Threat Calls, Terrorism Challenges and Security Issues Towards Malaysia

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Abstract: National security receives threats from various angles through the process of globalization. Threat calls, terrorism and security issues pose a risk to the country as they affect the stability of the government and threaten the safety of the people. The rapid globalization process has led to the weakening of the nation and eroded by various demands and threats. Malaysia is also no exception to the challenge of the speedy globalization process. The issue of security is not merely an issue that concerns the defense agenda of a country, but rather covers various aspects, especially those related to human society. Malaysia's experience in dealing with terrorism in the past has led governments to be cautious of any possible consequences. In fact, the threat of terrorism and issues related to security issues in Malaysia need to be clearly understood in order to look at the trends and long-term effects on society, the economy, politics and social as a whole. The activities and behaviors of terrorism and security threats are also unpredictable apart from its difficult to understand movement. Political stability, economic development and the well-being of the people are essential to maintaining peace and ensuring national security. This paper reviews the threats and challenges of terrorism and security issues specifically towards Malaysia.

Keywords: Terrorism, security, violence, globalization, Malaysia

1. Introduction

Globalization is a phenomenon that results from the integration of various transnational processes and domestic structures that enable one country's economy, politics, culture and ideology to cross the borders of another country (Waters 1995). In fact, globalization is also an encompassing phenomenon that influences many aspects and dimensions such as economics, politics, culture and ideology. The process of globalization has also made the world seem smaller. Meanwhile, relationships and interactions between humans are drawing closer.

However, the 21st century has also seen the development of globalization has affected the phenomenon of violence, violence and threats related to the security of a country. In fact, the rapid development of globalization has also made the phenomenon of terrorism more complex and has triggered a new dimension to international security. The new dimension brought about by the globalization process has also forced the country's governments to cooperate with outsiders to control and address threats of violence and security. The threat of terrorism is the result of the process of globalization that has led to the formation of social networks between humans. Looking at the context of Malaysia and the Southeast

Asian region as a whole, the phenomenon of terrorism and security threats are increasingly gaining the attention of the government as this phenomenon can threaten the security of a country.

This paper reviews the threats and challenges of terrorism and security issues specifically towards Malaysia. In turn, this paper also discusses the transition of the past to modern-day violence and the new millennial violence. Discussions continued through the Malaysian discourse and threats to Malaysia, Malaysia's geographical and demographic position, cross-border migration challenges to Malaysia, immigrants and their implications for Malaysia and Malaysia's efforts to address security and terrorism issues.

2. Definitions of Violence and Security

The term terrorism or terrorism is derived from the Latin words called *terrere* (to tremble) and *deterrer* (to frighten from) which mean to cause anxiety and anxiety (Kopanski 2001). On the other hand, Schimd (2016) argues that violence is a pattern or form of organization that acts against ideas and actions of a government policy and thus affects the public and a symbolic act designed based on political influence by using acts or acts through threats of violence. In fact, Jalata (2011) described violence as a method of conduct that aims to make others feel fearful and to attract the public's attention.

Terrorist activity is also synonymous with the collective action of a group of people. The Institute for Economic & Peace (2016) defines violence as a group or private act by causing fear to the public through threats of violence either through psychological or physical harm to others for specific purposes and purposes. In addition, acts and acts of violence also involve psychological and emotional effects on society. This is because, the purpose or purpose of the act of terrorism itself is to target the public as an objective to attract the attention of the government or party to which it is intended. The effects of violence have also created lasting trauma, fear and shock to society.

The definition of violence can generally be understood as a deliberate and politically motivated act of violence and involves destruction, violence and threats to human values and property (Laquer 1999). Indeed, Hoffman (1999) defines acts of terrorism or terrorism as "*…terrorism is mainly perpetrated for a political goal. It is an action to use terror or cruelty or threat using force to achieve political purpose…*"

This paper argues that violence has been used as a weapon to create a climate of panic that has created a great deal of uncertainty for society. The uncertainty of the situation or the situation in a particular area causes the public to doubt the government's ability to deal with the country's security situation. In fact, some people take the opportunity to act alone or in groups because of the government's weakness in counteracting terrorism.

