POLICING AND PROTECTION OF ROHINGYAS IN COX'S BAZAR CAMPS: EXPLORING SECURITY CHALLENGES AND EFFECTIVE POLICING

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Abstract: This study explores the intricate security challenges faced by the Armed Police Battalions (APBn) in the Rohingya refugee camps situated in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, which currently accommodate over 1.3 million displaced individuals. The mass exodus of Rohingyas in 2017 has resulted in a complex humanitarian crisis, creating significant security risks within and around the 33 camps in the region. As the primary law enforcement agency tasked with maintaining order and ensuring the safety of camp residents, the APBn plays a critical role in addressing these challenges, which are exacerbated by the unique socio-political context and the sheer scale of the displacement.

This research employs a mixed-method approach that integrates content analysis, surveys, key informant interviews (KII), and focus group discussions (FGD) to comprehensively examine the security issues, operational difficulties, weaknesses, and limitations faced by the APBn. Through empirical investigation, the study identifies specific requirements for the APBn to enhance their effectiveness in managing security within the camps, while also recognizing the broader implications for the welfare and rights of the Rohingya population.

The findings reveal a range of security dynamics, including inter-group tensions, resource scarcity, and the impact of external political factors, all of which complicate the APBn's operational capacity. By elucidating these challenges, the study aims to highlight the necessity for targeted interventions that can strengthen law enforcement capabilities and improve overall safety in the camps. Furthermore, the research underscores the importance of a collaborative approach involving multiple stakeholders—such as NGOs, international agencies, and local communities—to create a more secure environment for the Rohingya.

Ultimately, this study aspires to provide significant insights for local law enforcement agencies and policymakers, fostering the development of evidence-based policies that address the unique security landscape in Cox's Bazar. By promoting critical aid and establishing a robust framework for both short- and long-term countermeasures, the research aims to enhance the physical safety and security of Rohingyas in the camps, thereby contributing to the broader discourse on humanitarian protection in contexts of mass displacement. Through its comprehensive analysis, this study seeks to expand the existing body of knowledge related to the complexities of policing in humanitarian settings and the imperative for protecting vulnerable populations.

Keywords: Rohingya, security, Armed Police Battalions (APBn), protection, effective policing.
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1.   INTRODUCTION

The Rohingya[1]are among the world's largest populations of stateless people, according to UNHCR (2018). Strong anti-Muslim sentiment is the foundation of the radical 969 Buddhist movement. The radical "969" Buddhist

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[1] 'Rohingya' Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN).

movement and its guiding ideals are not new; this mindset has persisted since the colonial era (Kyaw, 2016, p.183). The radical "969" Buddhist along with the heads of the "Patriotic Association of Myanmar," or "MaBaTha[2]," Buddhist monks Ashin Wirathu and Ashin Wimala, made claims against Muslims in an attempt to seize control of the Rakhine state (Husarski, 2017, p. 57). They also claimed that Muslims were marrying Buddhist women and converting them to Islam. They disseminated anti-Muslim propaganda among the Buddhist and Ruler populations. General Ne Win declared Rohingyas to be illegal under his control in 1962. He also refused citizenship in accordance with the 1982 Citizenship Law, making the Rohingya one of the world's largest ethnic groups without a state (Lewa,2009:11). Due to state-sponsored persecution, religious conflict with Buddhism, and the atrocities committed by the Myanmar military, they were forced to cross the border and seek shelter in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar district. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and World Health Organization (WHO) reports that there are between 900000 and 1.3 million registered and unregistered Rohingyas living in thirty-three overcrowded camps in Cox's Bazar[3], southern Bangladesh (UNHCR, WHO, 2019).

Bangladesh is a non-signatory to both the 1967 Protocol and the 1951 UN Refugee Convention[4]. Moreover, how the Rohingyas would be treated in Bangladesh is not specified by the UN (Rahim, 2023). In response to the desire of the international community and for humanitarian reasons, Bangladesh has welcomed the displaced Rohingyas. Local, national, and international communities first provided the Rohingyas with enough facilities, but these support systems are increasingly diminishing year after year (Hashim, 2019). On the other hand, the involvement of the Rohingya people in illegal activities related to the drug trade, the smuggling of light and small weaponry, and human trafficking has left the host populations in a position of severe insecurity (Banerjee, 2019). Yasmin (2017) also reports that the host populations are in a terrible condition of insecurity as a result of the Rohingya people's engagement in illicit operations connected to drug trafficking, smuggling tiny and light weaponry, and human trafficking. Additionally, they are participating in criminal and militant activities (Zafar, 2020). The Rohingya population has been implicated in serious crimes including as rape, murder, smuggling of weapons, kidnapping, passport and NID card fraud, and human trafficking (Saad, 2024). Beside the involvement in traditional crimes, the militancy potential of refugees, stating that Islamic extremists can easily find recruits in the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar District (Rahman, 2010). According to memos from Bangladesh Police Headquarters with dates of 17/01/2021 and 44.01.0000.020.08.066.2017.571 three Armed Police Battalions (APBn)[5] have been deployed by the Bangladeshi government to ensure the safety and security of the Rohingya camps. APBn 14 and 16 were deployed on 7 January, 2020 and later on APBn No. 8 has been deployed to strengthen the APBn's workforce in the Rohingya camps. The ability of these Armed Police Battalion (APBn) brigades APBn-16, APBn-8, and APBn-14 has been put to the test because of the significant number of people who have died as a result of armed conflicts with organized drug dealer groups in Cox's Bazar (Rahman, 2022). Initially, the Bangladesh Army was deployed to manage the influx of Rohingya refugees due to its capacity for rapid mobilization and effective coordination in crisis situations. The military's involvement was crucial in establishing infrastructure, distributing aid, and maintaining initial security amid the sudden humanitarian emergency. However, international stakeholders expressed reservations about the prolonged military presence in refugee camps. Concerns centered around the potential for human rights violations, the militarization of humanitarian spaces, and the importance of adhering to international norms that favor civilian oversight in refugee management. In response to these concerns and to align with global best practices, the Bangladeshi government transferred the responsibility of camp security and administration to the civilian-based APBn (Siddiqui and Ahmed, 2021). This shift aimed to ensure a more sustainable, rights-based approach to camp management, balancing the need for security with the imperative of protecting the rights and dignity of the Rohingya population.

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[2] 'MaBaTa' Buddhist religious organization.
[3] Cox'sBazar is a district under Chattogram division of Bangladesh and it has a long border with Myanmar.
[4] UN Refugee Convention is a safeguard for refugees.
[5] APBn (Armed Police Battalion)

This study aims to critically assess the capacity of the Armed Police Battalions (APBn) to effectively manage the security challenges within the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Despite the pressing nature of this issue, the specific capabilities of the APBn have not been thoroughly explored in existing literature, making this inquiry particularly vital. By examining the operational strengths and weaknesses of the APBn, the research seeks to identify actionable strategies for improving security management in the camps. Understanding the APBn's capacity to navigate the complex security landscape is crucial for several reasons. Firstly, the sheer scale of the humanitarian crisis in Cox's Bazar—marked by the presence of over 1.3 million displaced individuals—presents unique challenges that require tailored law enforcement approaches. Secondly, the ongoing tensions within the camps, stemming from resource limitations and socio-political factors, necessitate a robust security framework to protect the rights and welfare of the Rohingya population.

The anticipated outcomes of this research are twofold. Firstly, the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the specific security issues confronting the Rohingya camps, thereby enriching the existing body of knowledge on this critical topic. By identifying key vulnerabilities and operational barriers faced by the APBn, the research intends to inform current security countermeasures and contribute to the development of evidence-based policies that can enhance the overall safety and security of the camps. Secondly, the study seeks to establish a solid foundation for both short-term and long-term security strategies. By integrating insights from empirical research, including content analysis, surveys, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions, the findings will offer practical recommendations for bolstering the capacity of the APBn. This will involve exploring collaborative approaches with NGOs, international organizations, and local communities to ensure a more effective and sustainable security environment.

However, it is essential to acknowledge certain limitations inherent in this study, which may open avenues for future research. Potential drawbacks could include a limited scope of data collection, challenges in generalizing findings across all camps, or varying perceptions among different stakeholders regarding security issues. Addressing these limitations in subsequent studies could further deepen our understanding of the complexities involved in security management within humanitarian settings. In conclusion, this research aims to fill a critical gap in the literature regarding the APBn's capacity to manage security challenges in the Rohingya camps. By focusing on this underexplored area, the study aspires to contribute valuable insights that not only enhance the operational effectiveness of the APBn but also promote the safety and well-being of the Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar.

Statement of the Problem

Bangladesh is facing serious problems due to sheltering the 'Forcefully Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs)[6]. However, Bangladesh is a non-signatory to both the 1967 Protocol and the 1951 UN Refugee Convention that govern the refugee and displaced people across the world. How the Rohingyas would be treated in Bangladesh is not specified by the UN convention (Janmyr, 2019). In response to the desire of the international community and for humanitarian reasons, Bangladesh has welcomed the displaced Rohingyas. Thirty-three camps in Bangladesh are home to more than 1.3 million displaced Rohingya people (UNHCR[7], 2019).

After seven years of mass-exodus of Rohingyas and sheltering in Bangladesh, Cox's Bazar's Rohingya settlement has already generated serious security hazards to all localities. Complex security concerns have been created as a result of scarce resources and the inflow of Rohingya (Wolf, 2014). The security issue is made worse by the absence of a clear UN guideline regarding the treatment of Rohingyas as well as a lack of a dynamic legal framework and specific policies in Bangladesh for the handling and management of migrated individuals (Abir *et al.,* 2022). The Rohingya population have caused great insecurity and strain on the nation's already limited resources since their arrival in Bangladesh due to humanitarian reasons and international pressure (Hossain *et al.,* 2021). The law enforcement agencies have identified security threats arising from the Rohingya population,

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[6] FDMN (Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals). The Rohingya are denied refugee status by the government of Bangladesh. The Rohingya are referred to as FDMN by the Bangladeshi government.
[7] UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)

including involvement in organized crimes, transnational crimes, and other heinous activities (Wara *et al.,* 2022). The further concerns are brought up by the host community's and the Rohingyas' participation in organized crime (Yasmin, 2017). Moreover, the presence of Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar has led to social unrest and increased criminal behavior, demanding immediate attention from a security perspective. There is also a risk of vulnerable Rohingya individuals being targeted by extremist groups for recruitment purposes (Haider, 2018).

The government has deployed Armed Police Battalions to the area to address these security issues and maintain safety (Jinnat and Khan, 2020). However, due to the desperate actions of a small number of Rohingya individuals, it is still unclear to what extent the APBn can protect the safety and security of the Rohingyas and other stakeholders in the Rohingya camps. Despite the collaborative efforts of secret services, Armed Police Battalion, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB), Rapid Action Battalion (RAB), and local police, the situation has not progressed to the necessary stage (Khan, 2020). Although the problem presently affects Bangladesh, Kipgen (2019) believes that if it is not remedied, it may eventually become a threat to regional security. For the sake of national security, the security concerns voiced by the displaced Rohingya people in Cox's Bazar must be acknowledged and appropriately addressed.

Research Questions

This thesis tries to answer a broad research question of "What are the key security challenges faced by the Armed Police Battalions in the Rohingya camps of Cox's Bazar, and how can policing strategies be optimized to enhance the protection and safety of the Rohingya population?". Based on the broad question, the issue questions are:

- What are the physical safety and security challenges in the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar?
- How are the Armed Police Battalions addressing the security challenges in the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar?
- What barriers and requirements do the Armed Police Battalions have in place to ensure everyone's physical safety and security in the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar?

Research Objectives

General objective-

- The objective of this study is to investigate security issues and ensure the physical safety and security of all residents in the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar.

Specific objectives-

- To analyze the security issues for everyone's physical safety and security in the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar.
- To explore the security measures taken by the Armed Police Battalions in the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar.
- To examine the barriers and requirements for the Armed Police Battalions to ensure effective policing in the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Cox's Bazar area of Bangladesh has become home to the largest concentration of Rohingya stateless population in the world. As a result, the socio-political dynamics of the area have become more complex, and the physical safety and security of the region have become a significant concern (Islam & wara, 2022). Despite the availability of some literature on the subject, a comprehensive understanding of the situation has not been

achieved, and significant research gaps remain. One such research gap involves the effectiveness of the Bangladesh Armed Police Battalions in handling the security issues that arise due to the presence of Rohingya stateless migrants in the Cox's Bazar area. The available literature fails to shed adequate light on their limitations, weaknesses, and capabilities. Furthermore, there is a lack of research on the complex socio-political dynamic between the host community and the Rohingya population. Addressing these research gaps is critical in developing effective policing and strategies to maintain law and order in the area and ensure the safety and security of both the local and Rohingya population.

