DLE 2083: INTRODUCTION TO SECURITY MANAGEMENT

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SUBJECT LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Upon completion of the syllabus topics, students should be able to:

  - Define the principles of security management.

  - Demonstrate the basic knowledge of security management.

  - Develop communication, verbal and written skills, which play an important part in security management.

  - Describe hazards, threats and security procedures.

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DLE 2083: INTRODUCTION TO SECURITY MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 1: WHY SECURITY MANAGEMENT MATTERS

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Chapter 1: Learning Outcomes

- At the end of the topic, students should be able to:
  - Explain the genesis, history and background of security.
  - Defining the concept of security.
  - Understand in general the concept of security and risk.

OVERVIEW

Visión of Security

- Peace of mind
- Safeguard of physical integrity
- Protection of material assets

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Haiti

France

Ireland

Bolivia

Demonstrations & Political Gatherings

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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.

The World has changed...

Attack on World Trade Centre, New York, 11th September 2001

Attack on French oil tanker Limburg, 4th October 2002

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The World has Changed...

Serious threat to the Modern World

Modern Era Security Concerns

Serious Contemporary Crimes

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

What is Security?

Sound asleep

"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".

The Beginnings of Human Civilization

Precarious Position of Human Beings
(keadaan berbahaya dan tidak tentu arah)
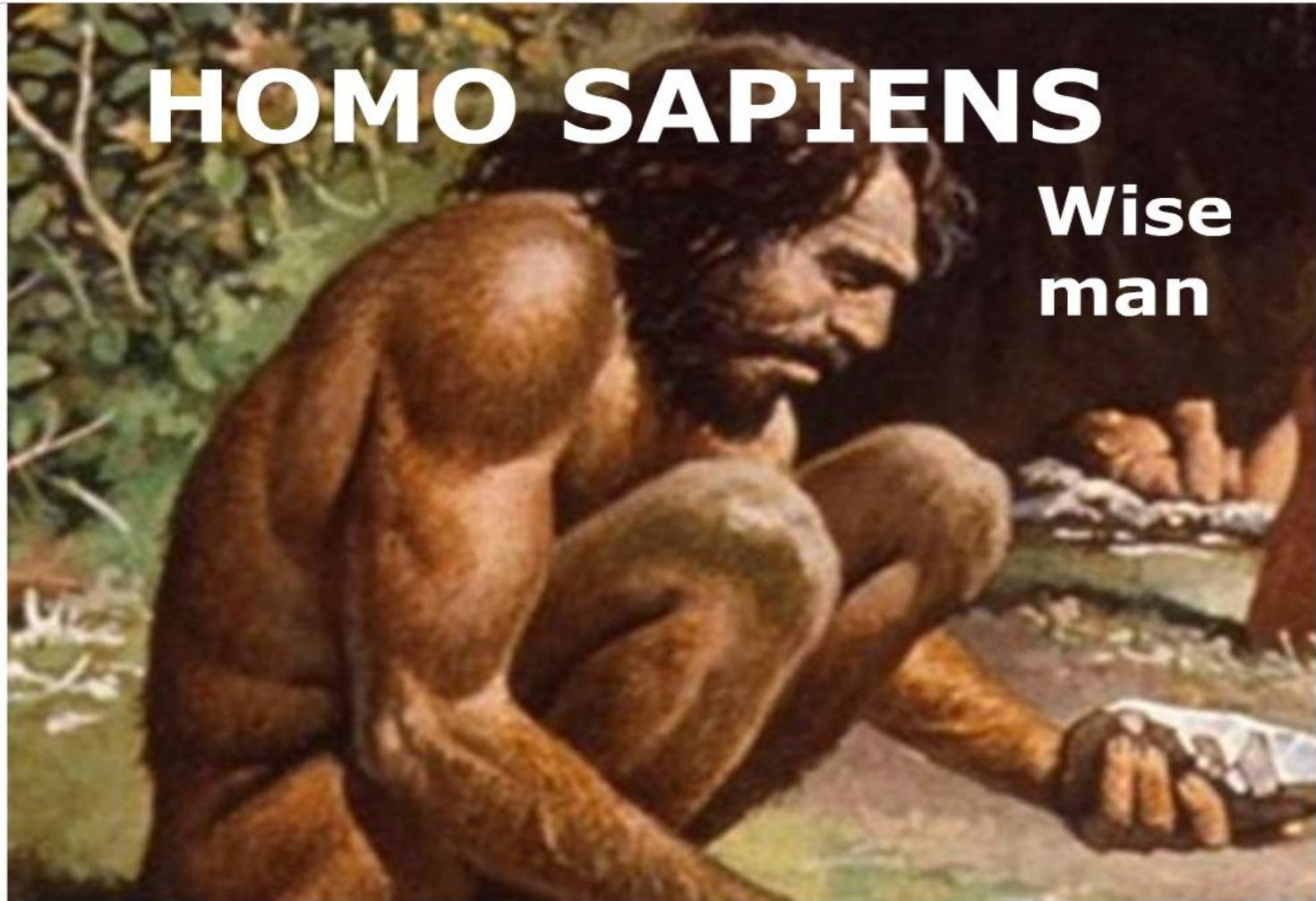
Cave Security – The 1st sanctuary
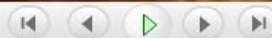

