

# Diploma in Law Enforcement

## DLE 2083: INTRODUCTION TO SECURITY MANAGEMENT



security

# **DLE 2083: INTRODUCTION TO SECURITY MANAGEMENT**

## **CHAPTER 1 WHY SECURITY MANAGEMENT MATTERS**

# Chapter 1: Learning Outcomes



- At the end of the topic, students should be able to:
  - Define security and security management.
  - Explain the genesis, history and background of security.
  - Describe the evolution of security through the ages.
  - Understand in general the concept of security and risk.



France



Haiti



## Demonstrations & Political Gatherings



Ireland



Bolivia



# Destruction of property





## Wrath of flood



# Nightclub Fire



**Loss of Life's**

# Airport Bombing







**Militants attacked a police compound in the heart of Pakistan's largest city on Thursday with a hail of gunfire and a massive car bomb, leveling the building and killing at least 15 people.**

# Modern Era Security Concerns

## Serious Contemporary Crimes

- Smuggling
- Terrorism
- Kidnapping
- Human trafficking
- Money laundering
- Drug trafficking
- Cyber crimes
- Physical terrorism

# The World has changed...



**Attack on World Trade  
Centre, New York,  
11<sup>th</sup> September 2001**



**Attack on French oil tanker  
Limburg, 4<sup>th</sup> October 2002**



# What is Security?

**Sound asleep**



# Introduction




- Security mostly refers to protection from hostile forces, but it has a wide range of other senses. For example;
  - as the absence of harm (e.g. freedom from want);
  - as the presence of an essential good (e.g. food security);
  - as resilience against potential damage or harm (e.g. secure foundations);
  - as secrecy (e.g. a secure telephone line);
  - as containment (e.g. a secure room or cell);
  - and as a state of mind (e.g. emotional security).

# Introduction

- The word '**secure**' entered the English language in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- It is derived from Latin **securus**, meaning freedom from anxiety: **se** (without) + **cura** (care, anxiety).







“Security is a safe and comfortable environment to do what we want to do without any interference from human beings or natural forces by having necessary control measures”.

# Evolution of Security Through the Ages

(perkembangan and evolusi keselamatan)

1. Caveman age security
2. Medieval age security
3. Industrial age security
4. Information technology age security
5. Current state of affairs



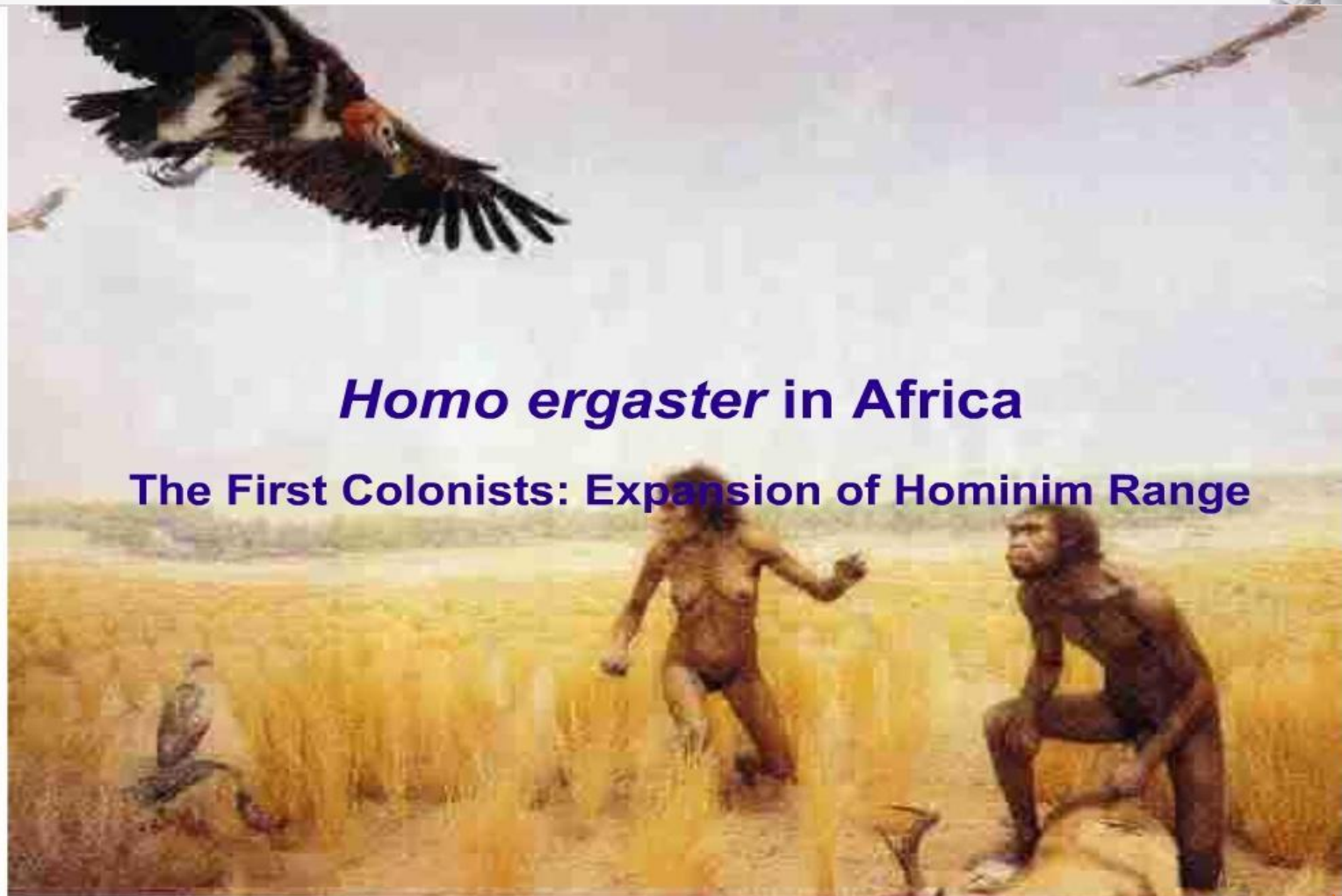
# **Security:** Genesis, History and Background