To bridge these gaps, this chapter will undertake an in-depth examination of the role and effectiveness of APBn in effective policing of the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar. Through a comprehensive analysis, the study aims to uncover the operational challenges faced by APBn, their capacity to maintain law and order, and their interaction with both the host community and Rohingya community. Additionally, the research will explore the socio-political complexities that underpin the security situation in the region, shedding light on the interplay between various stakeholders and their interests. By addressing these critical research gaps, the chapter seeks to contribute to the development of more effective policing strategies tailored to the unique context of Cox's Bazar, ultimately enhancing the safety and security of all inhabitants. Therefore, this literature review seeks to explore the existing literature on the subject and identify research gaps that require further exploration. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the security challenges posed by the presence of Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, the review will synthesize and analyze relevant academic articles, reports, and other scholarly works. By critically examining the existing literature, this review intends to identify areas where research is lacking or where additional investigation is needed to address the complexities of the situation.

One aspect that will be explored is the historical context of the Rohingya crisis, including the events leading up to the current situation and the role of various actors in exacerbating or mitigating the security challenges faced by the Rohingya population. Additionally, the review will examine the legal framework governing the rights and protections of Rohingyas in Bangladesh and how effectively these laws are implemented in practice. Furthermore, the review will delve into the socio-political dynamics within Cox's Bazar, including the relationship between the host community and the Rohingya population. This includes an examination of issues such as social cohesion, economic competition, and tensions arising from the presence of a large stateless population in the area. This analysis will shed light on the effectiveness of various interventions in ensuring effective policing of the Rohingya camps. Overall, this literature review aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the areas where further research is needed to inform policy and practice for effective policing of displaced people of Cox's Bazar. By addressing these research gaps, policymakers, practitioners, and scholars can develop more effective strategies to ensure the safety and security of all inhabitants in the region.

Empowering Law Enforcement: Understanding Effective Policing in Bangladesh
In the context of effective policing, the term "policing" refers to the activities, strategies, and measures undertaken to maintain law and order, ensure public safety, and protect the rights and well-being of individuals within the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar (Mim, 2020). Policing in this context encompasses a range of functions, including but not limited to crime prevention, detection, investigation, and enforcement of regulations and policies. The implementation of policing within the camps involves the deployment and operation of law enforcement agencies, particularly the APBn, who are responsible for maintaining safety and security. The APBn[8] personnel are tasked with various responsibilities, such as patrolling the camps, responding to incidents, addressing security threats, and collaborating with other relevant stakeholders to ensure the safety of both the Rohingyas and local host communities. To effectively implement policing strategies within the Rohingya camps, several key considerations must be taken into account. First and foremost, the approach should prioritize community-oriented policing, which involves building trust, rapport, and positive relationships between law

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[8] APBn (Armed Police Battalion)

enforcement agencies and camp residents (Ramadan and Fregonese, 2017). This approach recognizes the importance of community involvement, cooperation, and empowerment in addressing security challenges and maintaining a peaceful environment. Another crucial aspect of policing implementation is the establishment of clear protocols, procedures, and guidelines to govern the conduct of law enforcement personnel. These guidelines should align with international human rights standards and principles to emphasize respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, and the protection of vulnerable groups, including women, children, and the elderly (Musuguri, 2018). Proper training and capacity-building programs for APBn officers should be implemented to ensure their adherence to these principles and to enhance their skills in dealing with the unique challenges posed by the Rohingya camp setting in Cox's Bazar.

Additionally, effective policing in the camps requires close coordination and collaboration between different stakeholders, including local authorities, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community leaders. Collaborative efforts can facilitate the sharing of information, resources, and expertise, leading to more efficient and comprehensive security measures. Regular meetings, joint trainings, and information-sharing platforms should be established to foster effective communication and cooperation among all involved parties (Virta, 2002; Bayley, 2016). By incorporating these strategies and considerations, the implementation of policing in Rohingya camps can contribute to creating a secure environment, protecting the rights of the residents, and ensuring their overall well-being.

The United Nations Refugee Convention of 1951, also known as the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, is a foundational international treaty that defines who is a refugee, outlines their rights, and sets out the legal obligations of states to protect them. It was adopted in response to the aftermath of World War II and the large-scale displacement of people fleeing persecution and conflict. The Convention defines a refugee as someone who has a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion and who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin. The Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967 expanded the scope of the 1951 Convention by removing geographical and temporal restrictions, effectively making the Convention applicable to refugees worldwide and not just those displaced before 1951 or within Europe.

Bangladesh is still bound by certain principles and protocols of the Convention with regard to effectively policing its Rohingya population. These principles and protocols are recognized as customary international law and are thus applicable to all states, regardless of whether or not they have ratified the Convention. One of the key principles that Bangladesh follows is the principle of non-refoulement, which prohibits the expulsion or return of refugees to a country where they face a risk of persecution or serious harm (Abir *et al.,* 2022). This principle preserved in Article 33(1) of the Convention has been widely accepted as a norm of customary international law (Meer *et al.,* 2021). Bangladesh has reiterated its commitment to this principle and has repeatedly stated that it will not forcibly repatriate the Rohingyas to Myanmar, where they face a risk of persecution and violence. Another protocol of the Convention that Bangladesh follows is the principle of providing basic humanitarian assistance to Rohingyas. This includes providing access to food, water, shelter, and healthcare services.

The UNHCR and various international organizations have been working with the Bangladesh government to provide essential services to the Rohingyas in Cox's Bazar. The Bangladesh government has also allowed these organizations to establish camps and facilities to provide humanitarian assistance to the stateless Rohingya population. Bangladesh has also allowed the UNHCR to register Rohingya population, and issue identification cards to them (Government of Bangladesh, 2022). This has helped the government and aid agencies to provide targeted assistance to the Rohingyas and ensure that their basic needs are met. Bangladesh has been working with international communities to find a long-term solution to the Rohingya crisis and their voluntary return to Myanmar, in addition to ensure the Rohingyas' physical safety and security.

Historical background in policing in the Refugee Camps

The historical context of policing within refugee camps provides valuable insights into the challenges and dynamics of maintaining law and order in such settings. Throughout history, refugee camps have emerged in response to various conflicts, displacements, and humanitarian crises, each presenting unique policing challenges. One notable historical example is the establishment of refugee camps during World War II, particularly in Europe, to accommodate millions of displaced persons fleeing persecution and conflict. Policing within these camps was often carried out by military forces or international organizations, with a focus on maintaining order, preventing crime, and ensuring the safety of inhabitants (Fassin, 2011).

Another significant historical precedent is the Palestinian refugee camps established in the aftermath of the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. Policing within these camps initially fell under the jurisdiction of host countries or international bodies, but over time, local security forces or paramilitary groups emerged to assert control, often leading to complex power dynamics and security challenges (Abu Sitta and Rempel, 2014). In more recent history, the influx of refugees from conflicts in the Balkans, Africa, and the Middle East has led to the creation of refugee camps in various parts of the world. Policing within these camps has typically been the responsibility of host countries' law enforcement agencies or international organizations (Milan, 2020) such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

In the specific context of Cox'sBazar, Bangladesh, which hosts a large population of stateless Rohingyas, policing within the camps has evolved in response to the growing security concerns. The Bangladesh Armed Police Battalions (APBn) have been deployed to maintain law and order in the area, alongside local law enforcement agencies. However, challenges persist due to the sheer size of the Rohingya population, the complex socio-political dynamics, and the limited resources available for policing efforts (Siddiqui and Ahmed, 2021). Understanding such historical backgrounds of policing in FDMN[9] camps is essential for contextualizing current challenges and identifying effective strategies for maintaining security and protecting the rights of Rohingyas.

Research Gap

Based on the previously discussed literature review, the researcher finds a conspicuous gap in the academic literature which is the role of the law enforcing agencies in dealing with refugees and displaced people including in Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, no research has been carried out to see how the law-enforcing agency, specifically Bangladesh Police, is dealing with Rohingyas and what challenges they face while dealing with the Rohingyas in Cox's Bazar. It requires in-depth research and analysis of the security challenges that are prevalent in Rohingya camps and the ways that security issues are addressed through effective policing. There has been remarkably little in-depth research on the physical safety and security concerns within the Rohingya camps via the lens of effective policing, despite the fact that most recent studies have mostly focused on the social dynamics surrounding the Rohingya crisis. Despite the fact that the literature that is now readily available has shed some light on the variety of difficulties faced by the Rohingyas and their host communities there, the literature that is currently available has primarily focused on the social effects and humanitarian problems due to the presence of the Rohingyas in Cox's Bazar. But a thorough knowledge of the consequences and safety risks that this vulnerable people face is still largely neglected. The lack of resources in the camps and the large number of stateless migrants have led to serious security challenges that necessitate more research.

When examining the available research on the function of the Armed Police Battalions responsible for upholding the law-and-order situation in the Rohingya camps, it also becomes clear that there is a void in the literature. Although the Armed Police Battalions are essential in providing the security and protection of all groups living in the Rohingya camps, in-depth studies examining their potential, challenges, weaknesses and limitations are scarcely available. The material that is currently available falls short of providing a thorough understanding of

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[9] FDMN (Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals). The Rohingya are denied refugee status by the government of Bangladesh. The Rohingya are referred to as FDMN by the Bangladeshi government.

the difficulties that the Armed Police Battalions have in successfully handling the changing dynamics of security risks connected to the Rohingya presence. Additionally, the current practices of law enforcement organizations have not been compared to the literature that is currently available addressing effective policing principles for proper security management of Rohingyas in Cox's Bazar.

There is a significant knowledge gap regarding how these current guidelines are being followed in practice for effective policing within the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar as the practical implementations of the provisions concerning the PRB, CrPC, and Minor Acts have not been examined thus far. In-depth investigations into the complexities of security issues within Rohingya camps, with a particular focus on effective policing, are required to fill this knowledge vacuum. This study intends to close the existing gap by examining the security problems encountered by the Armed Police Battalions and their implications for upholding law and order within the Rohingya camps. It does so by using a mixed-method approach that includes content analysis, surveys, KII, and FGD. The research aims to produce policy directives that strengthen the Armed Police Battalions' ability to address the changing security issues brought on by the presence of the Rohingya while safeguarding the safety and welfare of everyone living in the Rohingya camps.

The findings and recommendations derived from this extensive study are anticipated to make a contribution to the body of material already available on security management and security measures. The insights and knowledge gained will be useful to policymakers, stakeholders, and law enforcement organizations, allowing them to design and implement more effective policing to protect the rights and welfare of the Rohingyas. Additionally, this research intends to build a secure environment that encourages the physical safety and security of all stakeholders involved in the Rohingya camps by bolstering policing and protection measures within the Rohingya camps.

3.   THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter presents the theoretical framework underpinning the study of policing and protection of Rohingyas in the Cox's Bazar camps, a context characterized by complex security challenges and significant humanitarian concerns. The plight of the Rohingya population, the largest stateless group globally, has prompted urgent calls for effective strategies to ensure their safety and well-being amidst a backdrop of political instability, social tensions, and resource constraints. Understanding the multifaceted nature of these challenges requires a robust theoretical foundation that can guide the analysis and interpretation of empirical data.

To navigate the complexities of this situation, the theoretical framework integrates several key perspectives. **Human Security Theory** serves as the cornerstone, emphasizing the importance of individual safety and well-being as central to security policy. This approach shifts the focus from traditional state-centric paradigms to a more holistic understanding of security that includes economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Complementing this, **Social Cohesion and Conflict Theory** will be employed to explore the dynamics between the Rohingya refugees and the host communities in Cox's Bazar. Understanding the factors that contribute to social cohesion or conflict is essential for developing effective policing strategies that promote peaceful coexistence. In addition, this chapter will draw upon **Policing Theory** to assess how various models of policing can be adapted to the unique context of refugee camps. By examining the roles and responsibilities of the Armed Police Battalions (APBn), the framework will analyze the effectiveness of different policing strategies in maintaining order and ensuring the protection of vulnerable populations. Furthermore, the **Political Economy of Refugee Management** will be explored to understand how economic conditions and local political dynamics shape the security environment. This perspective will provide insights into the interplay between resource allocation, law enforcement capacity, and the welfare of the Rohingya population. The chapter will also consider relevant **Legal Frameworks and Human Rights Theory**, examining the rights and protections afforded to refugees under international law and assessing how these legal principles impact policing practices and community relations.