The Evidence from the Orient

Homo erectus in China and Java

Safety in the Cave - Family security assured

Living in group also ensured security

The Neanderthals

Emergence of a Distinct Hominim Species in Europe and the Middle East

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.

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

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THE CAVEMAN

Hello... Hi there! Am I look handsome?

Caveman Security and Survival Tools

flint arrowhead

flint knife

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)

GROUP SECURITY

PERSONAL PROPERTY SECURITY

CAVEMAN MOVING AWAY FROM CAVE DWELLING
(berpindah ke kedudukan yang lebih selesa dan selamat)

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.

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

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

SECURITY DURING MEDIEVAL ERA

Cooperation and Mutual Obligations

KING

Fief and Peasants

Loyalty   Military Aid

LORDS (VASSALS TO KING)

Food   Protection   Shelter

Homage   Military Service

KNIGHTS (VASSALS TO LORDS)

Food   Protection   Shelter

Farm the Land   Pay Rent

PEASANTS (SERFS)
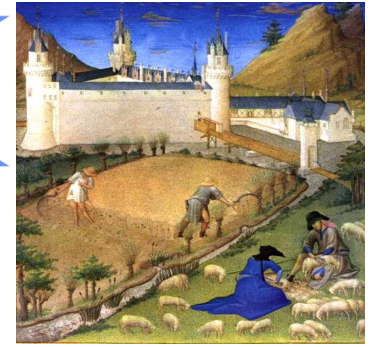
FEUDALISM: POLITICAL SYSTEM