Furthermore, violence is also strongly related to the security of an area, environment or government. Brunch (2011) describes the concept of security as "*…security refers to an absence of objective dangers, i.e., of security 'threats', 'challenges', 'vulnerabilities' and 'risks', and subjective fears or concerns, and to the perception thereof…*"

However, today's security issue is more politically motivated because of the interaction between the two stakeholders (Brunch 2011). As such, security issues also pose a threat to national security. National security refers to the purpose and manner in which a country defends itself from the threat and its ability to maintain its core values. Today's national security dimension has covered social aspects and issues such as environmental degradation, ethnic conflict, drug smuggling, economics, international crime and internet use.

3. New Terrorism

The phenomenon of terrorism is growing, leading to new threats to national security. Laquer (1999) explains that the 21st century is the era of the formation and emergence of more dynamic and complex terrorist activities and is transforming into a new dimension known as the new terrorism. The new era's violence began to appear after the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center (WTC) in New York on September 11, 2001 (Rushdi et al. 2006). In fact, the phenomenon of the new millennium violence is filling the space and is a global security agenda. Neumann (2008) states that the development of violence in the modern era is greatly influenced by networks and human interaction around the world. Neumann (2008) added that it would not be too much if human social network factors became one of the new threats to the global world. The terrorist movement no longer operates in a small group structure, due to rapid technological advances, communications networks and human social networks being one of the major factors of the existence of terrorist movements or militant movements around the world.

The shifts and transitions of violence from old-fashioned violence to new millennia are emerging and evolving in line with technological changes, population demographics, international political situations, situations and conditions of the human and political environment in the country (Laquer 1999). This article argues that foreign or domestic media will act by taking advantage of uncertain political situations and being motivated by goals and objectives, as well as manipulating the geographical and demographic position of the people of an area. and government.

New millennium terrorism activities are not only limited to specific regions or countries but as drastic technological developments, activities and terrorist groups have expanded across national borders around the world. Technological advances have facilitated the movement and mode of operation of terror groups around the world. Although no contact was made, communication and communication through the development of information technology have made it easier. In fact, the new millennial violence also does not reflect the behavior and perpetrator of the violence itself. Muhammad Afifi et al. (2006) explains that the perpetrators of millennial violence cannot be clearly identified because of their position

in any part of the world. In fact, the exact identity and position of the perpetrator of the violence cannot be known in great detail to the extent that efforts to combat terrorism are difficult to implement.

The rapid development and process of globalization has changed the style and pattern of terrorist activity today. The definition of modern terrorism was described by Tilly (2005) as political connotation in the form of political violence in the form of assassinations, bombings and abductions committed to achieve a political goal. Modern terrorism also refers to acts of terrorism that have relations and interactions between groups or perpetrators of violence by acting outside the control of a country's laws and against any form of governmental action against the perpetrator or group.

4. Malaysia and Security Threats

The process of globalization and state governance is like two polar opposites which show that the state government must give up and embrace the process of globalization. Many countries have had to deal with the consequences of globalization, especially in relation to security issues. The paper argues that the issue of security is not merely an issue that concerns the defense agenda of a country, but rather covers various aspects, especially those related to human society. The rapid globalization process has led to the weakening of the nation and eroded by various demands and threats.

The absence of military threats and external attacks does not mean that ASEAN countries are free from threats to its security (Ruhanas 2009). In fact, through the process of globalization, national security receives threats from various angles. National security refers to the purpose and manner in which a country defends itself from the threat and its ability to maintain its core values.

Malaysia has experience in a series of threats and armed attacks by rebel groups. Malaya (Malaysia) was once dominated by a rebel group established by the communists after the Japanese defeat after the second world war (Abdullah 2015). The Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army (MPAJA) was a group of rebels who caused chaos in Malaya (Peninsular of Malaysia) following their 14-day occupation in 1945. In the aftermath, May 13, 1969, blackout erupted following racial tensions and was the culmination of the issue of unity in Malaysia. These events resulted in bloodshed which claimed the lives of many.

However, Malaysia has also been shocked by the formation of the Al-Maunah terrorist group which is a movement of armed militants. The group's actions pose a security threat to the country as the group invades the Royal Army Regiment Camp and withdraws a large number of firearms from the armory (Abdullah 2015). The mission of the Al-Maunah group's armed movement is to overthrow the Malaysian government and take power to hold the government and oust the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as head of state.

Media reports of militant terrorist attacks by Islamic State (IS) militants at an entertainment club in Puchong Selangor prove that terrorism threats are growing in Malaysia (Gunaratna 2016). The attack was the first successful attack by Islamic State (IS) militants. This has led governments to be vigilant in mobilizing existing security assets, especially the police and military to control areas or areas that have potential for terrorism.