By incorporating these theoretical lenses, this chapter aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the security challenges faced by the Rohingya in Cox's Bazar and the effectiveness of policing strategies. The theoretical framework will not only inform the analysis of the current situation but also guide the development of recommendations for enhancing the safety and security of all inhabitants in the region. Ultimately, this framework serves as a vital tool for understanding the complexities of policing in a humanitarian context, ensuring that the responses are grounded in both theory and practice.

4.   OVERALL SECURITY SITUATION IN THE ROHINGYA CAMPS IN COX'S BAZAR

The security situation in the Rohingya camps in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar is concerning for a number of reasons. Following the outbreak of unrest in Myanmar's Rakhine State in August 2017, hundreds of thousands of Rohingya Muslims fled into Bangladesh in search of protection from persecution. There are currently over a million Rohingyas living in overcrowded camps in Cox's Bazar, and survey results, key person interviews, focus groups discussions, secondary data, and conversations all indicate that they face a number of security challenges there.

The survey findings shed light on the perceptions of members of the APBn regarding the security situation in the Rohingya camps. Out of the 346 respondents surveyed, a notable 16.5% of police officers expressed a pessimistic view, stating that the security situation in the Rohingya camps is "not good at all." This indicates a significant proportion of respondents who perceive the security conditions in the camps as severely lacking. In contrast, nearly half of the surveyed officers, accounting for 48.8%, described the security situation as "average." This suggests a perception of moderate security conditions among this segment of respondents. Additionally, 26.6% of the officers characterized the security situation as "good," indicating a positive outlook on the overall security conditions in the Rohingya camps.

A smaller proportion, comprising 8.1% of the respondents, held an optimistic view, stating that the security situation in the Rohingya camps is "very good." This suggests a minority perspective among the surveyed officers who perceive the security conditions in the camps as highly favorable. However, despite variations in perceptions of the security situation, a significant majority of the officers, totaling 82.9%, strongly agreed that the presence of Rohingyas has resulted in significant security challenges. This indicates a widespread acknowledgment among the surveyed officers of the complexities and difficulties posed by the presence of Rohingyas in terms of security.
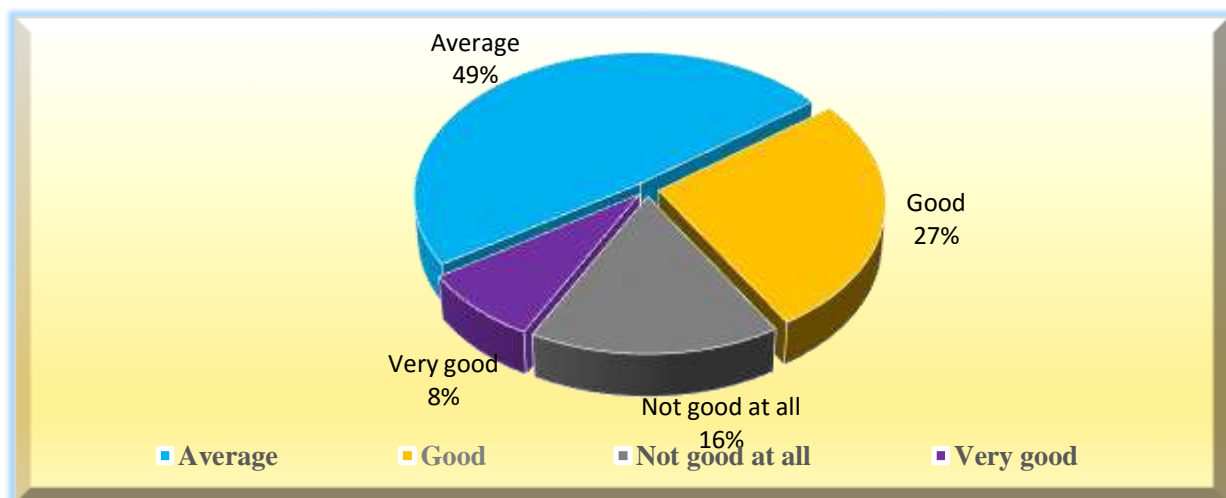

Figure 4.1: Perceptions of Security Situation in Cox's Bazar Rohingya Camps

The survey findings reflect diverse perspectives among members of the APBn regarding the security situation in the Rohingya camps. While some officers perceive the situation as satisfactory or even favorable, a notable proportion expresses concerns about the security challenges posed by the presence of Rohingya population.
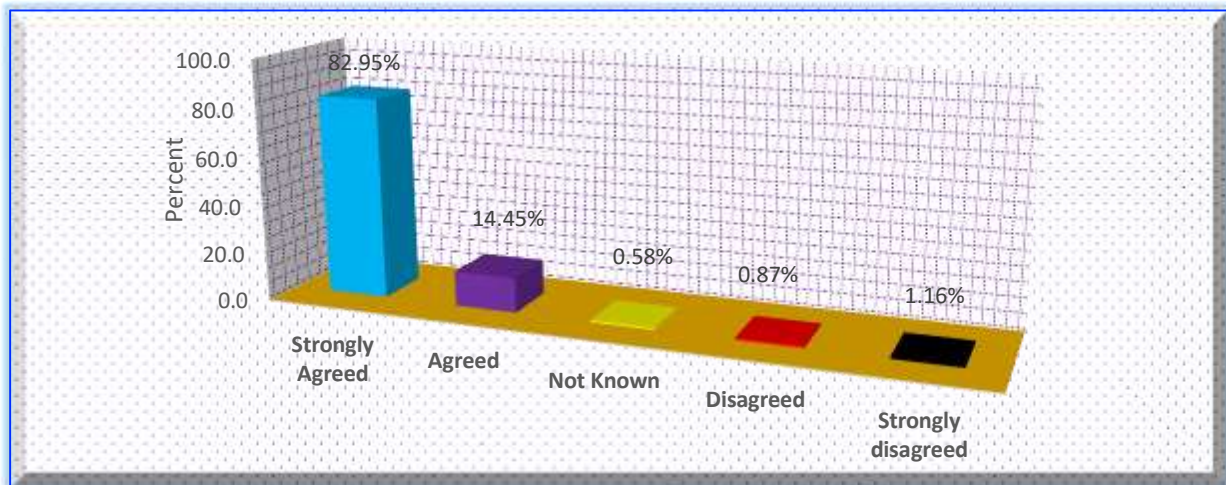

Figure 4.2: Perceptions of Rohingya Presence Significantly Generates Security Challenges

Secondary data show how crime has escalated in Rohingya camps during the last five years (Sakib, 2023). The data presented in the figure above highlights the perceptions of members of the APBn regarding the impact of the Rohingya presence on security challenges. The responses are categorized into different levels of agreement with the statement that the presence of Rohingyas has significantly generated security challenges. The overwhelming majority of respondents, comprising 82.95%, strongly agreed with the statement, indicating a high level of consensus among APBn members regarding the security challenges posed by the Rohingya presence. This suggests that a significant portion of APBn personnel perceive the Rohingya population as a major factor contributing to security challenges within their operational areas.

Additionally, 14.45% of respondents agreed with the statement, further reinforcing the prevailing sentiment that the presence of Rohingyas has indeed generated significant security challenges. While this proportion is smaller compared to those who strongly agreed, it still represents a considerable portion of APBn members who acknowledge the impact of the Rohingya population on security dynamics. A very small percentage of respondents, specifically 0.58%, indicated that they did not have sufficient knowledge or information to form an opinion on the matter. This could be attributed to a lack of awareness or firsthand experience regarding the specific security challenges associated with the Rohingya presence. In contrast, only 0.87% of respondents disagreed with the statement, suggesting that a minority of APBn members do not perceive the Rohingya presence as a significant contributor to security challenges. Similarly, an even smaller percentage, comprising 1.16% of respondents, strongly disagreed with the statement, indicating a minimal level of dissent among APBn personnel regarding the perceived impact of the Rohingya population on security challenges. This data underscores a widespread perception among APBn members that the presence of Rohingya population has significantly generated security challenges. This perception likely informs their operational strategies and approaches in addressing security concerns within areas hosting Rohingya populations.

The information thus far offers insights into the escalation of crime within Rohingya camps over the past five years, as evidenced by secondary data analysis. It highlights the multi-agency responsibility for maintaining law and order in the camps, involving entities such as the Police, APBn, Rapid Action Battalion (RAB), Police Bureau of Investigation (PBI), Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB), Coast Guard, River Police, Tourist Police, Narcotics Department, and other secret agencies. Despite the involvement of multiple agencies in law enforcement efforts, the recording and registration of criminal cases fall under the

exclusive jurisdiction of police stations. Only police stations have the authority to record criminal cases, with various agencies required to report for incident to the local police station. While other agencies may conduct investigations and submit police reports to the relevant court through the local police station, the police station retains the responsibility for recording and maintaining the official crime statistics. Each police report, whether in the form of a Charge Sheet or Final Report, is assigned a unique identification number by the police station's authority. This unique identifier enables accurate tracking and documentation of criminal incidents. Consequently, verified crime statistics for specific areas, such as thanas or districts, can only be provided by the respective police stations or district police administration. Drawing from crime statistics obtained from the district police administration of Cox's Bazar, specific criminal patterns within the region have been identified, as discussed in the proceeding sections of this discussion.

The data presented in the figure below illustrates the total number of criminal cases reported by the APBn and the district police administration over a seven-year period from 2016 to 2022. This data offers insights into the overall trend in criminal activity within the operational areas covered by the APBn, shedding light on any notable fluctuations or patterns over time. From 2016 to 2022, there has been a consistent upward trend in the total number of reported criminal cases, with the exception of the year 2020. In 2016, there were 3401 reported cases, and this figure steadily increased over the subsequent years, reaching 5379 reported cases in 2022. This represents a substantial increase of nearly 58% over the entire period, indicating a significant escalation in criminal activity within the operational areas covered by the APBn. The year 2020 stands out as an anomaly in the trend, with a notable decrease in reported cases compared to the preceding years. This decline can be attributed to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in various restrictions and lockdown measures that may have impacted criminal behavior and reporting rates. However, this decrease appears to be temporary, as evidenced by the subsequent increase in reported cases in 2021 and 2022, indicating a return to the upward trend in criminal activity. This consistent rise in reported cases over the years underscores the severity of the situation and suggests ongoing challenges in maintaining law and order within the operational areas covered by the APBn.

Above all, the analysis's most alarming finding is how shaky the security is in the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar. The innocent Rohingya people are perpetually traumatized. The Rohingya people live in anarchy and have little sense of protection. The Rohingya camps' security situation would get more complex and out of control every day. This security risk affects not just Cox's Bazar but also nationally. The overall security situation in the Rohingya camps is highly complicated and unstable.

Criminal activities in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar
The survey indicates the intensity of several challenges that the APBn officers face due to the emergence of the Rohingya crisis. These challenges were assessed on a 5-point scale, ranging from most significant to not significant. Primarily, the majority of APBn members identified drug smuggling, particularly of 'Yaba', along with its storage and transportation, as the most daunting issue. Kidnappings and murders also ranked high among the most challenging problems. According to the APBn members human trafficking, and extortion are also significant challenges whereas robbery and violence against women set up a good challenge to the security of the camps, they are not as severe as the others. Figure 5.7 displays the average ratings of the security challenges in descending order of magnitude.
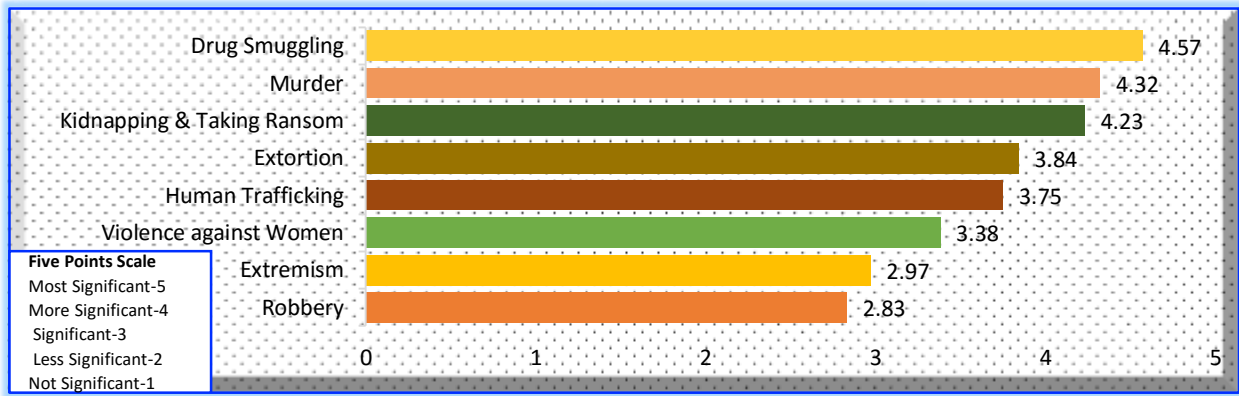
Figure 4.3: Average Score of the Challenges Rated by APBn officer.