# The Beginnings of Human Civilization



# Precarious Position of Human Beings



***Homo ergaster* in Africa**

**The First Colonists: Expansion of Hominin Range**

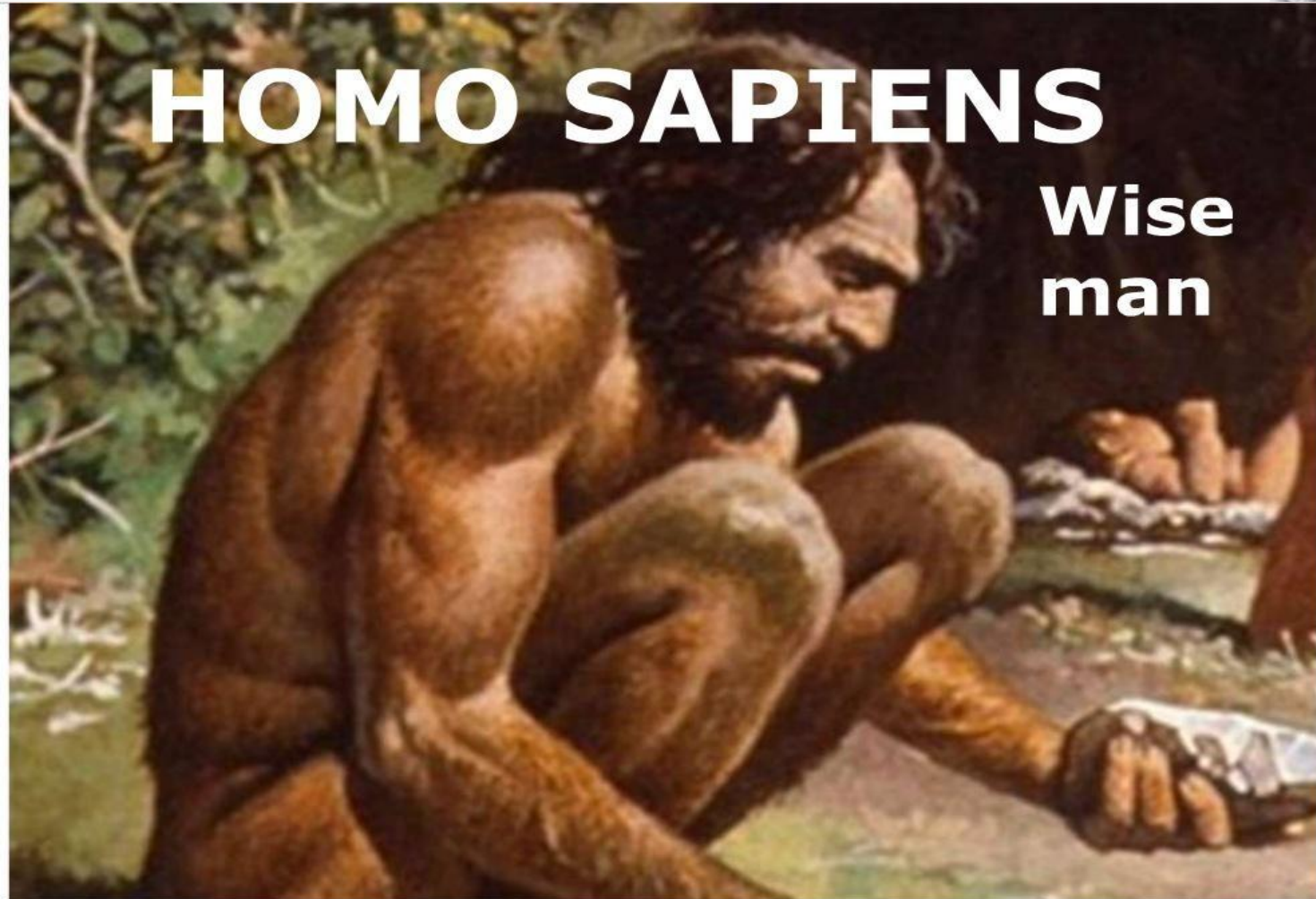
# Cave Security – The 1<sup>st</sup> sanctuary

