

A comparative analysis of auxiliary enforcement bodies and safety and health officers in Malaysia – A Documentary Review

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Overlapping of job function between occupational safety and health at the workplace with auxiliary enforcement and private security emphasis the greater need to identify possible merging of roles in a new integrated job model to manage occupational safety and health incidents and accidents. There is a need to develop the new job model to enhance the responsibility of these roles to contribute in the managing of safety, health and security at the workplace seamlessly. The purpose of this paper was to compare three main auxiliary enforcement bodies (AEB) in Malaysia namely the Auxiliary Police (AP), Malaysian Volunteer Corps Department (abbreviated as RELA) and private security enforcement services in terms of how their responsibilities fit the scope of managing safety, security, accidents and violence at the workplace. **Method:** This document analysis has been done by reviewing official reports, legal documents and publications to find commonalities. **Findings:** The findings were provided in five main themes covering legislation provisions, history, roles and remuneration and training. The key challenges that have been identified from this comparative study was the need to address the practical implications of an integrated role which has been suggested. Legal implications will need to be explored in terms of the responsibilities of these bodies to fulfil their existing role and the additional proposed roles which exist when their functions are integrated and the impact on supervision needs and budget allocation. Social implications of the theoretical role explore the importance of a consolidated job model to help reduce occupational accidents, injuries, disabilities, and vehicle accidents. **Conclusion:** Recognizing each agency's auxiliary context presents a distinct possibility of opportunity for integration by assessing the existing usual challenges. The positioning of auxiliary enforcement in Malaysian society, as well as strategies for overcoming them and maximizing available resources, will help auxiliary agencies in moving forward in the desired direction

with their local communities to achieve better security and safe living. There are unclear prerequisites for joining the ranks which have both short-term and long-term significance for the individuals within the AEBs. Notably, the movement of upgrading the ranks of regulars are not clearly mentioned especially for Security Guards in the Act 27 Private Agencies Act 1971. This will influence how individuals perform in auxiliary roles and more broadly, whether auxiliary law enforcement officer services survive or deteriorate.

Keywords: Compliance, Legislation, Supervision, Enforcement, Integrated, Training, Safety and Security, Auxiliary Enforcement Bodies, Budget
