

Introduction to Security

Name

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Security describes the state of something being free from threats and dangers (Newsome, 2014). As such, security is of paramount importance to businesses, people, buildings, organizations, and assets among other things. Newsome (2014) argues that every valuable entity requires a security personnel or a system responsible for providing security functions. For instance, most organizations utilize the security management plans to plan for the security of their properties and employees. In most cases, organizations rely on the security officers, monitors, alarm systems and access controls to beef the security. A security management plan is an indispensable tool that assists an organization in setting, implementing and evaluating security goals. This paper focuses on discussing three broad categories of security and giving an example of each category. Additionally, the paper aims to identify four basic categories of security organizations and providing an example of each security organization.

Part A

(1) Categories of Security

Certainly, every entity including human beings requires security. For that reason, security falls into three broad categories that include personnel, policies and procedures, and technology (Fischer & Janoski, 2000). According to Fischer and Janoski (2000), security personnel include employees responsible for providing security to other people or entities such as businesses, assets, and buildings among others. Security personnel category comprises people with the intellectual capacity to identify and mitigate threats and dangers. Secondly, policies and procedures describe security guidelines that are prepared by the management of an organization to ensure that the duties of personnel conform to the organization's goals. Fischer and Janoski

(2000) argue that policies describe the requirements that the personnel are required to fulfil while performing their job duties. However, procedures describe the steps or guidelines to follow to adhere to policies. The third category includes the security technology. Fischer and Janoski (2000), security technology involves the use of technological systems to facilitate security. Essentially, the rapid advancement in technology has contributed greatly to the growth of this category.

(2) Examples of Each Security Category

As with the security personnel, the examples include the investigators and security officers. The security personnel category involves human beings. Policies and procedures are guidelines utilized in organizations to ensure maximum security in the operations of personnel. For instance, the management might develop a security policy that requires the gateman to record the personal information of every visitor that enters the facility. In most organizations, the security policies and procedures state that every visitor entering the facility must declare the identity, receive a temporary badge and be escorted by a security officer. Lastly, the examples of the security technologies include the intrusion alarm systems, access control systems, and CCTV.

Part B

(1) Categories of Security Organizations

Security organizations fall into four categories including the contract, in-house, virtual and hybrid organizations (Fischer & Janoski, 2000). According to Fischer and Janoski (2000), contract security agencies are organizations that are hired on contract to offer a wide range of security services. These security services may include undercover investigations, protecting

employees and consumers, or guard patrols. In-house security organizations are also known as the proprietary security organizations. The proprietary security includes every security-related individual that works for an organization, business, or firm that possesses its own security operation or division (Fischer & Janoski, 2000). In-house security includes all security personnel hired by the same organization to protect entities such as a theme park, mall or casino. Virtual security includes organizations that provide data security services to business and companies. Specifically, virtual security organizations provide security services such as data encryption, authorization, authentication, and access control to system resources. Lastly, hybrid security organizations are formed by a broad group of several securities that combine their characteristics together. In particular, hybrid security organizations are combinations of contract securities and proprietary securities (Fischer & Janoski, 2000).

(2) Examples of Security Organizations

The examples of contract security organizations in the United States include Triple Canopy and GK Sierra. Triple Canopy is situated in Reston, Virginia and provides its clients with defense and risk management services. Examples of hybrid security organizations are ACADEMI and G4S. In-House security organizations are businesses and organizations that have their own security teams.

Finally, examples of virtual security organizations include Cyberoam, Juniper Networks and Stonesoft Corporation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, security is momentous in all aspects of life. Indeed, everything valuable deserves security. The paper has discussed three categories of security including security

personnel, technological, and policies and procedures. Furthermore, the paper has revealed that the four basic categories of security organizations include contract, in-house, virtual, and hybrid organizations.



References

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Newsome, B., & SAGE. (2014). *A practical introduction to security and risk management*. Los Angeles: Sage.