## The Evidence from the Orient

*Homo erectus* in China and Java



# Safety in Cave - Family security assured





# Living in group also ensured security





## *Homo erectus* in Europe

The Colonisation of Europe and the Main Sites from  
1,000,000 BP to 250,000 BP

**A safe and secured environment made  
the group grew into a community.**



# Caveman Security and Survival Tools



flint arrowhead



flint knife

[www.visualdictionaryonline.com](http://www.visualdictionaryonline.com)



polished stone hand axe

**Senjata dan peralatan yang digunakan oleh orang gua (zaman batu)**

# DOMESTICATION OF ANIMALS FOR SECURITY & SURVIVAL

(Menggunakan api dan menjinakkan haiwan sebagai keselamatan tambahan)



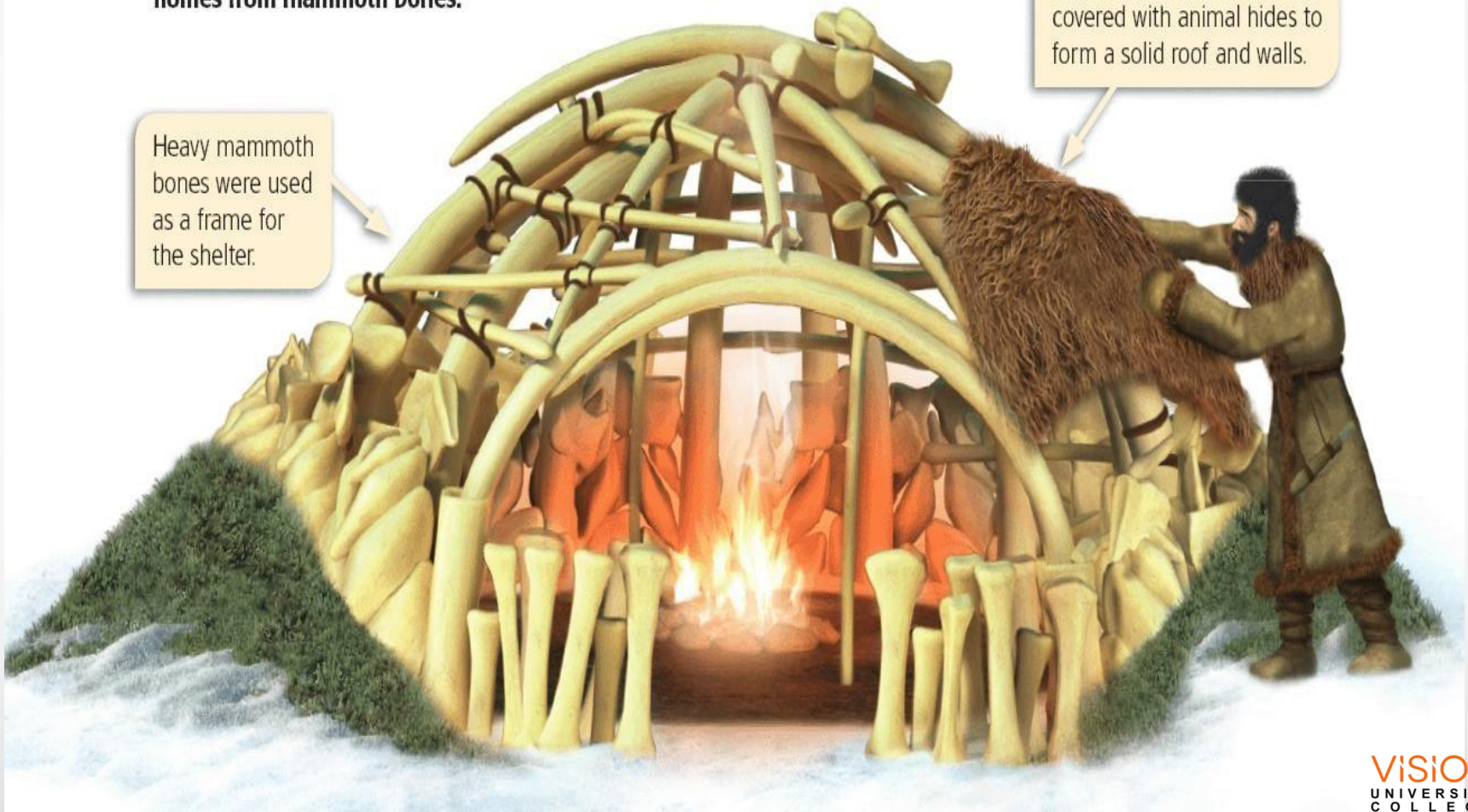


# CAVEMAN MOVING AWAY FROM CAVE DWELLING

Early people used whatever was available to make shelters. In Central Asia, where wood was scarce, some early people made their homes from mammoth bones.