- 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.
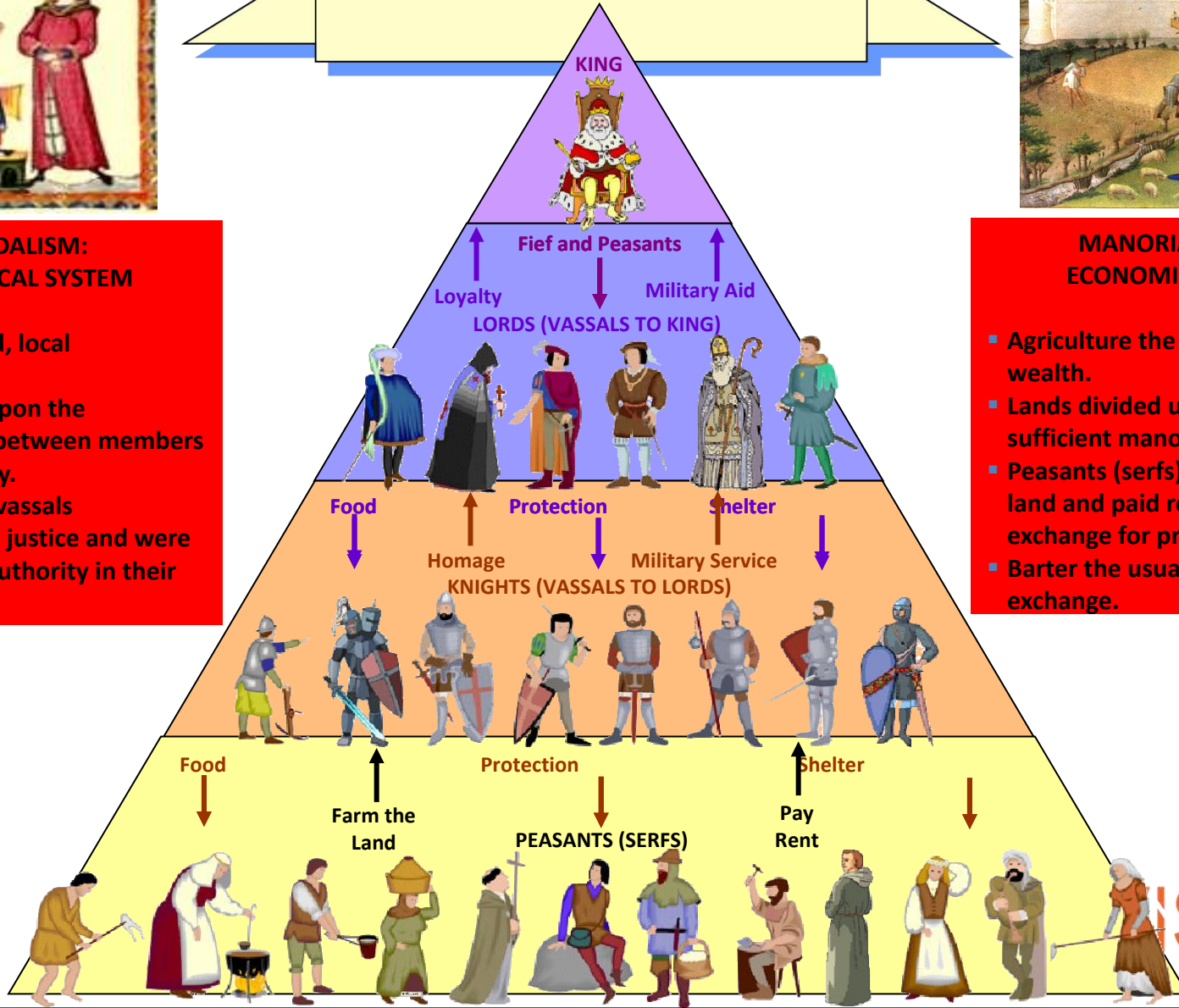
SECURITY DURING MEDIEVAL AGE

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.