However, the country has also been exposed to the invasion of Sulu rebels from the Southern Philippines in the Lahad Datu Sabah area. Although the insurgent attacks were not religious in nature, the threats and attacks carried out by the group had caused a stir in the Lahad Datu Sabah area. The government had to come up with a security plan that involved the police and the army to keep Sabah's waters under control.

This paper argues that political stability, economic development and the well-being of the people are essential to maintaining peace and ensuring national security. However, Malaysia cannot prevent itself from accepting threats from within and outside the country. Malaysia cannot escape the instability of political instability and the deterioration of the well-being of neighboring countries as well as the threat of violence that could have an impact on national security, especially on regime security.

5. Geographical and Demographic Positions of Malaysia

The demanding globalization process has prevented the country from escaping issues related to security and terrorism. Malaysia's geographical position lies in the heart of the Southeast Asian region and shares its borders directly with five regional countries namely Brunei, Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand. In the north, Malaysia shares the land border with Thailand. Meanwhile in the South, the Tebrau Strait is a border that separates Malaysia from Singapore. Whereas in the east, Malaysia has a maritime border with the Philippines in Borneo waters where there are many large and small islands that have important safety implications.

In addition, Brunei Darussalam shares the land border with Malaysia. Malaysia's largest neighbor is Indonesia that shares land borders and maritime areas. Malaysia is also difficult to control the country's borders due to its extensive maritime area beside the prosperity of the local economy which has attracted foreigners to come to Malaysia.

In addition, the Malaysian demographic itself has a multiracial population, even mixed with religious diversity. Ruhanas (2009) explains that Malaysia is a neighbor to countries that have historical and cultural similarities, languages and religions that make it difficult to see the social and political changes of those countries. Nonetheless, the demographics of the majority Muslim population of Malaysia have been overshadowed by outside elements that carry fundamentalist ideologies that can trigger chaos and violence. As such, Malaysia is seen as a target of terrorist groups

and militant movements based in the Middle East and West Asia as well as the existing terrorist movements in the Southeast Asian region.

Malaysia also bears the burden of being the 'recipient' of the problem due to Malaysia's position in the heart of the ASEAN region. In fact, Malaysia is seen as a strategic transit point for most of the 'problems' that come from regional countries. Abdullah (2015) argues that the biggest threat facing Malaysia today is security and terrorism. In fact, Nazery (2014) argues, a busy Southeast Asian maritime environment that is not confined to physical boundaries, checkpoints or dividing walls demanding a security approach by the Malaysian government. Malaysia's position is very strategic as it borders many countries including sea and land borders. Communication and transport facilities linking Malaysia and neighboring countries make Malaysia more vulnerable to direct and indirect threats.

Malaysia's diplomatic relations and cooperation with other countries internationally are important in enhancing Malaysia's ability to safeguard its interests especially in the area of security. Malaysia needs at least close cooperation with ASEAN countries in either bilateral (multilateral) or multilateral. The bilateral and multilateral relations between the two countries are capable of forming a coalition that will safeguard Malaysia's interests in safeguarding any of its first threats of terrorism. Taking the example of the Lahad Datu invasion in Sabah, security relations and interactions with the Philippine government can at least help solve the terrorist problems raised by the Sulu rebel group. Taking a bilateral approach, Malaysia has conducted two-way negotiations with the Sulu insurgents through its medium, the Philippine government. At least, even though the meeting saw a dead end, Malaysia was trying to maintain its peace and security through negotiations.

However, this paper also argues that Malaysia's position as a member of the ASEAN regional bloc is more likely to result in bilateral cooperation to safeguard national security interests. While the issue of economic prosperity is seen to be of great benefit to ASEAN countries, the presence of regional blockchain not only provides security and security interests, but regional inter-regional cooperation has also posed a security threat to any country.

6. Cross-border Migration as a Security Challenge of Malaysia

Cross-border migration in the era of globalization has seen the migration and movement of people around the world. The relevance of terrorist activities to migration is obvious because of the emergence of human inflows into a country. This further poses a security threat to government. Almost all countries today are involved in the migration process either as recipient country, shipping country or transit country. Zarina and Nor Azizan (2015) explain that the phenomenon of migration occurring today is a consequence of global phenomena. In fact, Dannreuther (2007) argues that migration is considered a security threat to a country because it is closely linked to the global demographic trends that see real differences in the growth of the population in the South compared to the North. In fact, cross-border migration has become 'high international politics' which is a political priority to tackle the global migration crisis.