Heavy mammoth bones were used as a frame for the shelter.

The frame was probably covered with animal hides to form a solid roof and walls.



# SECURITY DURING MEDIEVAL ERA



## Cooperation and Mutual Obligations

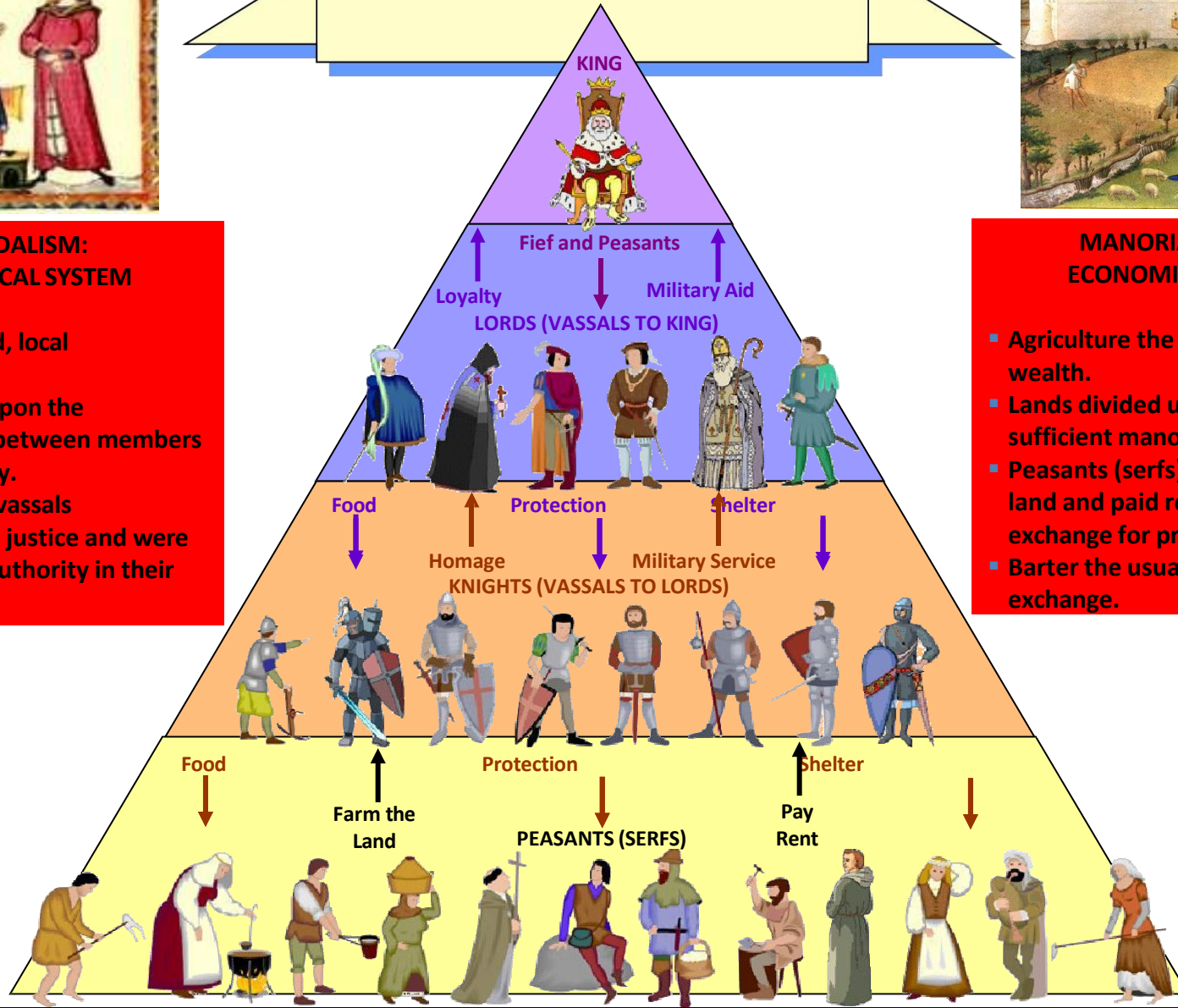


### FEUDALISM: POLITICAL SYSTEM

- Decentralized, local government.
- Dependent upon the relationship between members of the nobility.
- Lord and his vassals administered justice and were the highest authority in their land.