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MEDIEVAL SECURITY WEAPONS
(senjata-senjata keselamatan zaman pertengahan)

MEDIEVAL SECURITY WEAPONS
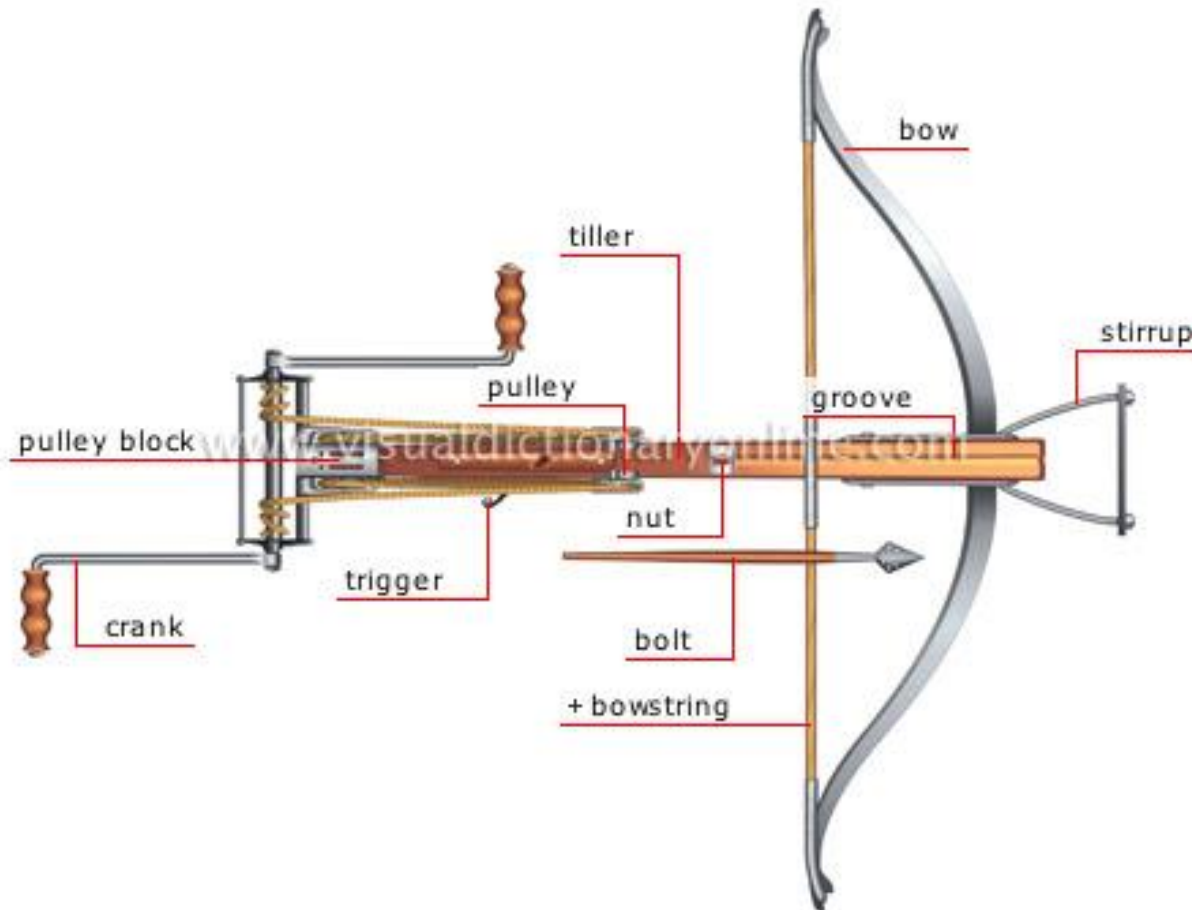## (senjata-senjata keselamatan zaman pertengahan)