Migration is often associated with the movement of individuals from one place to another. The human movement through migration is to find better jobs, find shelter from conflicts in the home and further education (Azizah 2015). Although migration was not considered a security issue at first, international geo-political changes have made migration one of the main issues for national security. Migration has been considered a security threat as it is closely linked to the growing process of globalization (Dannreuther 2007). Thus, the human movement today is a response to the political pressures of the world resulting in the loss of income, poverty and conflict and war.

The movement of people across borders has a profound effect on international security. This paper reviews the implications and impact that a country may have on migration flows. The impact of the migration flows on security can be seen in three stages namely the security agenda of the recipient country and the country in transit, relations between countries and the implications of the flow of migration without control over public safety (Lohrmann 2000). Clearly, migration is a social phenomenon that results from the process of globalization. In fact, the phenomenon of migration is not only felt by Malaysia, but throughout the world. A study by Schmid (2016) states that migrants coming to an area are capable of engaging in terrorist activities if they are required to do so. In fact, subversive threats may be posed by migrants if circumstances have forced them to engage in violent activities.

Cross-border human movements also create tension and have long-lasting effects on national security and regional stability. Zarina and Nor Azizan (2015) reveal that Malaysia as a sovereign nation has been threatened with security due to migration issues involving border administration, immigration control and the distribution of economic prosperity. In fact, migration also poses a threat to the ecological welfare, social stability, cultural values, religion and political stability of a country's government. In fact, Rohani et al. (2015) state that issues related to cross-border migration can impact national capabilities through three main factors, namely, the ability to maintain national sovereignty, national stability and power balance. Cross-border migration has little to do with the Malaysian government in ensuring that Malaysia's security controls are in good shape and in control.

Cross-border migration also poses a threat to Malaysia's security. Zarina and Nor Azizan (2015) explain that the trend of violence in Southeast Asia has intensified following the September 11, 2011 incident in the United States, which has led to several incidents of political violence and terrorism hitting several Southeast Asian territories. Malaysia has also not been left unmoved by fears of security threats through violence. All activities are cross-border and have a significant impact on Malaysia's bilateral relations and cooperation with neighboring countries for the sake of peace and

security. The flow of human migration into a country demands a network of cooperation between countries directly involved in the movement of people in and out.

Looking from the Malaysian context, the movement of people into and out of the country is contributed by economic growth and attractiveness through job opportunities. However, Malaysia's position in the heart of the Southeast Asian region besides being located on the East and West sea trade routes indirectly impact migration issues to the country. Malaysia is also the focus of a transit country for war refugees and asylum seekers abroad. In fact, Malaysia's position as one of the developing countries attracts immigrants to stay in Malaysia.

Poverty, unemployment, the environment, culture and language are factors that drive them to leave their home country and thus create an inward flow of human migration to a country. Malaysia has experienced and witnessed the phenomenon of human migration into the country. Immigrants come from not only ASEAN regional countries, but immigrants from poor countries and countries that are experiencing political turmoil.

As such, I see that cross-border migration is a security threat that the government needs to address. The uncontrolled entry by foreign migrants into the country seems to have opened the country's door to foreign elements such as terrorist groups and militant movements. An incident of terrorism cannot be anticipated, and the government should be cautious and cautious of any possibility.

7. Foreigners and their Implications for Malaysia

The problem of foreigners in Malaysia is not new. This phenomenon has been around for a long time. But the problem of immigrant arrivals has become more apparent since the 1980s when Malaysia began to focus on Indonesians who came to work legally and illegally who were interested in the country's economic and security prosperity. Malaysia also emerged as one of the newly industrialized countries in Asia (Newly Industrialized Country-NIC) and was able to provide employment and business opportunities to its people and foreigners. The rapid economic growth has led to Malaysia needing human capital either trained or untrained to fill the industrial demand space. The human capital, also known as foreign workers, is mainly from Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines and Vietnam which has a larger population compared to Malaysia.