### MANORIALISM: ECONOMIC SYSTEM

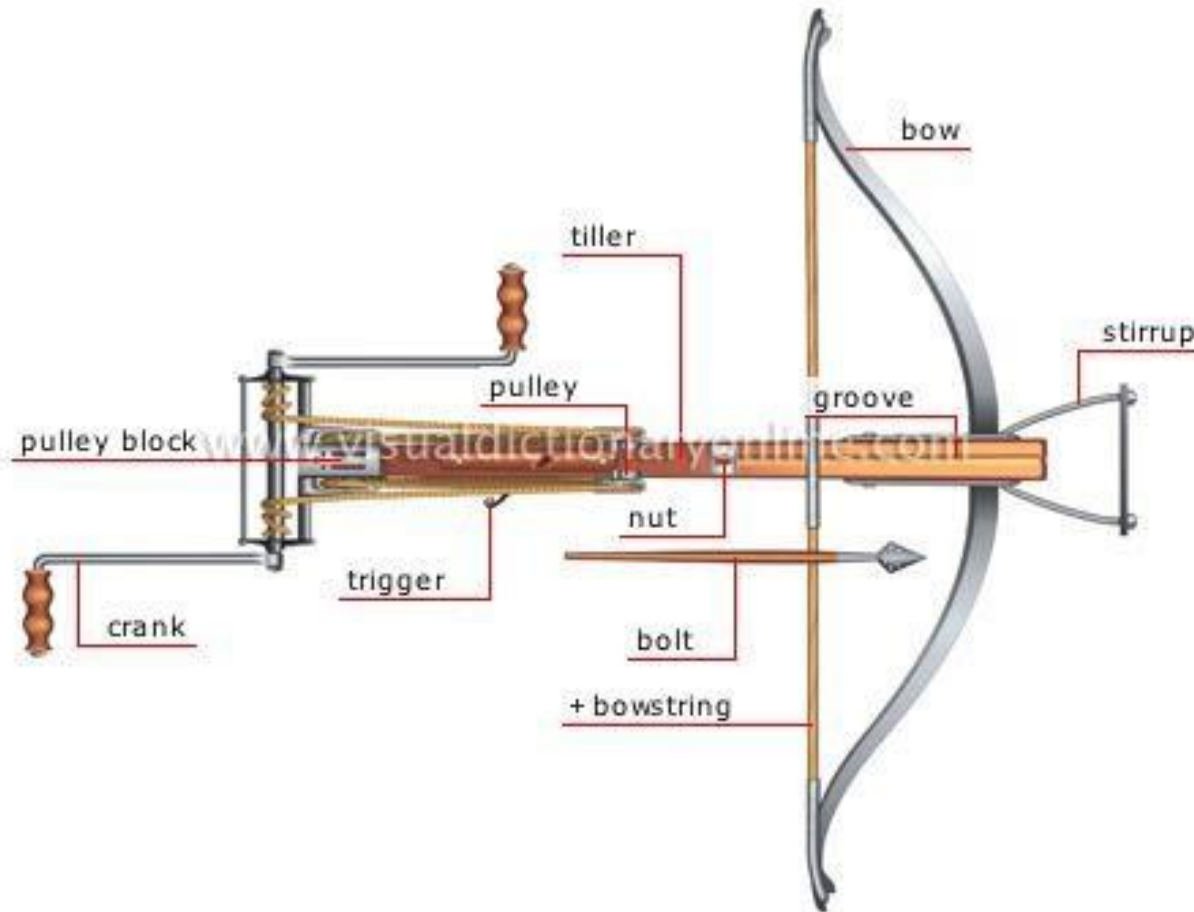
- Agriculture the basis for wealth.
- Lands divided up into self-sufficient manors.
- Peasants (serfs) worked the land and paid rent in exchange for protection.
- Barter the usual form of exchange.



# SECURITY DURING MEDIEVAL AGE

1. King – Ruled over the country or states or region.
2. Lords – King appointed them to rule the states on his behalf.
3. Knights – They fought the wars and battles for the King.
4. People – They did the work for the King and Lords.