The provided chart above presents the average ratings of security challenges faced by the APBn officers in the context of the Rohingya crisis. These challenges are assessed on a 5-point scale, with higher scores indicating greater intensity or severity of the challenge. The table ranks various security threats in descending order of magnitude, offering insights into the perceived significance of each challenge as reported by APBn members. Starting from the lowest rating, robbery receives a score of 2.83, indicating a moderate level of concern among APBn officers regarding this security issue. While robbery is recognized as a challenge, it is perceived to be less severe compared to other threats.

Moving up the scale, extremism receives a score of 2.97, indicating a slightly higher level of concern among APBn officers. This suggests that while extremism poses a notable challenge, it is not considered as pressing as other security threats. Violence against women garners a higher score of 3.38, signifying a more significant concern among APBn members. The elevated rating suggests that violence against women is perceived as a notable challenge requiring attention and intervention. Human trafficking receives a considerably higher rating of 3.75, indicating that APBn officers view it as a substantial and pressing security issue. The score suggests that human trafficking poses a significant threat to the safety and well-being of individuals within the Rohingya camps.

Extortion receives an even higher rating of 3.84, indicating a heightened level of concern among APBn officers regarding this security challenge. The score suggests that extortion is perceived as a serious threat that requires urgent attention and intervention. Moving further up the scale, kidnapping and taking ransom receive a substantially higher score of 4.23, indicating that APBn officers view it as one of the most severe security challenges. The elevated rating underscores the critical nature of this issue and the urgent need for effective measures to address it.

Murder receives an even higher score of 4.32, signifying that APBn officers perceive it as one of the most significant security threats. The high rating suggests that murder is viewed as a pressing concern that demands immediate attention and intervention.

Finally, drug smuggling receives the highest rating of 4.57, indicating that APBn officers consider it the most formidable and urgent security challenge. The exceptionally high score underscores the gravity of the issue, particularly concerning the smuggling of 'Yaba', and highlights the critical need for comprehensive strategies to combat drug-related crimes effectively.

Reasons for Crime and Criminal Activities in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar
The security issues cannot be attributed to a single cause; rather, they are the collective result of various factors. According to a survey conducted among APBn members, the most important causes behind the security issues

include illegal 'Yaba[10]' drug and other drug businesses, as well as a lack of proper education, as depicted in Figure 5.20. Additionally, conflicts among groups fighting for dominance within the camps significantly contribute to the deterioration of the situation, according to APBn members. The other causes also play a comparatively moderate role but collectively affect the situation of the camps.
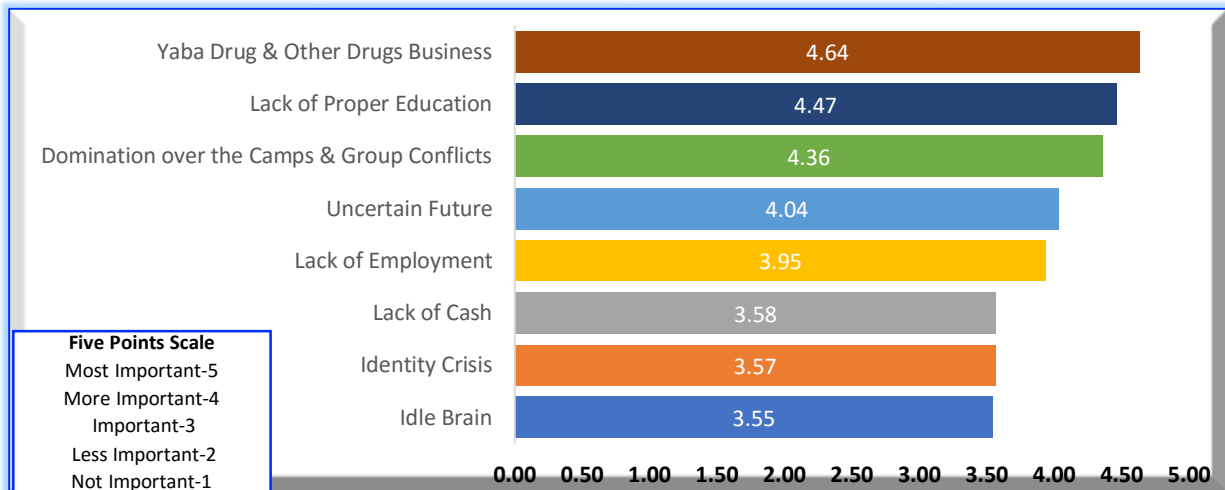

Figure 4.4: Assessment of Causes of Conflict: Average Ratings by APBn Members

Drug Smuggling, Storage and Supply/Transport

Most of the APBn members (82.4%) considered illegal 'Yaba' drug businesses as one of the most important causes of security issues in the Rohingya camps while only 3.18% considered it as less important and some 2.6% believe it to be not an important cause. The responses from the APBn members and the information from KII and FGD indicate the idea that the illegal drug business is one of the key factors causing clashes between groups and degrading the security situation of the Rohingya camps.
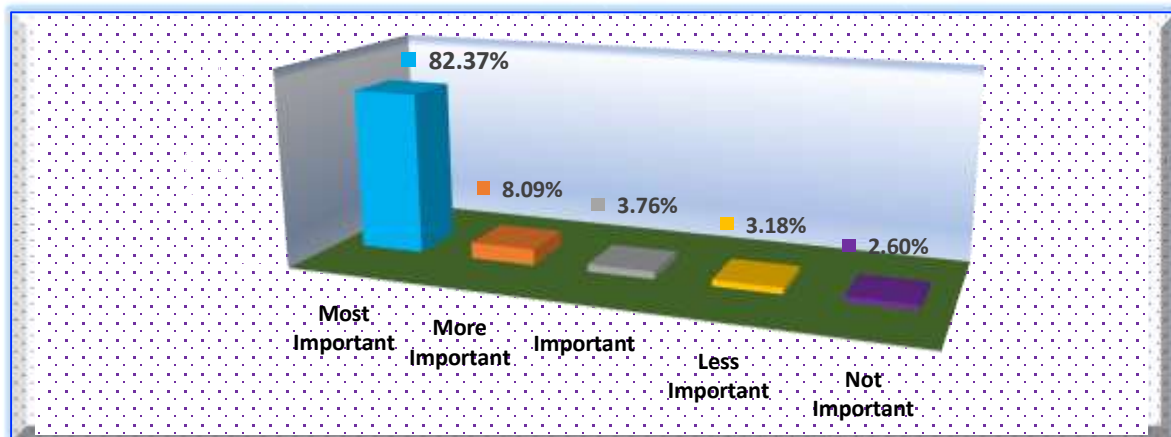

Figure 4.5: Assessment of 'Yaba' and other Drug Business' as the Main Cause of Security Issues

The involvement of drugs to spur the Rohingya people in Bangladesh to become involved in crime can be seen as a natural outcome of their involvement in narcotics in general. The illegally traded 'Yaba' drug that currently plagues the Cox's Bazar region has been involving the young generation of the area of both host and Rohingya populations (Banerjee, 2019). The result is an increase in involvement in crime for young people. The wide

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[10] Yaba, or 'crazy medicine' is a tablet form of *methamphetamine* and mixed with *caffeine*, a very powerful stimulant. Yaba drug is a central nervous system stimulant. (Douglas, 2008).

availability of this drug has made it a particularly challenging issue to tackle for the Bangladesh Law Enforcing Agencies.

Participants in FGD reveal the issue in the following way-
Saifuzzaman, a participant in the Focus Group Dialogue, highlighted that the drug trade, namely related to "Yaba," is the main cause of criminality in the Rohingya camps, involving large amounts of money. But there are also other drugs businesses such as Crystal Methamphetamine/Crystal meth/ Ice and Cannabis/Weed etc. (Saifuzzaman, M., *Focus group discussion on Reasons for Crime and Criminal Activities in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [FGD in person] (18 January 2023)).

Drug trade would be a serious issue for the Bangladesh Police to tackle, as the discussion among the FGD participants as well as the literature (Ahamed and Chowdhury, 2020; Banerjee, 2019) implies quite clearly. The inclusion of a young generation of people i.e., both Bengali and Rohingya youths, into an illegal drug business can have irreversible consequences for the wider population over time.

KII with different working professionals in Rohingya camps also depicted the picture of the illegal use and business of Yaba & other drugs.

Rahman, a key informant, claims that the security situation in the Rohingya camps is getting worse day by day due to the domination of the camps to control the illegal drug Yaba business which involves huge amounts of money. Conflict between terrorist groups is a regular phenomenon in the Rohingya camps due to domination over the camps and to control illegal drug Yaba business and other illegal activities for getting money. Yaba business involves huge amounts of money. (Rahman, S. M. F.,. *Key Informant interview on Reasons for Crime and Criminal Activities in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [Face-to-face interview] (8 January 2023)).

These above experts provide insights into the complex security challenges within the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar, shedding light on the various illegal activities and conflicts prevalent in the area. These interviews highlight the dominance of certain groups within the camps, particularly in controlling the illegal drug trade and engaging in other illicit activities such as arms and gold smuggling. This dominance seems to be a major cause of conflict. Moreover, the involvement of different groups, including armed groups like ARSA, AL YEAKIN, RSO, ISLAMI MAHAJ, and NOBI HOSSEN group, in drug trafficking and other illegal activities adds another layer of complexity to the security situation. This aligns with existing literature that suggests the presence of various armed groups and criminal networks in the region, exploiting the vulnerable conditions of the Rohingya camps for their own gain. Additionally, the role of corruption and collusion with external factors, such as the Myanmar Army and Police, in perpetuating the illegal drug trade. The mention of specific police stations and border areas being crucial transit points for drug trafficking corroborates existing literature that discusses the porous nature of the border and the challenges of effectively policing such areas. These firsthand accounts of the security challenges within the Rohingya camps, highlighting the need for comprehensive strategies to address issues such as group dominance, illicit activities, and external influences. The findings resonate with existing literature that emphasizes the multifaceted nature of security concerns in the Rohingya camps settings and the importance of holistic approaches that address both internal and external factors contributing to insecurity.

Considering everything that has been said so far, drug usage and trafficking seriously undermine the security of the Rohingya camps and the country of Bangladesh. In addition to committing other crimes, the majority of the criminal groups that operate in the Rohingya camps are also involved in drug trafficking. Drug trafficking plays a major role in the conflicts between the groups and the deterioration of the Rohingya camps security, according to data from the drug trade, perspectives from APBn members, and information from KII and FGD.