MEDIEVAL SECURITY WEAPONS
(senjata-senjata keselamatan zaman pertengahan)

helmet

breeches

shield

spear

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MEDIEVAL SECURITY WEAPONS
(senjata-senjata keselamatan zaman pertengahan)

tiller

bow

pulley

stirrup

pulley block

groove

nut

trigger

bolt

crank

+ bowstring

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MEDIEVAL SECURITY WEAPONS
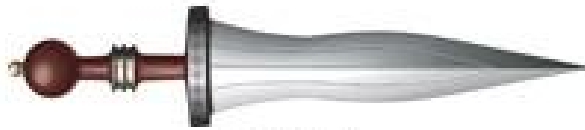## (senjata-senjata keselamatan zaman pertengahan)

dagger

poniard

broadsword

stiletto

rapier

saber

MEDIEVAL MANOR – SECURITY
(Keselamatan Kota)

Jambatan naik/turun

Pintu masuk utama

Benteng

Dikelilingi oleh air yang dalam dan buaya
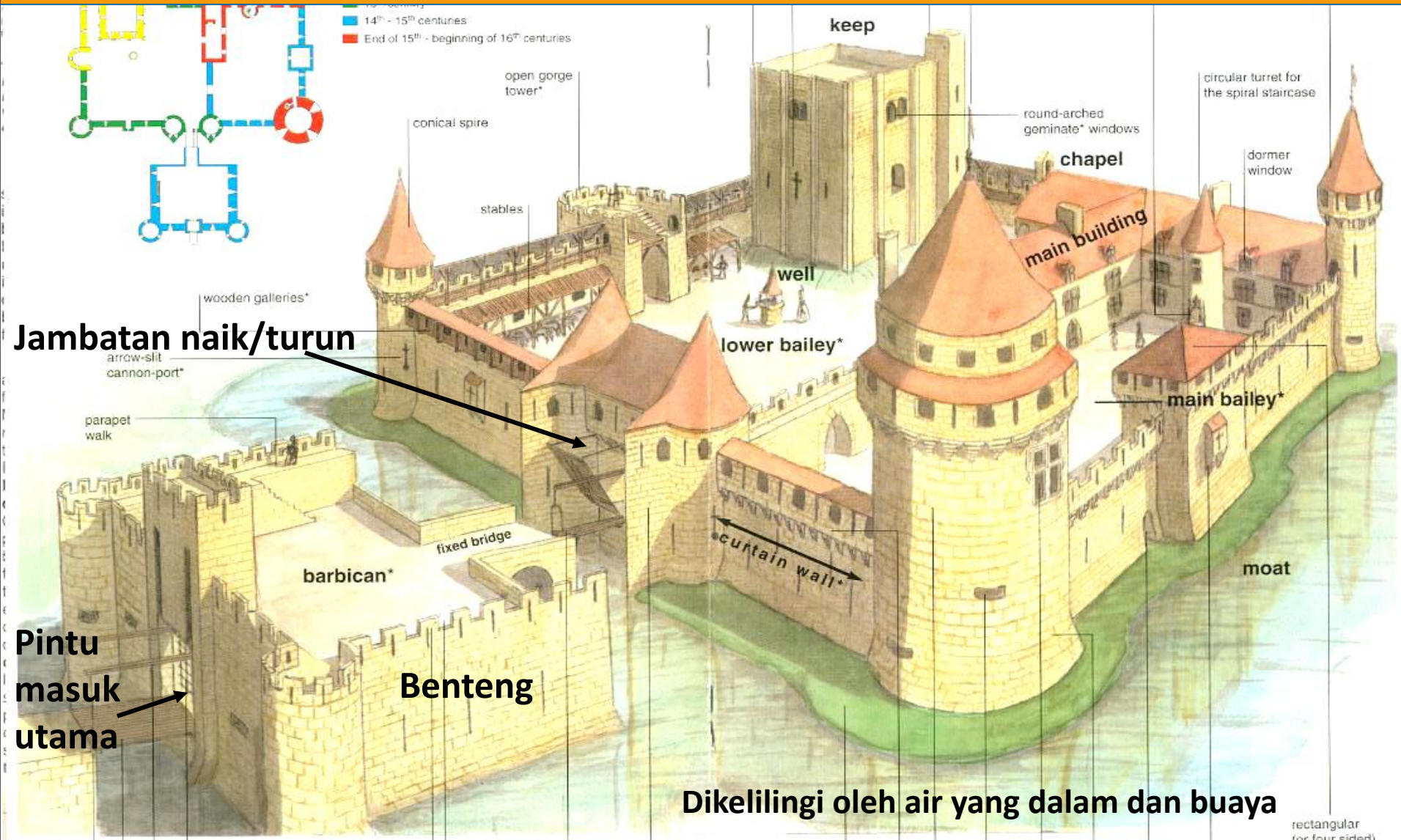
Security concept: Defense in depth
(Konsep Keselamatan: Pertahanan mendalam (makin dalam semakin ketat)

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.

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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.

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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)

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Introduction

- Security is freedom from or resilience against, potential harm (or other unwanted coercive change) from external forces.

- Beneficiaries (technically referents) of security may be;
  - persons and social groups,
  - objects and institutions,
  - ecosystems and any other entity or phenomenon vulnerable to unwanted change by its environment.

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

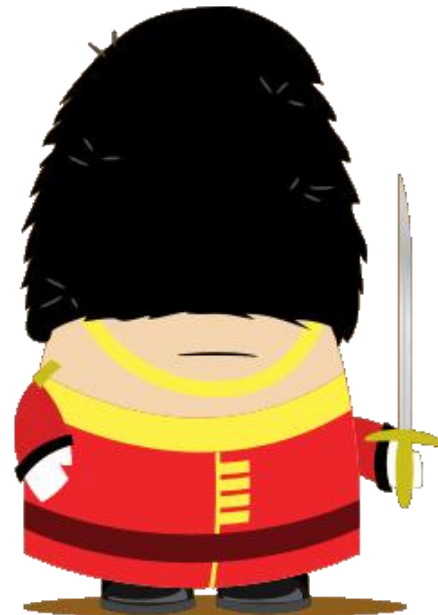- The term is also used to refer to acts and systems whose purpose may be to provide security, such as:
  - Security forces
  - Security guard
  - Cyber security systems
  - Security cameras
  - Remote guarding

Introduction

- The word **'secure'** entered the English language in the 16th century.

- It is derived from Latin **securus**, meaning freedom from anxiety: **se** (without) + **cura** (care, anxiety).

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.

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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	

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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.