This finding is in line with Ruhanas (2009) view that the arrival of foreigners in Malaysia is considered a security issue due to the presence of large and uncontrolled immigrants, especially those without legal documents. The arrival of illegal immigrants has a negative effect on national security as they are considered to have challenged the country's sovereignty under the Immigration Act 1959/1963 (Azizah 2015a) These negative effects not only affect the peace community, but also have a direct impact on the national government especially on the Malaysian defense system. In fact, the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM) data recorded 5,408, 374 million illegal immigrants including illegal immigrants who had arrived and settled in Malaysia (Azizah 2015b). Such large numbers have caused the government to be cautious and take precautionary measures against any possible occurrence, especially with regard to security.

Although foreign workers are considered the human capital of most of the manufacturing industry in Malaysia, the influx of foreigners has hindered the migration of foreign workers in the country. Illegal immigrants pose a threat to national security because they challenge the implementation of existing laws and regulations. This is evidenced by Zarina and Nor Azizan's (2015) statement that Malaysia witnessed the influx of foreigners in the 1980s and 1990s fueled by inequalities in terms of development and economic standing with other ASEAN regional countries. However, if their status as foreigners changes legally in accordance with national law, they will not be a big issue for the Malaysian government.

This paper argues that the movement of immigrants in and out of Malaysia is also unable to filter out the entire activity or suspicious behavior exhibited by immigrants. However, on the ticket as 'foreign workers', Malaysia seems to have allowed foreigners to come to this country. The presence of foreign workers in Malaysia, especially in Southeast Asian countries, is based on the push and pull factor and is not only natural because the two countries are geographically close neighbors, but they also have similar social, ethnicity and a language that facilitates integration of immigrants with the locals. Although there is a clear movement for individuals seeking employment and employment in Malaysia, their implicit movements are unknown, and they cannot be detected by the authorities.

The issue of illegal immigrants or foreigners has a clear impact on national security. In fact, the impact was helped by the development of communication technology and transportation technology. This article argues that although foreign immigrants are viewed as social issues without engaging the general public, they are likely to have an impact on the society and governance of the country in the long run. The movement of immigrants was initially due to economic opportunity, but due to the increasing current of globalization, Malaysia has been indirectly affected by the influx of foreigners into Malaysia.

The paper argues that while immigrants are considered contributors to the continuation of economic activities in Malaysia, it is not wrong to view foreigners as the ones who pose a security threat to Malaysia. The influx of immigrants either legally or illegally is proof that Malaysia is at the forefront of foreign borders. Even through security inspections and the movement of people through immigration, the government has not been able to control the flow of people into the country. This means that the easy entry of illegal immigrants to the country's borders has caused Malaysia to be exposed to malicious elements such as arms smuggling and the introduction of subversive elements from neighboring countries that could damage the security and security structures controlled by national security.

Indeed, it is not exaggerated to say that the arrival of foreigners posed a challenge to national control. These challenges have an indirect impact on national security. Even if an individual is a foreign national with a valid travel document or passport, they are also capable of triggering situations or behaviors that could be detrimental to national security. In fact, this writing clearly wants to convey those crimes involving security can arise due to foreigners who have valid travel documents or passports, especially if there are foreigners illegally entering the country. Clearly, the act has challenged the sovereignty of the nation.

The invasion of Sulu insurgents in Sabah has to do with indirect relations and interactions with illegal Sulu immigrants in Sabah. The intrusion has been a major threat to Malaysia's sovereignty and forced the government to increase border control in the eastern waters of Sabah. Repeatedly, foreigners not only impact the country's economy, but their presence can also have a subversive effect that threatens the country's overall security.

As such, this paper not only wants to see Malaysia's challenge in controlling the flow of foreign arrivals to Malaysia, but also tries to address the question of whether there are any possible acts of terrorism that could result from the influx of incoming and outgoing Malaysian migrants. At the very least, implications will also arise if the phenomenon of foreign arrivals is not controlled. As explained earlier, the Malaysian government cannot fully control the country's frontier. This is seen as one of the major causes for which terrorist activities or groups could easily infiltrate the country, leading to a state of subversives to the country's government.

8. Malaysia Efforts to Address Security and Violence Issues

Since the events of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 in the United States, Malaysia has played an active role in curbing any acts or activities associated with terrorism. The Patterns of Global Terrorism 2003 report released by the US State Department shows that Malaysia is one of the most active and directly involved countries and cooperates with the United States in its quest for a successful campaign against global terrorism. In fact, globalization has also forced countries to forge cooperation in the interests of mutual interests, while at the same time maintaining their own interests.