Domination over the Camps and Group Conflicts

There are many groups inside the Rohingya camps and they want to dominate over the other general Rohingya people. This causes them to clash with other groups. The groups are also involved in the drug business, extortion, kidnapping, and human trafficking. One of the major causes of murder is the clash between the rival groups.
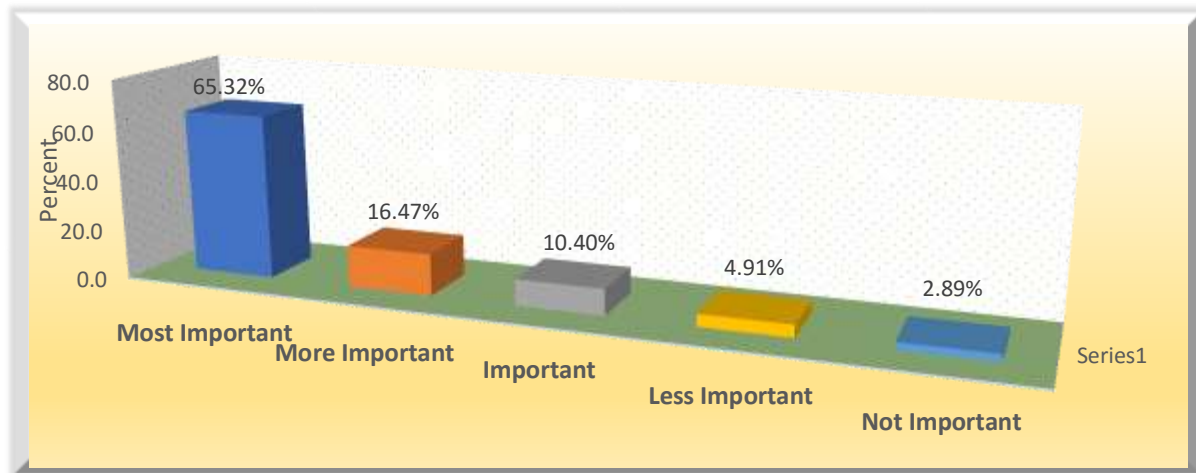

Figure 4.6: 'Domination over the Camps and Group Conflicts' Main Cause of Security Issues

The findings presented in Chart 22 highlight the perceptions of APBn members regarding the significance of conflicts between Rohingya factions as a factor contributing to security problems within the camps. The overwhelming majority of APBn members, constituting 92.2%, perceive these inter-factional conflicts as one of the primary reasons behind the security challenges. This suggests a consensus among APBn members regarding the salience of internal divisions within the Rohingya community in exacerbating security issues. To delve deeper into these findings, it's essential to contextualize the dynamics of factionalism within Rohingya camps. The Rohingya population, displaced from Myanmar due to persecution and violence, is comprised of diverse social, ethnic, and political groups. These groups may have varying interests, grievances, and alliances, which can manifest in inter-group tensions and conflicts within the confined of the camps. Such conflicts may arise from competition over scarce resources, disputes over leadership or representation, or historical grievances carried over from Myanmar. The perception of APBn members that conflicts between Rohingya factions significantly contribute to security difficulties underscores the multifaceted nature of the security landscape within the camps. Inter-factional tensions not only pose direct threats to the physical safety of camp residents but also complicate the task of maintaining law and order for security forces like APBn. Managing and mitigating these internal conflicts require a nuanced understanding of the socio-political dynamics at play and effective strategies for conflict resolution and mediation. Furthermore, the contrasting perspectives within the APBn, with only a small percentage considering inter-factional conflicts as unimportant (2.9%) or less significant (4.9%), reflect the diversity of viewpoints and priorities within the security apparatus. While the majority recognizes the gravity of intra-group tensions, a minority may prioritize other factors or perceive them as more pressing concerns for security management within the camps. These data underscore the importance of holistic approaches to security governance within Rohingya camps, which address not only external threats but also internal sources of instability.
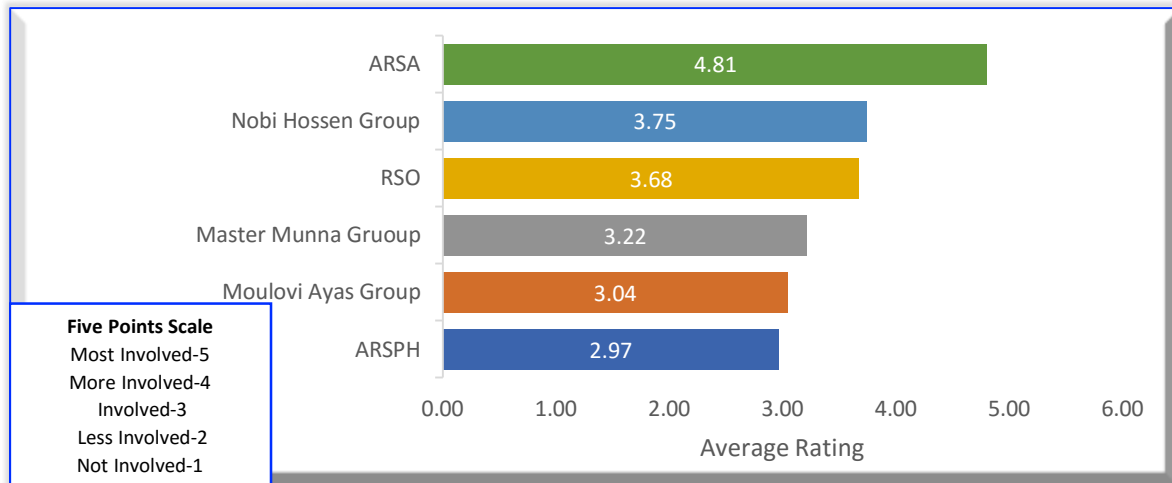
Figure 4.7: Assessment of Rohingya Organizations/Terrorist Groups Involvement in Crimes: APBn Members' Perspectives

According to APBn members, ARSA is identified as the organization mostly involved in crime, as shown in Chart-24. There are some other groups too that are involved in crimes and deteriorating the situation, like Nobi Hosen Group, RSO, Master Munna Group, etc.

The information gained from KII and FGD also reflects the idea that conflicts among these groups regarding domination over the camps are causing security issues.

According to Rahman, a key informant asserts that the Rohingya community's involvement in crime and illegal activities in close proximity of the Cox's Bazar camp areas has been linked to control over the camp area, shop, and market for extortion. Extortion is itself a crime, but control over the camp area can mean control of both. (Rahman, S. M. F.,. *Key Informant interview on Reasons for Crime and Criminal Activities in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [Face-to-face interview] (8 January 2023).

As per Samsu-douza, a key source, the involvement of Rohingya individuals in criminal activities is significantly influenced by the need for control over the camp areas. The camp areas are regulated by the government of Bangladesh, and official channels for freedom of movement and freedom of pursuing opportunities are restricted for the Rohingya people for some clear-cut reasons of protecting the national security and sovereignty of the host state. (Samsu-douza, M., *Key Informant interview on Reasons for Crime and Criminal Activities in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [Face-to-face interview] (9 January 2023)).

However, the fact remains that this situation has been ongoing for the Rohingya people for a significant length of time. This can imply that simply having some degree of control over the area that they live in can be a significant drive for Rohingya people to become involved in crimes to achieve the necessary influence.

Taking into account the entire conversation, many groups are actively engaged in various unlawful activities to earn money and domination over the camps. Every group controls the camps so they can extort money from the various shops and carry out their 'Yaba' drug trade. A huge amount of money is involved in both extortion and the 'Yaba' business. Each terrorist group shows its power through a variety of crimes. As a result, crime is frequently observed in the Rohingya camps.

Lack of Employment

Comments from the APBn officers shed light on the critical issue of unemployment within the Rohingya camps in Cox'sBazar, which is identified as a significant factor contributing to security challenges. The data indicates that the absence of work is perceived as a major problem, with an average rating of 4.08, indicating its substantial impact on the security situation within the camps. A staggering 85.8% of APBn members believe that unemployment is a major contributing factor to security difficulties. This overwhelming consensus among the officers underscores the significant role that unemployment plays in exacerbating security concerns within the Rohingya camps. It highlights the widespread recognition among law enforcement professionals of the link between economic opportunities and security within displaced populations. In contrast, only a small minority of 7.23% of APBn members perceive unemployment as less significant in contributing to security challenges. This minority viewpoint suggests that there may be some divergence in perspectives among officers regarding the relative importance of unemployment in shaping the security landscape within the camps. Additionally, the data indicates that over 7% of APBn members either do not consider unemployment as a significant factor contributing to security difficulties or have not formed a clear opinion on the matter. While this percentage is relatively small compared to those who perceive unemployment as a major problem, it still highlights the existence of some variation in perceptions among law enforcement personnel regarding the role of unemployment in shaping security dynamics within the camps. This underscores the consensus among APBn officers regarding the critical importance of addressing unemployment as a key factor in mitigating security challenges within the Rohingya camps. It emphasizes the pressing need for interventions aimed at creating economic opportunities and livelihoods for the Rohingya population to enhance their overall security and well-being within the camp environment.
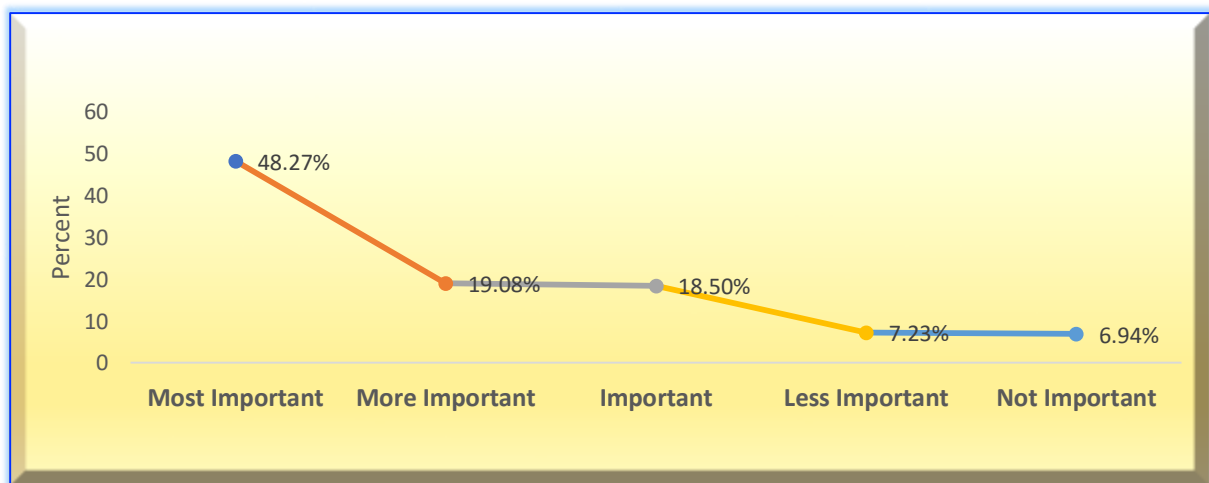

Figure 4.8: Assessment of 'Lack of Employment' as a Main Cause of Security Issues

This sentiment is further supported by focus group discussions (FGD), where it is evident that many crimes, including drug smuggling, arms trafficking, human trafficking, and kidnapping for ransom, are motivated by the need for money, which stems from the lack of employment opportunities for the large Rohingya population. (Buya, M. J. U., *Focus group discussion on Reasons for Crime and Criminal Activities in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [FGD in person] (18 January 2023)).

According to the secondary sources, Since the Rohingya people are living in Bangladesh as stateless, there are some restrictions on them considering livelihoods and movement to prevent them get mixed with local people and the livelihood of the local people. (HRW December 10, 2021). It is also hard for Bangladesh to allow the Rohingya people to get employment since it will affect the local job sector as this will create sudden change in the labor market in Bangladesh affecting the local people. According to a joint protection report based on

protection monitoring of six agencies (UNHCR, IOM, IRC, DRC, and OXFAM) covering 33 Rohingya camps, there were 520 serious reports of offenses, and 38% of the alleged perpetrators are unemployed and 35% of them are day laborer. (Joint Protection Monitoring, Q1, 2023). According to a report of Relief Web, many Rohingya say their young people are being pushed into crime because they cannot legally work or, in many cases, access aid. (Relief Web, 27 Feb 2017)

The possibility of unemployment fueling criminality may be increased in the setting of the Rohingya camps, where access to official employment possibilities may be restricted owing to a number of issues, including prejudice, legal constraints, and a lack of infrastructure. It's crucial to remember that there is no clear-cut correlation between unemployment and crime; instead, a number of other variables, including sociopolitical circumstances, educational opportunities, and social support networks, are vital. Comprehensive policies that address the underlying causes of criminality and promote social and economic stability inside the Rohingya camps must be implemented in addition to efforts aimed at reducing unemployment (Samsu-douza, 2023)[11].

