

Security management

[Health & Medicine](#), [Nursing](#)



Recognize and critically analyze the various forms of liability associated with the security management industry. Provide cost effective measures for architectural security design for facilities, airport security, and critical infrastructure. Introduction Security is an issue that has and continues to gain prominence even at the global level. It is not surprising and it is actually for this reason that there are universally accepted bodies in charge for ensuring global security at the world level. Mention can be made of bodies and agencies such as the United Nation Security Council and NATO. At the national and other regional levels, there are also agencies and organization that are tasked with security management. Without missing words, the tasks of these security management organizations are tedious, cost involving and challenging. It is not surprising therefore that day in and out; there have been strategies and means of ensuring that the general running of security organizations is done at a relatively cost effective manner. Complexities and Liabilities associated with today's security industry - The need to protect the security of the world has undoubtedly taken new trends today. Unlike years past, there were very little worries about terrorism and other forms of social violence against humanity. The absence of these social cankers left global and national security organizations with very little to work about other than protecting nations in times of war and against invasion by enemies (Koduah, 2001). However today, global and national security has taken very complex and dynamic trends. This is perhaps because security agencies have pretty much to worry about than in years past. Such complexities have also brought about untold cost and liability associated with the handling of security issues. There have also been new approaches to security management. Carlton

(2011) for instance notes that “ In Regina, crime prevention programs focus on changing the behavior of both offenders and potential victims.” Charlton (2011) again comments on new complexities that the White House has had to adopt saying “ the strategy brings new tools to the table in combating the cartels in the Southwest, which have been a growing problem.” Such complexities, though has an effect of bringing about positive results in security management, leaves security management with liabilities that run among other things, cost of staffing and human personnel, cost of sophisticated equipment and technologies, cost of infrastructural holdings and cost of gathering and keeping intelligence. Parts of the world where such liabilities and standards are not met are considered as risky and not up to par. It is not surprising therefore that comparing India’s security to America’s Captain Percy Jokhi states that “ the average security guard in this country is often underscreened, undertrained, undersupervised, and underpaid, just as was reported to be the case in the U. S. in a 1971 RAND Corp. study” (Berrong, 2011). Financing today’s Security Liabilities As the complexities associated with security management today seem to be unavoidable and necessary, there remains one important discussion for players in the security management industry. This point of discussion has to do with workable ways of financing the security liabilities. In most developed and some developing nations, government take the responsibility of financing the security industry’s liabilities. This is done by giving budgetary allocation to public security agencies and subsidizing the budget of registered private security organization. In the absence of this, government provides enabling environment for primate financial institutions to finance the cost of security.

It is not surprising therefore that the Investorideas (2011) states that , “ The financing, led by Gemini Strategies LLC provides capital for Visualant to continue with the execution of its strategic plans, including the funding of its planned acquisitions and the market development of its Spectral Pattern Matching Technology.” Where such support is lacking, Vermon (2005) fears that “ companies can only take reactive measures against external security threats, like patches and firewalls. These systems do not anticipate attacks but respond to known attacks. So the unexpected is always a risk”. In brief, it is worth reiterating that the financing of security liabilities must be done from a national level and in a holistic approach that ensures that at no point in time would there be lapses that would put the management of security at risk. Ensuring cost effectiveness in financing security industry Apart from personnel, staff, equipment and logistics, architectural security design for facilities, airport security, and critical in fractures are other areas of extreme liability and cost to the security industry. There is however some hope as far as the desire to cut down on cost is concerned. Such cost effectiveness is even more crucial in today’s global economic recession. As noted by Sachoff (2009), “ According to VB/Research, private companies in the security (IT and homeland) and defense sector saw investment of just over USD 2bn in 1Q 2009, a 20 percent decline from 4Q 2008 and a 79 percent decline from 1Q 2008.” To cut down on cost on architectural security design for facilities, airport security, and critical in fractures therefore, the security industry can rely on any of the following four measures: 1. Relying on the works of ideas, designs and inventions of armature university and student specialists for onward development rather than consulting experts right from the go. 2.

Integrating the responsibility of airport security into the regular work of the army, instead of overreliance on private security agencies as this costs so much to do. 3. Empowering the activities of volunteers by giving them up to speed training on how to takeover some of the duties of the security agencies that would have been done by highly paid experts. 4. Practicing quality control programs at both internal and external levels to ensuring that the efforts of the security agencies are not jeopardized by mediocrity and shoddiness. 5. Encouraging joint venture participation with companies such as banks and other financial institutions to ensure that there is already security and guarantee even for credit financing. To this end, Stuart and Webb state that " Pinnacle enjoys a solid partnership with Golden Gate Capital and together we have built a strong, growing company with the potential and the means to move forward as a leading security company in the industry." Conclusion Empowering the security industry is important and unavoidable. However, there should continue to be measures and ideas on how to cut down on cost, yet not compromising on perfection and standardization. REFERNCE LIST By Carlton Purvis (2011). Canada's Drop in Crime Attributed to Holistic Crime Prevention Strategies <http://www.securitymanagement.com/news/canada%E2%80%99s-drop-crime-attributed-holistic-crime-prevention-strategies-008784> By Carlton Purvis (2011) White House Announces Transnational Organized Crime Strategy. accessed July 19, 2011 from <http://www.securitymanagement.com/news/white-house-announces-transnational-organized-crime-strategy-008813> By Stephanie Berrong (2011). India's growing security industry. accessed July 19, 2011 from <http://www.securitymanagement.com/news/india-grows-security-industry-008813>

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