# MEDIEVAL SECURITY WEAPONS





# MEDIEVAL SECURITY WEAPONS



dagger



poniard



broadsword



stiletto

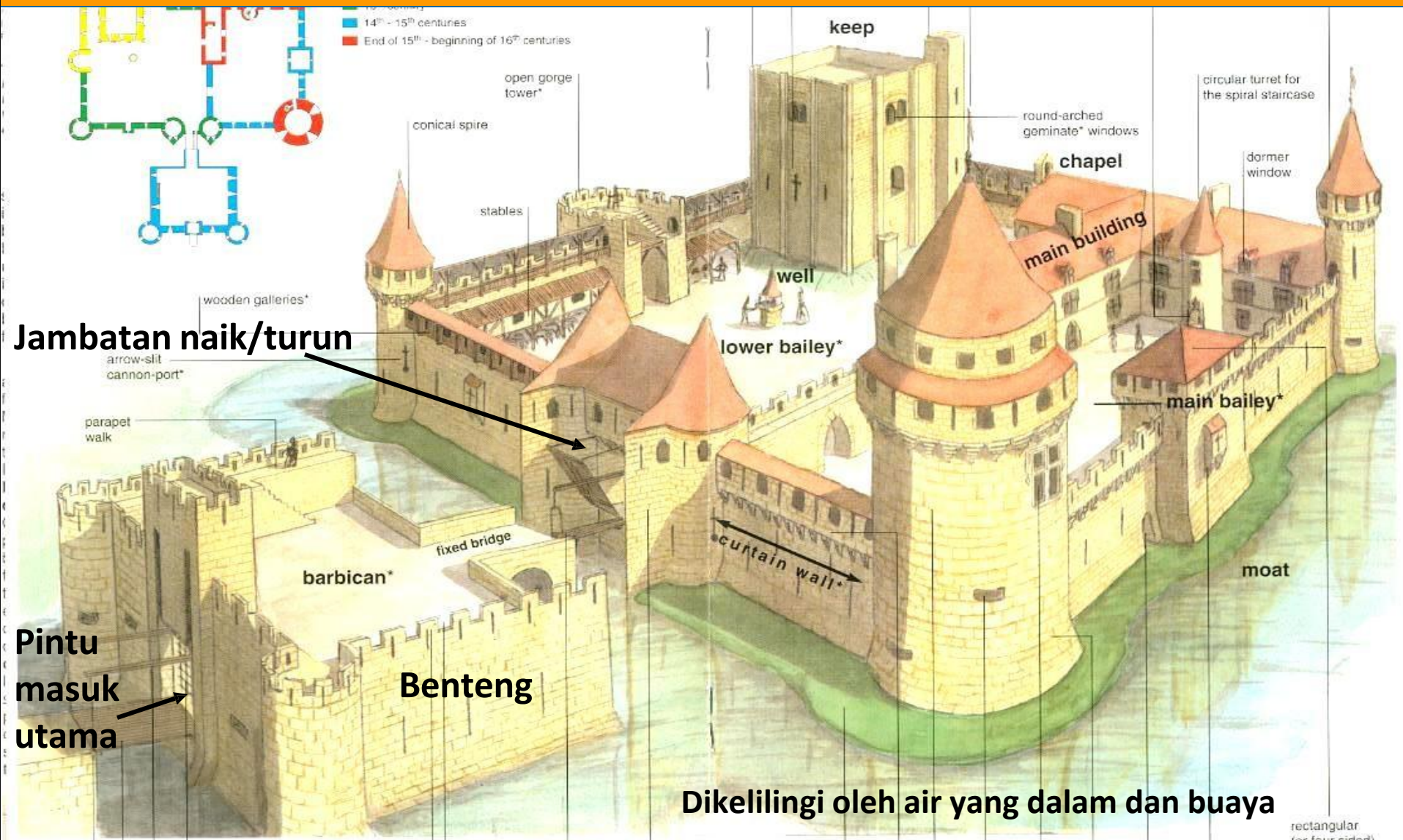


rapier



saber

# MEDIEVAL MANOR – SECURITY



**Security concept: Defense in depth**

(Konsep Keselamatan: Pertahanan mendalam (makin dalam semakin ketat))

## MEDIEVAL MANOR – SECURITY

During the medieval age, the King and his people followed the concept of “protection in-depth”, to protect his castle and the people from his enemies. Around the castle was a lake which had crocodiles to prevent any intrusion into the castle by intruders.

There were towers filled with soldiers armed with bow and arrows and spears. They will shoot intruders who come near or inside the castle. There were walls to protect the castle and to deter intruders.

This concept of security is still relevant and being practiced today.

