

DLE 2083: INTRODUCTION TO SECURITY MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 2: SECURITY AND CAPACITY

Learning Outcomes

- At the end of the topic, students should be able to:
 - Define security based on different perspective.
 - Identify the level of security and security domains.
 - Describe the definition and distribution of security.
 - 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

- Security analysts - *security is the state of being or feeling secure*
- Being secure - *we are certain to remain safe and unthreatened*



Definitions of Security...cont.

- 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.

- Humanitarian Practice Network - *security is freedom from risk or harm resulting from violence or other intentional acts*



Definitions of Security...cont.

- Safety - *security is freedom from risk or harm as a result of unintentional acts (accidents, natural phenomenon, or illness)*



Levels of Security

- Malaysia recognizes:
 1. Federal - such as Bukit Aman PDRM headquarters
 2. State - Such as Contingent police headquarters
 3. District/local levels of government - such as police station



Security Domains

- Security crosses many domains and disciplines.
- Studying security is a multidisciplinary field such as:
 - Criminology and policing (e.g. crime and justice, transnational crime, public safety and public security),
 - Health and medicine (e.g. public health and health security),
 - Economics (e.g. economic security)

Security Domains...cont.

- Political science and international studies (e.g. national security, international security, peace and conflict, war studies and peace studies).
- Military or defense studies (e.g. strategic studies, security studies, security management, defense management and military science).



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

- 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.
- For example: Police, Rela, Private 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

- 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

- People-centered approach to security
- Instead of focusing only on national defense or physical assets, human security focuses on **protecting individuals from critical and pervasive threats.**
- The United Nations and many governments and non- governmental organizations (NGO's) recognize human security - freedom from fear or want.

Human Security...cont.

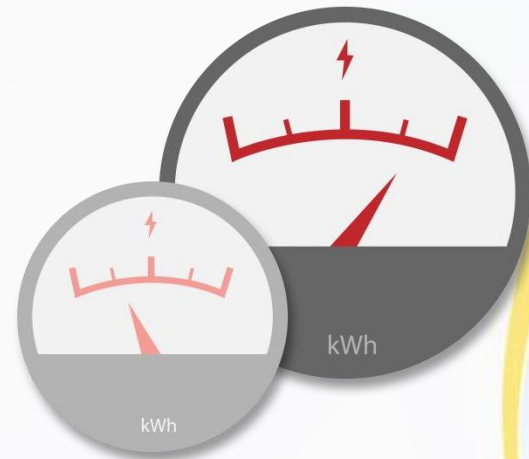
- In 1994, the UN Development Program published its annual report with a re-conceptualization of human security as freedom from fear or want across seven domains:
 1. Economic security
 2. Food security
 3. Health security
 4. Environmental security
 5. Personal security
 6. Community security
 7. Political security (human rights)



United Nations

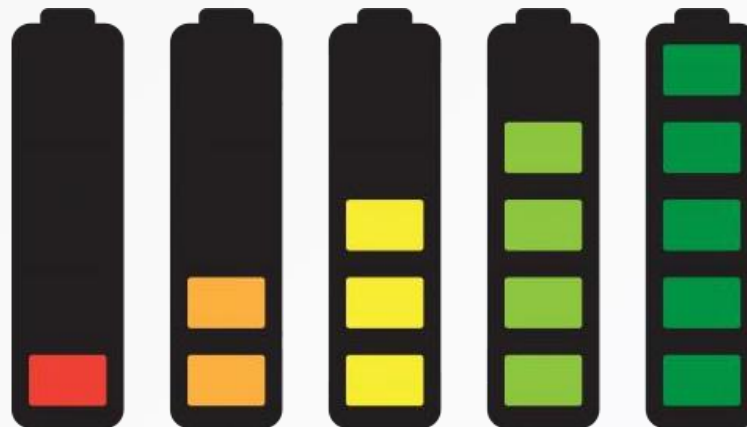
Capacity

- Capacity is the potential to achieve something
- Different capacities will deliver different performance.
- For example, every organization's capacity is different in protecting themselves and for investigation of crime.



Definitions of Capacity

- Capacity is *“the ability or power to do something”*.
- Capacity = capability.
- Capacity - a combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society, or organization that can be used to achieve goals.

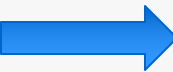



Definitions of Capacity...cont.

- 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.



Relation between Capacity and Security

- Increased capacity  increase security
- capacity  security



The Distribution of Capacity

- Incapacity → insecurity
- Small declines in capacity can lead to nonlinear declines in security.
- 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. 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
- Undercover operations
- Checkpoints
- Ambush operations
- Psychological operations

Malayan Emergency (1948 till 1960)



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The Briggs Plan – “New Villages”



Rural villages being moved to the new villages.



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.

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.



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

Checkpoints – Police or security checkpoint



Ambush operations



The Malayan Police during a patrol.



Two suspected guerillas after capture by Jungle Squad officers.

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.

Thank you