

DLE 2083: INTRODUCTION TO SECURITY MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 6 PROBABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY

Chapter 6: Learning Outcomes

- At the end of the topic, students should be able to:
 - Defines uncertainty and probability.
 - Explain the difference between uncertainty and probability.
 - Understand types of security services in Malaysia.
 - Describes functions of public security.
 - Explain the roles of Auxiliary Police in Malaysia.

Introduction

- The concepts of risk and hazard inherently include the concept of uncertainty.
- Risk is **potential** returns, and a hazard is a **potential** threat.
- This **potential** is a type of **uncertainty**.

Defining Uncertainty

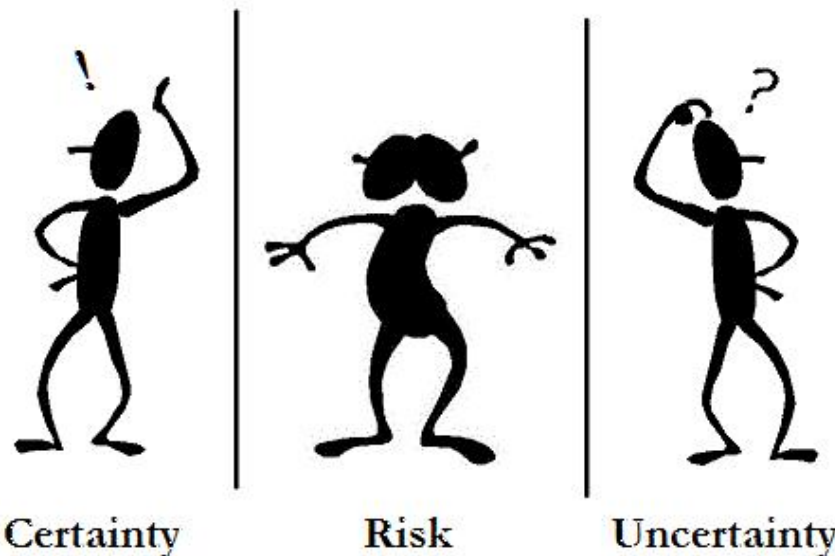
- Uncertainty is a lack of certainty, where certainty is “the personal quality of being completely sure”.
- Uncertainty exist due to “an absence of information, knowledge, or understanding regarding the outcome of an action, decision, or event”.

Defining Probability

- Probability, likelihood, and chance each mean the extent to which something could occur.
- Probability implies quantitative expressions (using numbers).
 - Quantitatively, probability can be expressed as a number from 0 to 1 or a percentage from 0% to 100%.
- Likelihood and chance imply qualitative expressions (using words).

The Difference Between Uncertainty and Probability

- Uncertainty implies no assessed probability, so an uncertain event implies a range of probabilities from 0% to 100%.
- Certainty, like definitely, implies a probability of 100%.