Malaysia as one of the ASEAN regional organizations plays a role in ensuring peace in the Southeast Asian region. Bilateral or multilateral cooperation internationally has helped Malaysia achieve and maintain its desire to maintain national security while maintaining security in the Southeast Asian region. Malaysia, through the Kuala Lumpur Declaration in 1971, urged the ASEAN secretariat to establish a 'public, free and neutral' Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) in the Southeast Asian region. The ZOPFAN Declaration was agreed upon as ASEAN's stance and assertiveness as a group of regional countries independent of any conflict in any country (United State Malaysia Embassy 2015). In fact, the main objective of the establishment of ZOPFAN is to make the Southeast Asian region a safe, free and independent area of political conflict, especially involving the United States, Russia and the People's Republic of China.

In addition, to curb terrorism activities in the Southeast Asia region, military cooperation between regional countries has also been enhanced through bilateral training with ASEAN naval countries such as MALINDO between Malaysia and Indonesia and at multilateral levels such as MALSINDO between Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia (Nazery 2014). Collaboration to monitor maritime security was also undertaken through an Eye in the Sky initiative involving sea and air patrols involving three national security agencies such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore off the coast of the Straits of Malacca.

Cooperation in defense and security between regional countries is also an important step taken by Malaysia to maintain national security and further secure security in Southeast Asia. In fact, the form of cooperation and defense cooperation between ASEAN countries is also seen as a continuation of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration leading to a 'free, free and neutral' zone of peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) in the Southeast Asian region.

Looking from the Malaysian context, the Malaysian government's efforts in securing national security can be seen through the enactment of a number of special laws and laws such as the Crime Prevention Act, the amendment of the Penal Code and the Security Offenses Act (Special Measures 2013 (SOSMA)). (Zarina and Nor 2015) The SOSMA Act is an amendment to the Internal Security Act (ISA). This is to ensure that national security is secured by increasing cross-border activity. maritime, inland or inward flow through the airspace, through this act, individuals suspected of engaging in any suspicious activity and posing a threat to national security can be detained without comment under the SOSMA act.

In fact, efforts to prevent terrorist activities have also been expanded with the strict control and monitoring of human movement in and out of all entrances to the country's borders. important controls to control prevent a sharp increase in the number of migrants coming to this country. At the same time, control can be improved to ensure national security. However, the question of border control should be raised. The infiltration of illegal immigrants into the country proves that the country's border controls are still loose.

The Royal Malaysian Police Special Police Violence Prevention Unit plays a key role in the enforcement of anti-terror laws. Malaysian authorities are working to increase cooperation between agencies and information sharing, including participation in regional meetings such as the regional Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) event, and training conducted through the Southeast Asia Regional Center for the Prevention of Terrorism (SEARCCT), part of the Ministry Overseas Malaysia (United State Malaysia Embassy 2015).

Clearly, Malaysia's efforts to control and address the problem of terrorism are in the national interest in the future. In fact, Malaysia is also playing a role in establishing peace in the Southeast Asian region. Through the ZOPFAN Declaration, it is clear that Malaysia is committed to establishing regional peace that ultimately creates a peaceful regional region without compromising the security of Southeast Asian (ASEAN) member states.

9. Conclusions

On the whole, terrorist activities and security issues pose a threat to the country as they affect the stability of the government and threaten the safety of the people. However, the authors also want to emphasize that the threats of violence and security-related issues are constantly changing. In fact, the activities and activities of the violence itself are complex and dynamic according to the needs of the times. The activities and behaviors of terrorism and security threats are also unpredictable apart from its difficult to understand movement.

Malaysia is also no exception to the challenge of the speedy globalization process. The threat of terrorism that Malaysia must accept and deal with not only comes from outside, but also comes from within. Malaysia's experience in dealing with terrorism in the past has led governments to be cautious of any possible consequences. Several efforts such as the introduction of the SOSMA Act and defense cooperation with foreign governments have been undertaken to maintain peace as well as regional security.

As such, the threat of terrorism and issues related to security issues in Malaysia need to be clearly understood in order to look at the trends and long-term effects on society, the economy, politics and social as a whole. In fact, the discussion on the threat of terrorism also needs to be viewed from a clear framework to understand the factors and reasons why terrorism is still taking place so as to attract members of the public. It is possible that the effects of terrorism and security issues could have led to panic and public skepticism about their environment and to threaten the state government.

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