Identity Crisis

One important reason for the security issues in the Rohingya camps can be attributed to the identity crisis of the Rohingya people. The identity crisis that the Rohingyas are experiencing has been ongoing for a long time (Kudrat-E-khuda, 2020).
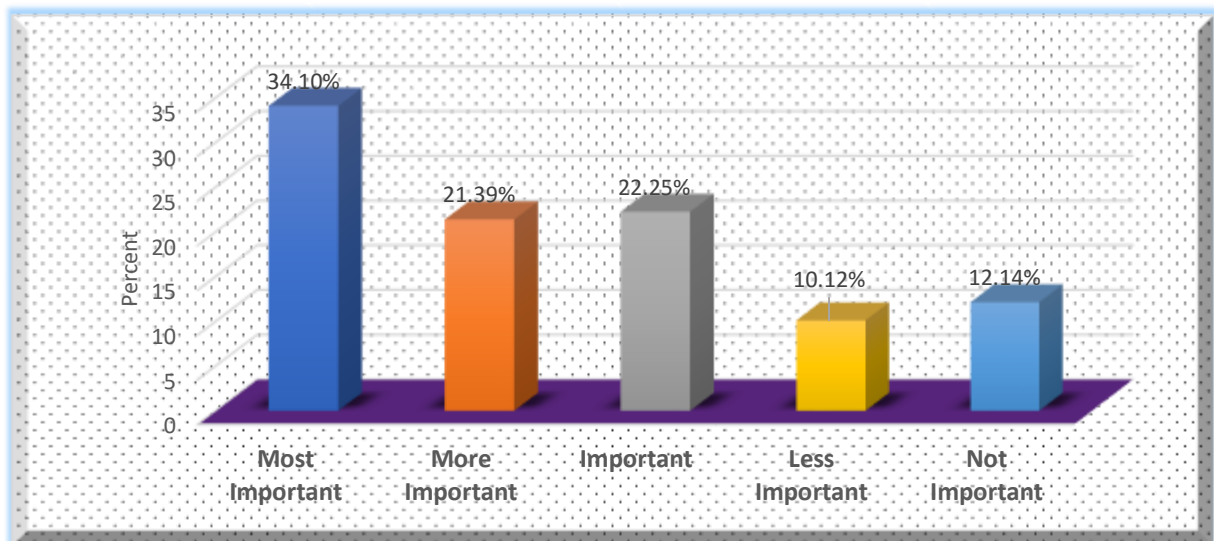

Figure 4.9: Assessment of 'Identity Crisis' as a Main Cause of Security Issues

The data collected from the participants highlights the significant concern surrounding the influx of small arms and light weapons into the Rohingya camps, and its implications for security not only within the camps but also for the host country as a whole. According to Minar (2021), the presence of small arms and light weapons poses a substantial risk, necessitating the allocation of additional resources for investigation and management by the host country. This underscores the gravity of the situation and the potential ramifications beyond the immediate context of the camps. The average rating provided by APBn members for the importance of this issue is 3.58, indicating a notable variation in opinions among them. While 10.12% of the officers perceive this issue as less important, and another 12.14% consider it as not important in relation to the security issues within the camps, a significant majority, totaling 77.74% of the respondents, view it as an important factor contributing to the security challenges faced in the camps. This disparity in perspectives among APBn members reflects the complexity of addressing security issues within the Rohingya camps, with some officers potentially underestimating the significance of small arms and light weapons proliferation. However, the overwhelming

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[11] During KII one of key informant Md. Samsu-Douza (govt. officer of RRRC office) express the quoted point.

majority recognizing its importance underscores the urgent need for effective measures to mitigate this threat and safeguard the security of both the Rohingya population and the host country. The data highlights the consensus among the majority of respondents regarding the critical role played by the influx of small arms and light weapons in exacerbating security concerns within the Rohingya camps, emphasizing the imperative for proactive interventions to address this pressing issue.

The following way that FGD participant discloses the issue-
According to Hasan, a participant in a focus group discussion asserted that the Rohingya community in Myanmar has been subjected to decades of marginalization and persecution, leading to severe identity issues. They act in any way, whether it is ethically right or wrong, because of their identity crisis. (Hasan, M. I.,. *Focus group discussion on Reasons for Crime and Criminal Activities in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [FGD in person] (18 January 2023)).

The Rohingya people are functionally stateless as a result of the Myanmar government's refusal to acknowledge them as citizens, which has prolonged this issue. Because of this, Rohingya people frequently find it difficult to claim their identity and rights, both inside Myanmar and in the FDMN[12] camps outside of the nation. The diminishing of social ties may cause marginalized people to become more internally tense and conflicted, which may lead to criminal activity. The Rohingya people, who are marginalized and subject to cycles of victimization and criminality, may be targeted by organized crime groups engaged in trafficking, smuggling, and other illicit activities. People who are Rohingya may experience severe psychosocial repercussions, such as feelings of helplessness, frustration, and rage, due to their ongoing denial of identity and belonging. These unfavorable feelings can make someone more likely to commit crimes, especially when combined with the trauma they endured as a result of persecution and displacement. In this situation, psychological detachment may cause people to prioritize their own survival over the safety and security of both the host community and themselves.

A multifaceted strategy is needed to address the underlying causes of the identity crisis among Rohingya people. This strategy must address the systemic discrimination and inequality that the Myanmar government continues to uphold while also offering complete support to Rohingya communities living in FDMN camps. Identity crisis is one of the main causes of criminality in the Rohingya camps, according to a survey conducted among APBn members.

Considering all these aspects as the potential causes behind the security problems of the Rohingya camps, it can be said that these causes are related to each other. Each cause is the consequence of the other one and there is interdependence between these. According to the APBn members surveyed, one of the main reasons why people in the Rohingya camps commit crimes is because they have idle brains.

APBn Activities for Addressing the Security Challenges in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar
The APBn's primary duty is to maintain law and order in the Rohingya camps; nevertheless, they are not conducting any investigation into any specific incident involving in the camps. Administrative and secondary services have also been carried out by APBn. In the Rohingya camps, Bangladesh Armed Police Battalions often carry out the following types of duties:

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[12] FDMN (Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals). The Rohingya are denied refugee status by the government of Bangladesh. The Rohingya are referred to as FDMN by the Bangladeshi government.

Primary line or operational police tasks	Secondary and auxiliary service tasks	Administrative or managerial police tasks
▪ Patrol ▪ Conduct information-based operation ▪ Intelligence collection from the Rohingya community ▪ Access control ▪ Bit policing ▪ Prepare data-base ▪ Apprehend ▪ Arbitration	▪ Records buildup ▪ Property maintenance ▪ Transportation ▪ Communication	▪ Personnel management ▪ Planning ▪ Budgeting ▪ Training ▪ Public/Community relation

Table 4: Activities of Armed Police Battalions (Source: Armed Police Battalions)

The activities of the Armed Police Battalions (APBn), as delineated in the provided table, encapsulate a multifaceted approach to security management within the Rohingya camps. At the forefront of their operational police tasks lies patrol, a fundamental activity aimed at maintaining visibility and deterrence within the camp environment. Patrols serve as a proactive measure to deter criminal activities and provide reassurance to both the Rohingya community and other stakeholders. Additionally, conducting information-based operations underscores APBn's commitment to leveraging intelligence to address emerging security threats effectively. This strategic approach involves targeted operations based on actionable intelligence, enabling APBn to respond swiftly to potential risks and mitigate security challenges before they escalate.

Integral to their operational strategy is intelligence collection from the Rohingya community, highlighting the importance of community engagement and information-sharing in proactive policing. By fostering trust and cooperation with the Rohingya population, APBn aims to gather vital intelligence that informs their operational decisions and enhances situational awareness within the camps. Access control and bit policing further underscore APBn's efforts to maintain order and security by regulating movement and enforcing rules and regulations within the camp environment. The preparation of databases and apprehension of suspects reflect APBn's commitment to investigative and law enforcement activities. By compiling comprehensive databases of criminals and apprehending individuals suspected of criminal behavior, APBn aims to disrupt illicit activities and uphold the rule of law within the camps. Arbitration, although less commonly cited, represents APBn's involvement in conflict resolution and mediation efforts, underscoring their role in promoting community cohesion and addressing disputes within the camp setting.

Beyond their primary operational tasks, APBn also engage in secondary and auxiliary service tasks essential for maintaining the infrastructure and logistical support necessary for effective policing. Records buildup, property maintenance, transportation, and communication are critical functions that support the smooth operation of APBn activities and ensure the efficient delivery of police services within the camps. It should also be noted that administrative or managerial police tasks encompass personnel management, planning, budgeting, training, and public/community relations, highlighting the broader organizational responsibilities of APBn. These tasks are essential for ensuring the effective coordination and management of resources, as well as fostering positive relationships with various stakeholders, including the Rohingya community, local authorities, and humanitarian agencies. Overall, the activities of APBn reflect a comprehensive approach to security management within the Rohingya camps, encompassing operational, logistical, and administrative dimensions to uphold safety, order, and the rule of law in a complex and dynamic environment.

Barriers of APBn in Addressing Security Challenges in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar

The security of the Rohingya camps is threatened by a number of barriers for APBn. The barriers are primarily classified into two categories:

- Operational Barriers and
- Organizational Barriers.

Operational Barriers of APBn in Addressing Security Challenges in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar
Armed Police Battalions face several barriers to providing better service. According to the APBn members, among the barriers to effectively control the security of the Rohingya camps, the hardest barriers are the hilly area of the camps and the presence of Rohingya people in high density. As shown in Chart-39, among the barriers faced by APBn, the high population density of the Rohingya camps is the toughest one followed by the hilly nature of the roads and the lack of proper roads in the camps. The ratings for the lack of adequate lightings and the non-cooperation between APBn and the Rohingya people are also on the higher side indicating they are also among the significant barriers. The average ratings also suggest that the lack of community engagement and lack of trust between APBn and the Rohingya community are also noteworthy barriers that the APBn personnel have to face.
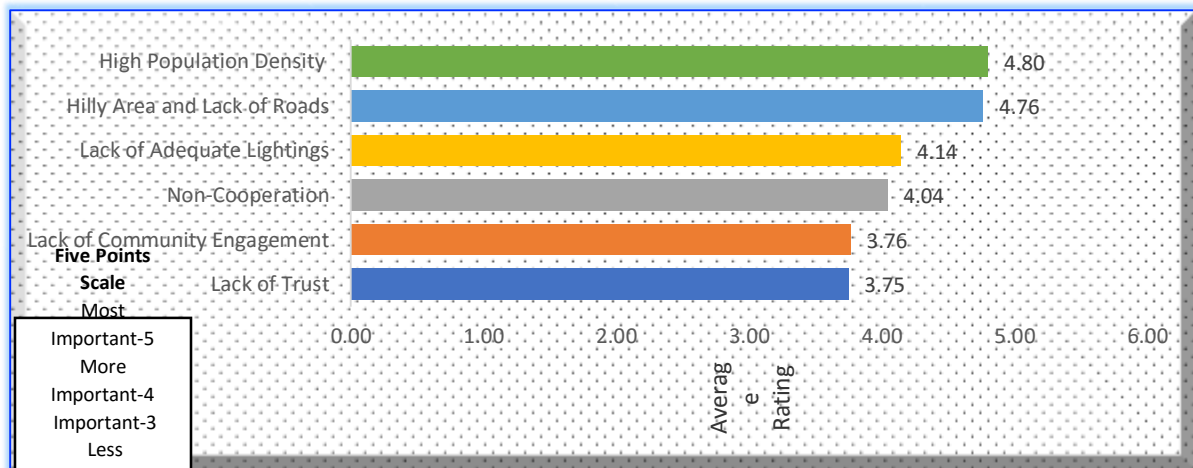

Figure 4.10: Average Ratings of the Perceived Main Barriers Faced by Armed Police Battalions

Figure 4.10 provides a comprehensive overview of the responses garnered from APBn members concerning the myriad barriers encountered in their efforts to maintain security within the Rohingya camps. An overwhelming majority, constituting approximately 98% of the APBn personnel, unequivocally identified the high density of Rohingya inhabitants within the camps as a formidable impediment to effective security control measures. Similarly, an impressive 96% of the respondents articulated their perception of the hilly terrain and dearth of proper roads as significant obstacles hampering their security endeavors.

Despite a marginal 6.9% of personnel expressing dissent, an overwhelming consensus emerged among a staggering 87% of respondents regarding the substantial impact of inadequate lighting infrastructure as a crucial barrier to ensuring security within the camps. Furthermore, a substantial proportion, approximately 85.6% of APBn members, underscored the lack of community engagement as a noteworthy hindrance, while an additional 82.3% highlighted the pervasive issue of trust deficit between themselves and the Rohingya populace, acknowledging it as a significant challenge in providing security.

Moreover, a striking revelation from the data portrays the acknowledgment by nearly 88% of respondents regarding the non-cooperation from Rohingya individuals as a formidable barrier confronting APBn in their security operations within the camps.
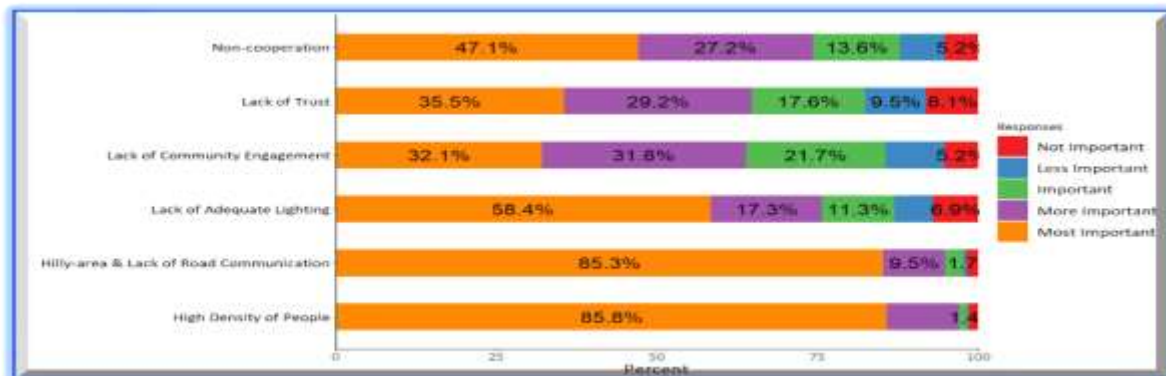

Figure 4.11: Responses Regarding Barriers of APBn to Control the Security

High Density of Population in the Rohingya Camps

Effective policing is in fact severely hampered by the dense population in the camps housing Rohingya people. It is challenging for law enforcement to efficiently monitor and scan the region when there is a high population density.

