bicycles for fear the communists will get it. Rubber tappers on bicycles will be frisked. They were only allowed to carry enough food for their lunch.

Checkpoints – Police or security checkpoint

Psychological operations

One for the family album - a smiling Royal Marine commando in Malaya, holding the severed heads of two dead guerrillas.

Hari Kemerdekaan

Tunku Abdul Rahman, PM of Malaya on 31 August 1957. Declaring Malaya's Independence.