

DLE 2083: INTRODUCTION TO SECURITY MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 14 TRANSPORT & PERSONAL SECURITY

Chapter 14: Learning Outcomes

- At the end of the topic, students should be able to:
 - Defines ground transport security.
 - Defines ground personal security.
 - Explain the importance and types of transport security.
 - Explain the importance of personal security.

Types of Security Services in Malaysia

Types of Security in Malaysia



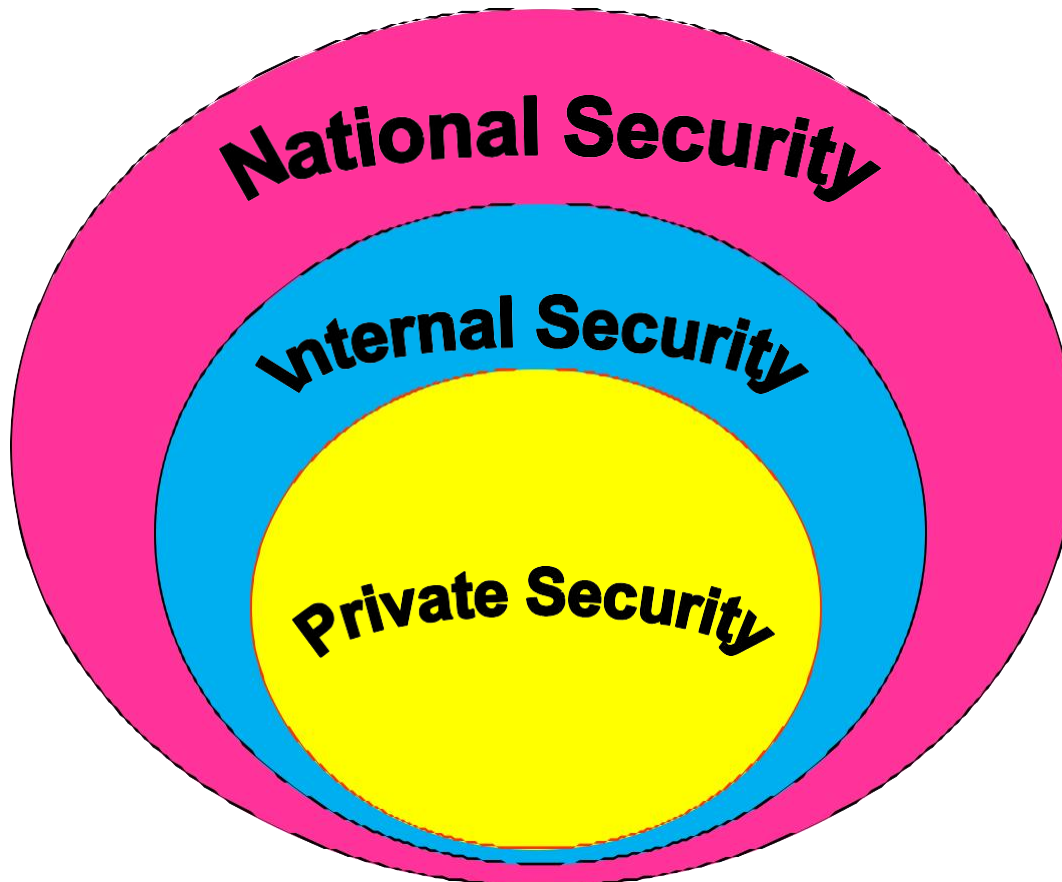
Malaysian Armed Forces



Royal Malaysian Police



Private Security Company



National Security



- Measures taken by a military, for protecting nation from disruptive activities from internal or external sources for maintaining peace and tranquility in country.



Internal Security



- Measures taken by a law enforcement agencies, for protecting nation from disruptive activities from internal sources for maintaining peace and order in country.



Functions of Public Security

- Maintain law and order in Malaysia.
- Maintain peace and harmony.
- Implement the respective laws and regulations in Malaysia relating to their functional capacity.
- Exercise the powers of arrest in cases of non-compliance of laws and regulations relating to their functional capacity.

Functions of Public Security

- Exercise the powers of search upon persons and premises in relation to investigation into cases.
- Exercise the powers of investigations as vested in them by laws and regulations in Malaysia within their jurisdiction.
- Have more legal powers than the private security personnel.



Public Security: Royal Malaysia Police (Law Enforcement Agency)

Primary Police Functions

- Service Delivery
- Law Enforcement
- Order Maintenance



Royal Malaysia Police Pledge

Section 3 (3) Police Act 1967 stipulates that the duties of the Royal Malaysia Police personnel are as follows:

- Apprehending all persons whom he is by law authorised to apprehend.
- Processing security intelligence.
- Conducting prosecutions.
- Giving assistance in the carrying out of any law relating to revenue, excise, sanitation, quarantine, immigration and registration.
- Giving assistance in the preservation of order in the ports, harbours and airports of Malaysia, and in enforcing maritime and port regulations.