Picture-3: Kutupalong Extension refugee camp (Source: UNHCR/Roger Arnold)

According to ISCG, which is coordinating between the international organizations working in the refugee camps, put the Rohingya population there at 957,000 in December 2018.But the numbers of Rohingyas are increasing every day. (https://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/new-rohingya-population-figure-in-bangladesh-is-accurate-officia)

The Bangladesh government's additional commissioner of refugee, relief and repatriation Mohammad Shamsu Douza, said, 'The government, on humanitarian grounds, has allowed the Rohingya to camp on 6,500 acres of land, which is about 27 square kilometers. One million people live in that space. There are no multi-storied buildings here. The population density is 30,000 to 40,000 per square kilometers in some parts. The number is even higher in some camps.' He also said, 'Although the law enforcers are working actively, it's a big challenge to maintain law and order in such a densely populated area.' (https://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/new-rohingya-population-figure-in-bangladesh-is-accurate-officia)

The following ways that FGD participants disclose the issue-

A member in the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Saifuzzaman, asserted that the extremely large concentration of stateless individuals living in the Rohingya camps can significantly affect the ability of the host country's Armed

Battalion police force to uphold security in the area. The safety of Rohingyas and the local community may be at danger due to the police's difficulty in adequately monitoring and responding to security concerns in an area with a high population density. (Saifuzzaman, M., *Focus group discussion on Operational Barriers of APBn in Addressing Security Challenges in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [FGD in person] (18 January 2023)).

The professionals during KII have stated the problem in the following manner-
According to key informant Rashid, high-density communities quickly turn into safe havens for criminal activity because of their large population and ability to hide illegal activity. This may limit the Armed Police's ability to react promptly to emergencies or security threats. (Rashid, S. H.-a.-., *Key Informant interview on Operational Barriers of APBn in Addressing Security Challenges in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [Face-to-face interview] (11 January 2023)).

The above excerpts provide firsthand insights into the challenges faced by law enforcement, particularly the APBn, in maintaining order and security within the densely populated Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar. One of the KII professional highlights the inherent difficulty of policing areas with high population density. Such environments often serve as breeding grounds for criminal activities due to the sheer number of individuals and the potential for illicit activities to be concealed within the masses. This observation aligns with existing literature on the challenges of policing in densely populated urban areas, where the concentration of people can overwhelm law enforcement resources and make it easier for criminals to operate covertly. Another KII professional echoes this sentiment, emphasizing the difficulty of identifying perpetrators in densely populated areas where offenders can easily blend in with the crowd. This underscores the importance of implementing effective surveillance and identification strategies tailored to the unique dynamics of overcrowded Rohingya camps, as discussed in relevant literature on policing strategies in Rohingya camp settings. Moreover, the practical challenges faced by APBn in maneuvering through the camps due to limited space. This limitation not only impedes their ability to respond promptly to emergencies but also underscores the need for innovative approaches to patrolling and maintaining security in cramped environments. Existing literature on urban policing and crowd management may offer insights into potential strategies for optimizing law enforcement mobility and responsiveness within such constraints.

This information corroborates the rationale outlined in the study proposal, emphasizing the urgent need to address security challenges within Rohingya camps through effective policing strategies tailored to the unique characteristics of the environment. Above all, effective policing is in fact severely hampered by the dense population in the Rohingya camps. It is challenging for law enforcement to efficiently monitor and surveillance over the region when there is a high population density. It gets simpler for offenders to hide and avoid being discovered. The resources needed for policing include individuals, vehicles, and equipment. The high population density may put a burden on these resources, making it difficult for the authorities to properly uphold law and order. Because of their high population density and the anonymity, they afford to offenders, high-density communities sometimes turn into hubs for criminal activity. This can include more serious crimes as well as small-time thefts. Living in close quarters can heighten social tensions and result in disputes that need to be resolved by law enforcement. Competition for resources, cultural differences, or other causes may give rise to these conflicts.

Hilly Area & Lack of Road Communication in the Rohingya Camps
According to Chart-40, almost 98% of the APBn personnel regarded the high population density within the Rohingya camps as a major obstacle to maintaining security and thus giving it the average rating 4.8. The hilly terrain of the Cox's Bazar Rohingya camps pose a unique challenge to the APBn in securing the area, and one of these challenges is that many police personnel are not accustomed to traversing hilly areas, as they are usually more familiar with flat terrain. This can result in ineffective police performance as they may struggle to navigate and access certain areas of the camp. The lack of familiarity with the terrain can also lead to accidents, injuries,

and delays in responding to emergencies. In addition, the hilly terrain can provide cover for criminals and hinder the police's ability to monitor the area effectively.

Poor Road communication inside the Rohingya camp can have a significant impact on the performance of the police force of a host country to secure the area inside and outside of the camps. Poor road communication within these camps can hinder the ability of the police force to maintain security and ensure the safety of both Rohingyas and the surrounding community. Poor road communication can limit the mobility of the police force within the camp. Police officers are responsible for maintaining law and order within the camp, and require access to all areas in order to do so effectively.

The police require access to all areas inside and outside the camp in order to monitor and respond to security threats effectively. Poor road systems can make it challenging for the police to navigate through the camps and respond to incidents that require their attention. In some cases, the roads within the camps may be blocked, damaged or narrow, making it impossible for the police to access certain areas of the camps, hindering their ability to perform their duties. Another significant impact of the lack of proper road systems within the Rohingya camps is the challenge it poses to the movement of personnel and equipment. The police require vehicles to patrol the camps, transport personnel and equipment to respond to incidents, and ensure the safety of the Rohingya community.

The land inside the camps not being plain, i.e., there being a lack of a proper road system, the issue becomes more complex for the APBn to maintain security in and out of the camps. FGD participants disclose the issue in the following ways-

Rana, a focus group participant, claims the lack of a working road system in the refugee camp area may have a substantial impact on the ability of the host country's police force to secure the area both inside and outside of the camps. (Rana, A. K., *Focus group discussion on Operational Barriers of APBn in Addressing Security Challenges in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [FGD in person] (18 January 2023)).

The professionals during KII have stated the problem in the following manner-
According to key informant Jafor, police officers may find it difficult to navigate the area, leading to delays in response times, and difficult in reaching areas that require attention. The roads within the camp are poorly maintained, narrow, or blocked. Criminals or other non-state actors may find it simpler to conceal or conduct their operations inside the camp without being discovered. (Jafor, M. A., *Key Informant interview on Operational Barriers of APBn in Addressing Security Challenges in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [Face-to-face interview] (9 January 2023)).

Above all, the Rohingya camp in Cox's Bazar is hilly, making it particularly difficult for the APBn to secure. One such challenge is the fact that many police personnel are more comfortable on flat ground than they are on high hills. It's possible that they will have trouble finding their way around and entering some areas of the camp, which could result in slow down police work. Furthermore, the lack of a working road system within the Rohingya camp area may substantially affect the ability of the host nation's police force to secure the area both inside and outside of the camps.

Lack of Community Engagement
Effective policing in Rohingya camps is severely hampered by the armed police's lack of community involvement. Building relationships and trust between law enforcement and the Rohingya community depends on community engagement. Without this trust, it is difficult for the police to do their duties properly and for the community to feel protected and supported.

The following ways that FGD participants disclose the issue-

Hasan, a FGD participant, claimed that by engaging with the community, armed police can better comprehend the needs, concerns, and challenges faced by the Rohingya population. This knowledge is crucial for adjusting law enforcement initiatives to target certain problems and offer the right assistance. (Hasan, M. I., *Focus group discussion on Operational Barriers of APBn in Addressing Security Challenges in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [FGD in person] (18 January 2023)).

The professionals during KII have stated the problem in the following manner-

Rahman, a key informant, claimed that Armed Police may obtain crucial information and intelligence about possible security threats, criminal activities, and other issues within the camps by building relationships with community members. They could be more equipped to uphold security and safety with this knowledge. (Rahman, S. M. F., *Key Informant interview on Operational Barriers of APBn in Addressing Security Challenges in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [Face-to-face interview] (8 January 2023).

All things considered, in order for armed police working in the Rohingya camps to successfully carry out their duties, uphold security, and promote the welfare of the Rohingya population, community interaction is crucial. Improving ties between the police and the Rohingya community should start with addressing the obstacles to community involvement.

Lack of Trust

Trust between armed police forces and the communities they serve can be complicated and multifaceted, influenced by historical, cultural, and political factors. In the context of the Rohingya camps, various factors could lead to a lack of trust. The issue of trust is important, especially in settings like these camps.

The following ways that FGD participants disclose the issue-

Effective communication can significantly affect how well a host nation's police force performs in terms of securing the area both inside and outside of the Cox's Bazar refugee camps, according to FGD participant Buya. (Buya, M. J. U., *Focus group discussion on Operational Barriers of APBn in Addressing Security Challenges in the Rohingya Camps of Cox'sBazar* [FGD in person] (18 January 2023)).

Building positive relationships, encouraging open channels of communication, promoting accountability, and ensuring that security forces respect human rights standards in their interactions with the Rohingya community are all critical components of a multifaceted strategy to address these challenges. Community leaders, humanitarian organizations, and pertinent stakeholders must be included in trust-building initiatives in order to create a more secure and safe environment for everyone.

Organizational Barriers of APBn in Addressing Security Challenges in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar

The Armed Police Battalions' poor accommodation facilities, lack of a parade ground, lack of a playground, inadequate medical support, and lack of a suitable training shed are just a few of the infrastructure issues that are hampering their ability to effective policing in the Rohingya camps.

Apart from the limitations of the personnel, as an organization it has some important lacking. As depicted in Chart-42, the most significant problems related to infrastructure are the lack of medical support and the absence of playgrounds. Notably, one problem is related to physical health while the other is related to mental well-being. According to the survey, the majority of the APBn members, totaling 91.3%, consider the lack of medical support as a crucial structural limitation. Similarly, 89.1% of respondents highlight the lack of playground facilities as another important constraint. Additionally, among the other issues, the lack of quality in APBn members' residences ranks on the higher side as 86.1% think it is an important limitation.
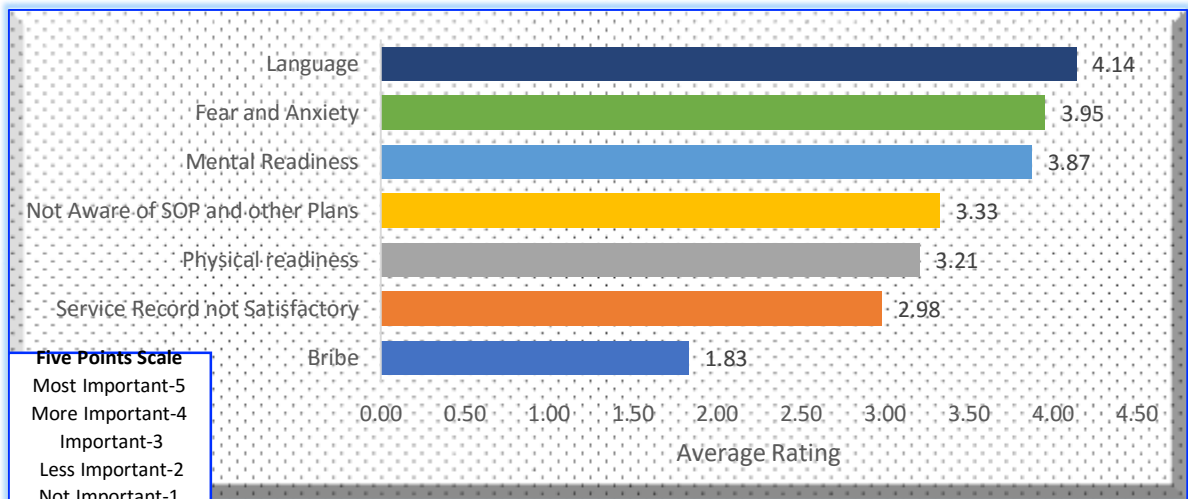
Figure 4.12: Assessment of Infrastructure Problems