# INDUSTRIAL ERA SECURITY

## ***INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION***

*STEAM ENGINE  
MACHINE TOOLS  
TEXTILE MACHINERY  
STEAMSHIP  
STEEL INDUSTRY  
RAILROADS  
COMMUNICATIONS  
TELEGRAPH  
ELECTRIC POWER  
CHEMICAL INDUSTRY*



**The beginnings of Urban Crime resulting from rural migration to cities. This situation resulted in more organized crime prevention and security activities.**



# **MIGRATION FROM RURAL AREAS TO URBAN TOWNS**

(Penghijrahan penduduk luar bandar ke kawasan bandar)

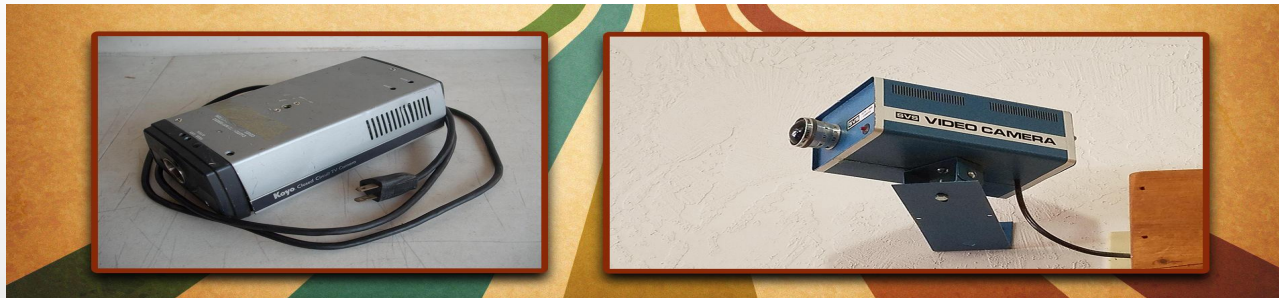
**The Effects :** (kesan terhadap ekonomi dan sosial)

- 1. Increase in population** – pertambahan penduduk
- 2. Less job opportunities** – peluang pekerjaan berkurangan
- 3. Poverty situation** – kadar kemiskinan bertambah
- 4. Increase in crime** – peningkatan jenayah
- 5. Poor health and sanitary conditions** – tahap kesihatan dan kebersihan kurang baik.

(Affordable employed private security – Unaffordable became victims of crime. There was no state organized security or protection until the end of industrial era)

# Information Technology Age Security

- 20th Century – Early 21st
- Threats shifted to digital environments
  - ◇ Tools: firewalls, passwords, CCTV, access control systems
  - ◇ Roles: cybersecurity specialists, system administrators, surveillance operators
  - ◇ Concepts: identity theft, hacking, cyber espionage



# Current State of Affairs



- 21st Century Onward
- Security is now multi-layered and risk-based
  - ◇ Threats: cyberattacks, terrorism, pandemics, insider threats, climate-related risks
  - ◇ Tools: AI surveillance, biometric access, threat intelligence, drones
  - ◇ Strategies: holistic security (physical + cyber), resilience planning, compliance

# Defining The Concept of Security



- Security is multidimensional in both concept and application; however, we can define security and understand its nature when we consider it from a contextual perspective.
  - For example, security is comprehensible when we consider a lock and key, but less so when we consider the fight on terrorism.



# Defining The Concept of Security



- The **nature** of security has to be considered.
- Security may be extensions as shown in table below.

Security Extensions	Security Aspects
Security of individuals	Objective
Security of groups	Subjective
Security of nation-states	Symbolic
Security of international systems	

# Defining The Concept of Security



- The aspect of security can be:
  - an **objective** concept (e.g. a lock and key),
  - **subjective** and driven by our perceptions (e.g. the installation of public CCTV to make a community feel safer),
  - or **symbolic** (e.g. aviation security restricting passengers taking excessive liquids airside).
- Security need to be considered from the individual to international, as well as the objective, subjective, and symbolic aspects.