Royal Malaysia Police Pledge

- Executing summonses, subpoenas, warrants, commitments and other process lawfully issued by any competent authority.
- Exhibiting information.
- Protecting unclaimed and lost property and finding the owners thereof.
- Seizing stray animals and placing them in a public pound.
- Giving assistance in the protection of life and property.
- Protecting public property from loss or injury.
- Attending the criminal courts and, if specially ordered, the civil courts, and keeping order therein; and
- Escorting and guarding prisoners and other persons in the custody of the police.

Styles of Policing

- Legalistic Style
 - emphasis on law enforcement function of policing.
- Service Style
 - emphasis on delivering service to the community.
- Watchman Style
 - emphasis on maintaining order in the community.

Reactive Policing vs. Proactive Policing

Reactive policing

- Police respond to citizen calls for assistance.
- Patrol is routine and unstructured.
- 999 calls drive police activity.
- Dispatch section dictates police activity.
- Emphasis on solving crimes.

Proactive policing

- Police seek crime solutions before the crimes occur.
- Patrol is targeted.
- Crime patterns drive police activity.
- Records management and research, dictates police activity.
- Emphasis on preventing crimes.



Auxiliary Police in Malaysia (Polis Bantuan)

Introduction

- Auxiliary police, also called special police, are usually the part-time reserves of a regular police force.
- They may be armed or unarmed.
- They may be unpaid volunteers or paid members of the police service with which they are affiliated.
- In most jurisdictions, auxiliary police officers are empowered to make arrests for crimes that occur in their presence.

Auxiliary Police in Malaysia

- In Malaysia, auxiliary police refers to sworn security police officers serving in autonomous government agencies and key government-linked companies or entities such as:
 - Northport (Malaysia) Bhd (Port Klang)
 - Petroleum Nasional Berhad (Petronas)
 - Central Bank of Malaysia (BNM)
 - Federal Land Development Agency (FELDA)
 - Inland Revenue Board (LHDN)
 - National Savings Bank (BSN)
 - Malayan Railways Limited (KTMB)

Auxiliary Police in Malaysia

- Continued...
 - Pos Malaysia Holdings Berhad
 - Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad
 - North-South Highway Project (PLUS)
 - Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB)
 - Telekom Malaysia Berhad (TM)
 - Other institutions with semi-governmental interests

Auxiliary Police

- Under the Police Act of 1967 (Revised 1988) (Act 344), the Inspector-General of Police (IGP), with the consent of the Minister in charge of police affairs and the King, may appoint any person to hold honorary auxiliary police ranks to the level of Superintendent of Police and below, and to establish their areas of jurisdiction.

Ground Transport Security

- Ground transportation is mostly road and railway transportation but includes pedestrian and animal carriers, which tend to be more important in developing countries.

Ground Transport Security

- Railways are more efficient and safer than roads
- But some authorities cannot afford the upfront investment, in which case they invest in roads and bus services, even though these are more operationally costly and harmful in the long term.



Ground Transport Infrastructure Security

- Ground transport infrastructure includes the roads, railways, service and support sites and systems, and the fuels and electrical power demanded.
- Infrastructure security includes protecting infrastructure from malicious attack, preventing accidents and injuries on the system, and preventing failures of infrastructure.

Aviation Security

- Civilian aviation covers commercial transportation of cargo by air, commercial carriage of passengers by air, privately owned and operated aircraft, and all associated infrastructure, such as airfields and service and support facilities.



Maritime Security

- Maritime risks include potential theft of cargo, damage to cargo, sabotage of vessels, sabotage of ports and related infrastructure, smuggling and trafficking, accidental release of hazardous materials, accidental collisions, illegal immigration, maritime terrorism, and maritime piracy.

Maritime Security

- Any of these risks have direct commercial and economic implications.
- Potentially some of the returns include a temporary shutdown of global logistics and thence of national economies.



Personal Security

- Personal security refers to the individual person's security.
- Personal security obviously is affected by the security of whatever operations, infrastructure, sites, information, and transport are used by the person, but personal security is focused more on the individual level.

Personal Security

- Be aware too that sometimes persons are categorized as assets, which is a term also used routinely to describe individual entities within infrastructure, and sometimes sites, information, transport vehicles, etc. Essentially anything of value.
- The differential valuation of some persons over others is usually captured by the term very important persons (VIPs).

Close Protection @ Bodyguard

- Some officials receive personal protection (close protection) from guards.
- Sometimes private individuals are granted official protection against certain threats. They can hire close protection from commercial providers or can employ guards directly.