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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

self-
actualization
morality, creativity,
spontaneity, acceptance

self-esteem
confidence, achievement, respect of others

love and belonging
friendship, family, intimacy, sense of connection

safety and security
health, employment, property, family and social stability

physiological needs
breathing, food, water, shelter, clothing, sleep
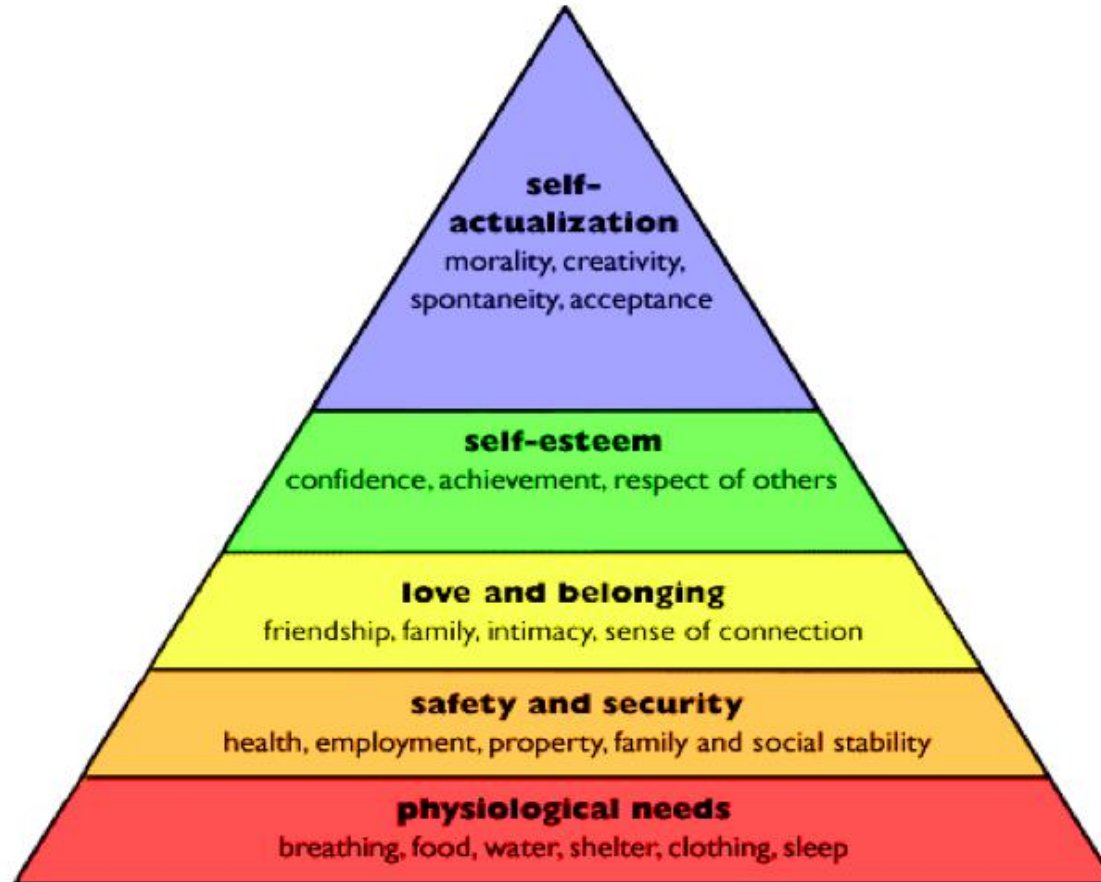
Security of Groups

- 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.

Asset Protection

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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.

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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.

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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.

SECURITY OF NATION-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS

- A more recent approach to nation-state security is homeland security, the convergence of traditional security practice areas such as:
    - defense,
    - public security,
    - and private security.

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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.

Private Requirements for Risk and Security Management

- Outside of government, private citizens and managers of commercial activities want or are expected to take more responsibility for their own security.

- For example, public authorities urge private citizens to prepare for emergencies at home, to consult official advisories before they travel, and to rely less on public protections.

Private Requirements for Security and Risk Management…cont.

- Commercial organizations reserve more internal resources or acquire their own protections after finding public protections or private insurers less reliable.

- Managers of projects, operations, information, acquisitions, and human resources now routinely include security or risk management within their responsibilities.

Private Requirements for Risk and Security Management...cont.

- According to Gary Heerkens (2002)

  "Risk and uncertainty are unavoidable in project life and it's dangerous to ignore or deny their impact...Risk management is not just a process; it's a mindset".

Public Attention to Risk

- Security is a primary responsibility of government, which acquires militaries, police forces, coast guards, border protections, health authorities, and various regulators to ensure the security of their territory and citizens.

- Public authorities managed security and risks mostly in the sense that they managed public safety and controlled crime.

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