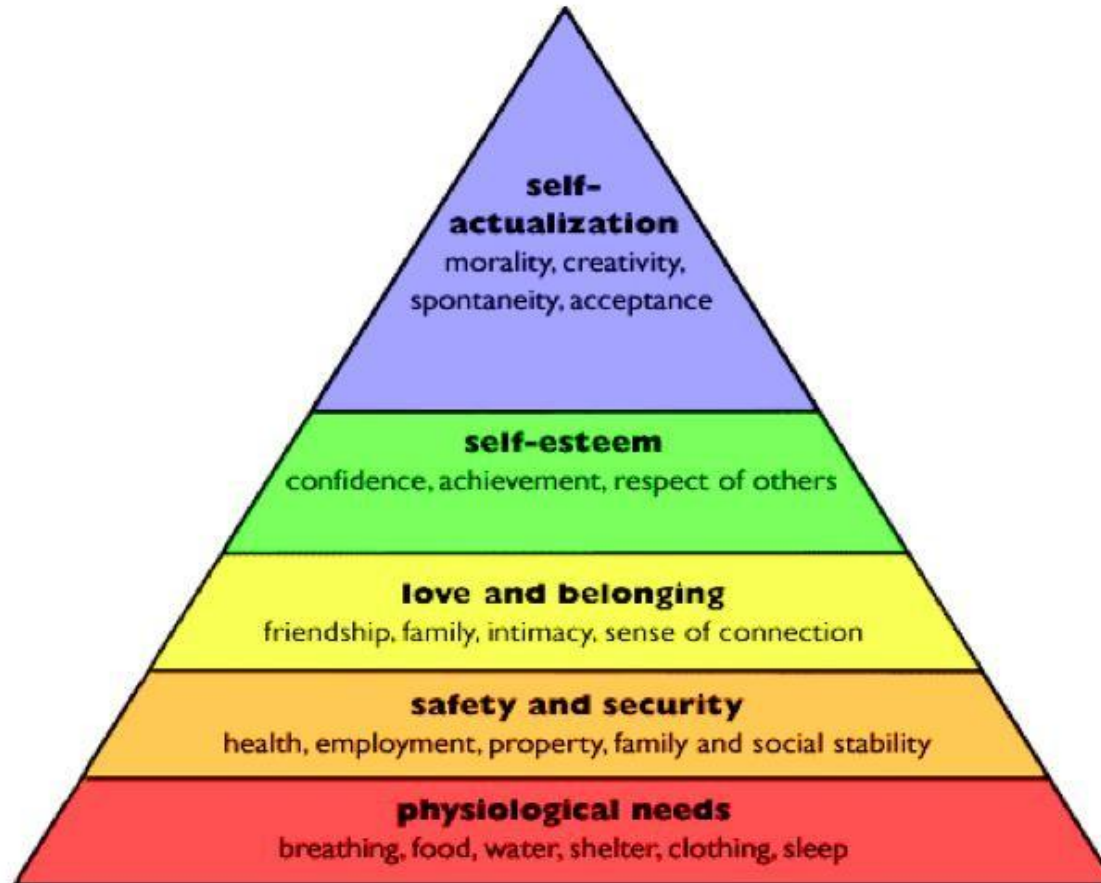
# Security of Individuals



- Security of individuals can be discussed within the context of a number of theories. These theories include Maslow's hierarchy of human needs (1943), the related but distinct concepts of security and safety, and finally, the risk effect.
- Risk has always been closely related to the concept of security, but it is only in recent times that the management of risk has played such a significant role in applied security.

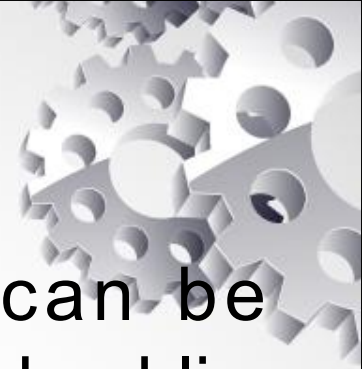
# Security of Individuals

## Maslow's hierarchy of human needs





# Security of Groups



- The security of groups extension can be discussed within the context of the law and public security.
- For example, the underlying nature of the law and social contract, where law is the foundation of our society and security is the maintainer or enforcer.
- The function of public security (e.g. policing) and private security are becoming more reliant on each other and converging.

# Security of Groups



## 1. Public Security (Policing)

- The primary function of public security is;
  - to maintain accepted behaviours among the community,
  - upholding law and regulations,
  - and protecting a nation-state's general public.



# Security of Groups



## 2. Private Security

- Private security is also known as;
  - organizational security,
  - corporate security,
  - commercial security,
  - asset protection,
  - and security management.



# Security of Groups

## 2. Private Security...cont.

- Private security's primary function is to protect their client's;
  - people,
  - information,
  - and assets.





# Security of Groups



## 2. Private Security...cont.

- Private security's main purpose is to maintain corporate activity, allowing output and support profit.
- Thus, such purpose may be applied to not only private organizations but also public organizations.



# Security of Groups



- The role of private security has been expanded and acknowledged in actions;
  - against global security threats,
  - national security concerns,
  - local community safety needs,
  - as well as the requirements of the corporation and the individual.
- The growth of private security will continue and its importance strengthened within the broad spectrum of security.

# Public Security vs. Private Security Functions

Private Security	Function	Public Security
Client	Input	Citizen
Selective	Service	Equal
Profit-driven	Delivery resourcing	Tax –funded
Fragmented	Structure	Centralized
Citizen	Power	Legislated
Limited	Training	Intensive
Loss prevention	Role	Law Enforcement
Protection	Orientation	Offender
Specific	Target	General
Private	Space	Public
Restricted	Regulated	Heavily
Wide	Discretion	Limited
Asset protection	Output	Enforcement

# SECURITY OF NATION-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS

- Security extensions of both nation-states and international systems can be referred to the traditional approaches to international security, such as defense or military power.
- International systems may include national security, which is focused on local and regional nation-state protection.





# Why Security Management Matters



- Security is an essentially, freedom from negative risks.
- Risks are the potential returns (consequences, effects, etc.) of an event.
- Risks are inherently uncertain, and many people are uncomfortable with uncertainty.
- Security and risk management is a practical skill set that anyone can access.



**THANK YOU**