Types of Security Services in Malaysia

Types of Security in Malaysia



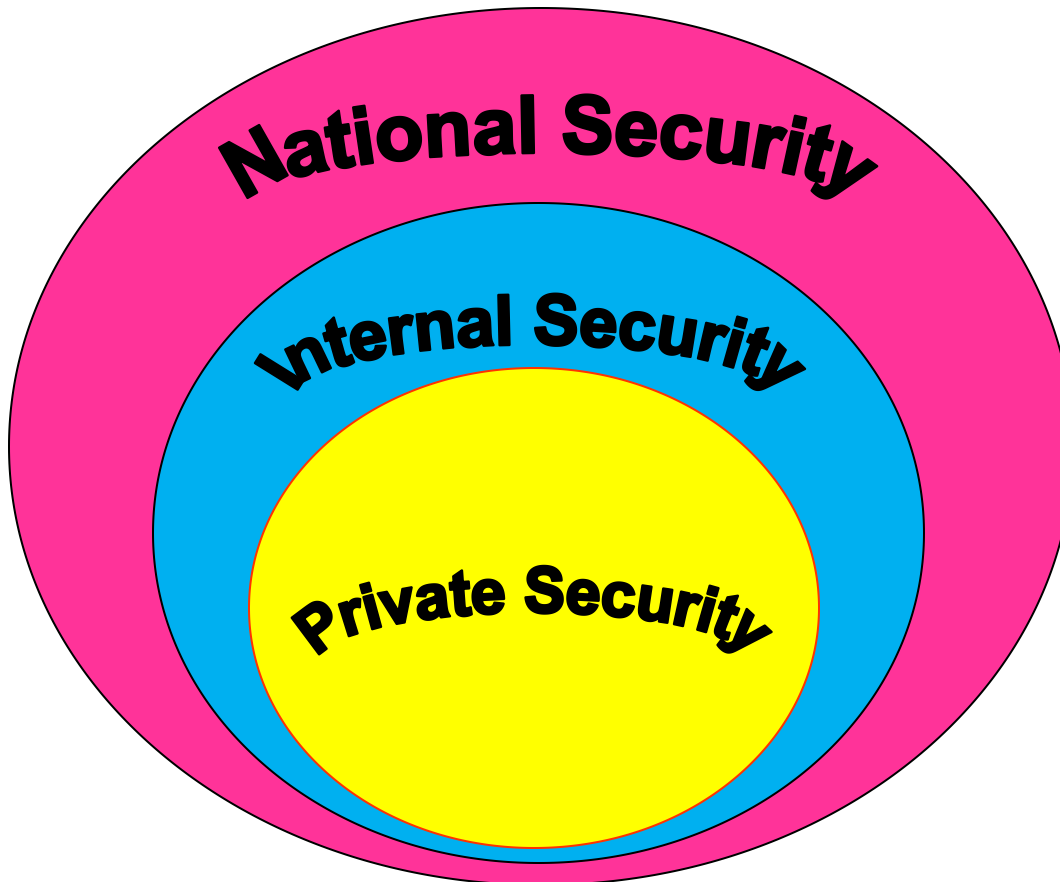
Malaysian Armed Forces



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)

Fundamental Objectives of Policing

- To prevent and control crime conduct threatening to life and property.
- To aid crime victims and protect people in danger of physical harm.
- To protect constitutional guarantees such as the right to free speech and assembly.
- To facilitate the movement of people and vehicles.

Fundamental Objectives of Policing

- To assist those who cannot care for themselves (e.g. mentally ill, elderly, etc.)
- To resolve conflict between individuals, groups or between citizens and the government.
- To identify problems that have the potential to become more serious.
- To create and maintain feelings of security in the community.

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

- Most of these organizations have already been privatized, but are allowed to maintain an auxiliary police unit.
- Under special circumstances, auxiliary police units have also been established by private companies with no government interests at all such as the force maintained by banking sector (e.g. RHB and Public bank), Genting Highlands Resort, and etc.
- At present, there are 153 government agencies, statutory bodies, and private companies authorized to operate their own auxiliary police units, with a total strength of 40,610 personnel.

Auxiliary Police

- They are not attached to the Royal Malaysian Police, but are granted some police powers such as:
 - the power to carry out minor investigations, or
 - to make arrests within their area of jurisdiction
- Under Malaysian law, auxiliary police officers are obliged to serve voluntarily and are therefore not paid by the Government.
- As such, they are designated full-time employees of the departments or corporations they serve and are remunerated on a different scale than regular police officers.

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.

Auxiliary Police

A Malaysia Airport auxiliary police officer examining a list of luggage being scanned at Kota Kinabalu International Airport.



Auxiliary Police

A Malaysia
Airports auxiliary police
officer examining a
passenger to prevent
dangerous goods from
being brought onto an
airplane at Kuching
International
Airport, Malaysia.



Auxiliary Police

A Certis CISCO auxiliary police officer stands guard beside an armoured truck while his colleagues deliver high-valued goods to and from commercial clients at Change Alley, Singapore.