The ratings of lack of proper training shed and lack of parade ground are also noteworthy and should be addressed as well as the majority think these are important limitations too.
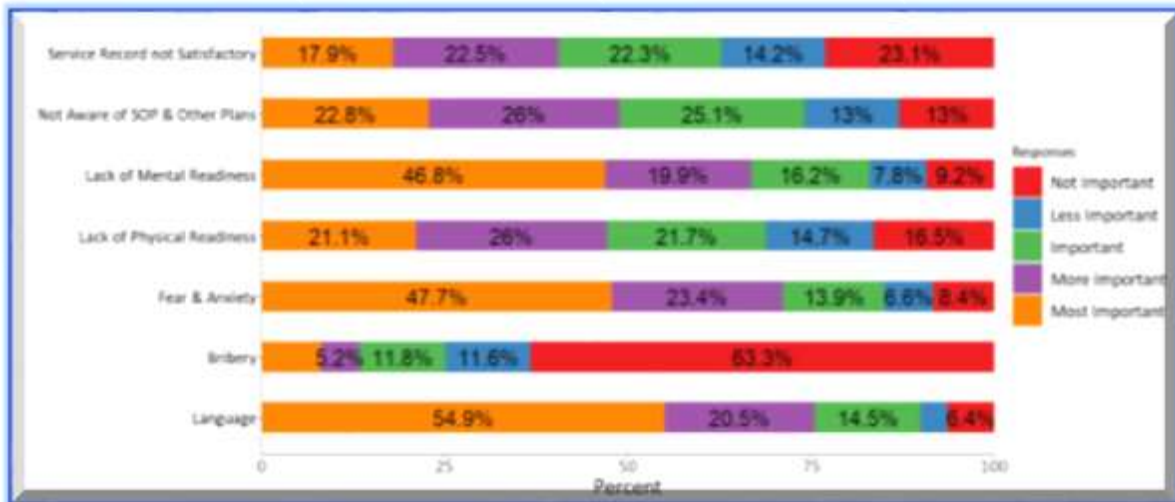

Figure 4.13: Responses Regarding the Infrastructural Limitations

Poor Residential Facilities

The accommodations of the Armed Police Battalion are made of tin shed and brick walls. Nobody can stay under the shed all day due to the extreme heat. The room is really cold in the dead of night. Poor residential facilities for the Armed Police can indeed pose a significant obstacle to improving security in Rohingya camps. Poor accommodation can make it difficult for police personnel to perform their jobs well. For example, poor living conditions can cause officers' morale to drop and their willingness to carry out their tasks with diligence to be affected. Authorities can contribute to ensuring a more sustainable and long-lasting security infrastructure for the camps by placing a higher priority on the health and safety of security personnel.

Lack of Proper Training Shed

The absence of an appropriate training shed for the armed police is a significant obstacle to improving security at the camps for Rohingya people. The armed police may find it difficult to acquire and retain the skills required for efficient security operations in the absence of sufficient training facilities. Training sheds offer a specific area for equipment familiarization, tactical drills, and simulations—all essential for making sure personnel are equipped to manage a range of security risks.

Lack of Playground

The lack of an armed police playground poses a significant obstacle to improving the security of camps for Rohingya people. Playgrounds provide more than simply a place to have fun; they also operate as hubs for community involvement and can foster productive relationships between locals and law enforcement. Without such a place, armed police may find it difficult to connect with the Rohingya people, which could impede efforts to foster the collaboration and confidence needed for effective security measures. A playground can also act as a hub for events that encourage social cohesiveness and discourage criminal activity.

Lack of Parade Ground

The lack of an Armed Police parade ground can be a significant concern when it comes to security protocols for camps holding Rohingya people. Parade grounds are vital locations for personnel assembly, training, and drills—all activities that are necessary to preserve readiness and security. Along with other steps like more patrols, better infrastructure, and community involvement programs, addressing the absence of a parade ground should be part of a broader strategy to improve security in Rohingya camps.

Lack of Adequate Medical Support

The lack of sufficient medical assistance for the Armed Police can provide notable obstacles to improving security in camps for Rohingya people. Quick medical intervention can be essential in high-stress scenarios or security events. Injuries received while doing their duties may not receive prompt attention if Armed Police officers do not have immediate access to medical care. This could worsen the situation and affect the security posture as a whole. The nature of their jobs and the surroundings may cause security officers deployed in Rohingya camps to experience a variety of health-related problems. Their ability to retain security is bolstered by the rapid attention given to their health needs when they have access to medical assistance.

The following ways that FGD participants disclose the above-mentioned issues-
Participant in a focus group discussion (FGD) Saifuzzaman asserted that among the infrastructure problems impeding Armed Police Battalions' ability to effectively police the Rohingya camps are inadequate medical support, inadequate playground equipment, inadequate parade fields, and inadequate training sheds. (Saifuzzaman, M., *Focus group discussion on Organizational Barriers of APBn in Addressing Security Challenges in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [FGD in person] (18 January 2023)).

The professionals during KII have stated the problem in the following manner-
According to key informant Rahman, the Armed Battalions Forces live in masonry homes with tin sheds. The heat is so intense that nobody can spend the entire day under the shed. Despite their overnight patrols, the Armed Forces find it very difficult to relax during the day. (Rahman, S. M. F., *Key Informant interview on Organizational Barriers of APBn in Addressing Security Challenges in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [Face-to-face interview] (8 January 2023)).

In fact, the Armed Police Force may face serious obstacles in its efforts to adequately maintain security in the camps for Rohingyas due to infrastructure issues. Suitable accommodation for Armed Police personnel inside or close to the camps is essential to sustaining a constant presence of security. The morale and productivity of security personnel may be affected by insufficient or inappropriate living circumstances. One major security concern for the Rohingya camps is the absence of a parade ground for the Armed Police. Parade grounds are essential venues for personnel gatherings, exercises, and training—all tasks required to maintain security and preparedness. Additionally, a playground can serve as a focal point for activities that promote harmony among the Rohingya people and prevent crime. Addressing security issues and helping individuals in need require access to emergency response infrastructure, such as fire stations or medical clinics. An insufficient or inadequate emergency response infrastructure can make it more difficult for the Armed Police Forces to handle crises successfully. It will take a large amount of money and collaboration between the government, international

agencies, and non-governmental groups to solve these infrastructural issues. Upgrading infrastructure benefits the general stability and well-being of the Rohingya people as well as the security of the camps.

The Armed Police in the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, likely face several operational difficulties due to the delicate and complicated nature of their mission. They could encounter the following challenges: bad service record, issues with bribery, mental preparation, fear and anxiety, ignorance of SOP and other plans, language hurdles, physical preparation, etc. To overcome these operational obstacles, a thorough plan that considers the unique challenges faced by the Rohingya people as well as adequate funding, training, and cooperation with relevant parties is required.

Organizational Limitations of APBn in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar
Organizational difficulties could arise for the Armed Police Force deployed in Rohingya camps, particularly considering the vulnerable and complicated nature of the issue. It will take a comprehensive strategy to address these organizational issues, one that prioritizes protecting human rights and advancing the welfare of the Rohingya people, as well as sufficient funding, training, and agency collaboration.

According to the respondents of the APBn members, the absence of hardship allowance is the most important organizational limitation of APBn. A total of 97.1% of the respondents said it is an important issue. APBn also severely lacks digital surveillance equipment and adequate logistics support. 95.3% considered the lack of digital surveillance equipment as an important limitation and an additional 94.8% considered the lack of adequate
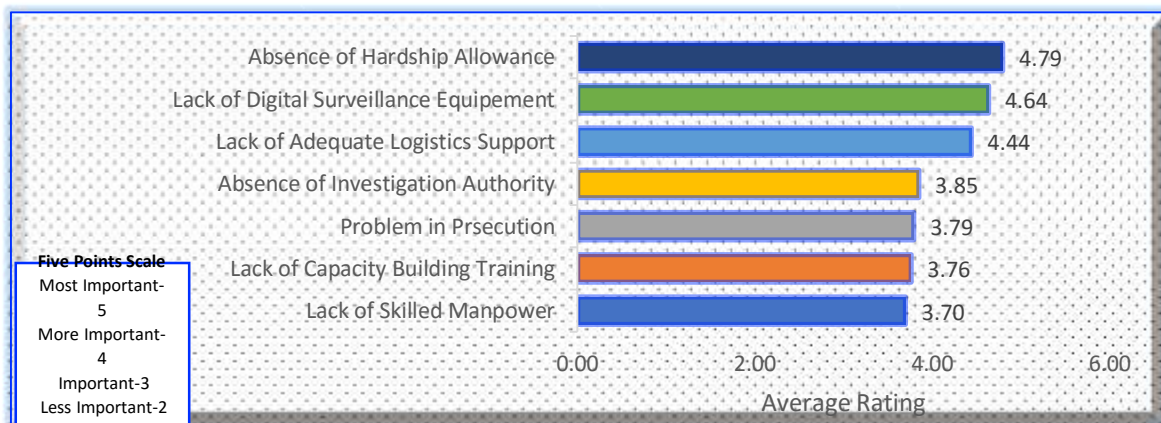

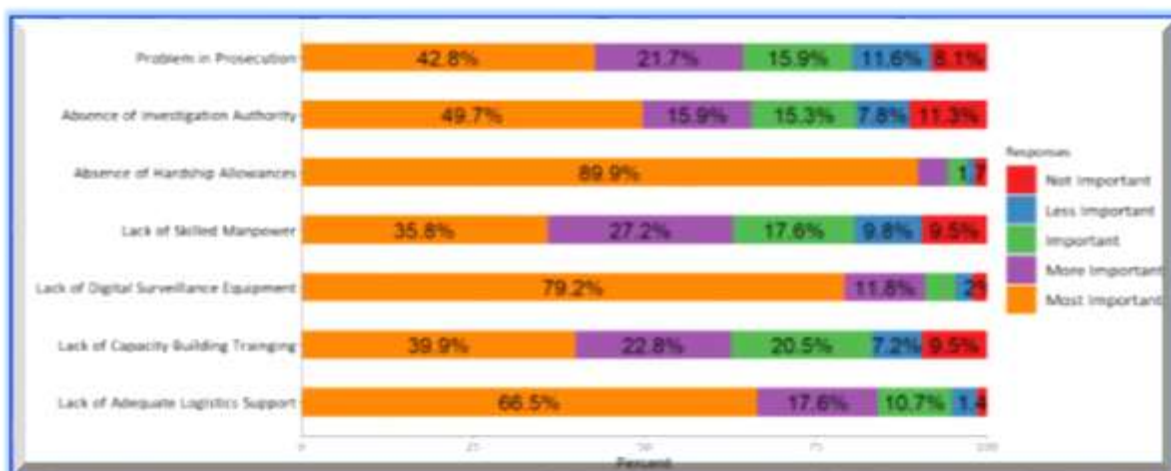**Figure 4.14:** Assessment of Organizational Limitations of APBn

Figure 4.15: Responses Regarding the Organizational Limitations of APBn

logistics support an important issue. Another noteworthy limitation is the absence of investigation authority. 80.9% of the APBn members believe it to be an important limitation of APBn. Chart-46 presents a comprehensive assessment of various challenges encountered by law enforcement entities, particularly APBn, operating within the Rohingya camps. Each item on the scale reflects the perceived importance of different factors affecting operational effectiveness and service delivery, as evaluated by stakeholders within the context of policing in these complex environments.

Absence of Hardship Allowance
According to the respondents of the APBn members, the absence of hardship allowance is the most important organizational limitation of APBn. A total of 97.1% of the respondents said it is an important issue (Chart-45).

The following ways that KII professionals disclose the issue-
Key informant Jafor claimed that despite working 24/7 at the camp, armed police troops are not being considered for hardship allowance. Depriving armed police troops of a hardship allowance could lead to demotivation, particularly in challenging circumstances such as the Rohingya camps. Lack of hardship allowance might make work feel less important and significant. (Jafor, M. A., 2023. *Key Informant interview on Organizational Limitations of APBn in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar [* Face-to-face interview] (9 January 2023)).

The lack of a hardship allowance seems to have the potential to demotivate Armed Police officers, particularly in difficult circumstances such as the Rohingya camps. When hardship allowances are unavailable, it can make employment feel less fulfilling and valued. Hardship allowances are sometimes given to personnel as compensation. Employees could feel underappreciated and less inclined to give their best work if they don't receive the extra allowances that a hardship payment offers. This may have an effect on their spirits, which in turn may have an effect on the quality of their work. It is imperative for firms to acknowledge the obstacles that their workforce encounters and furnish suitable assistance to enable them to execute their responsibilities effectively.

Absence of Investigation Authority
In fact, one major obstacle to armed police improving the security of the Rohingya camps is their lack of investigative authority. The ability to conduct investigations is essential for identifying illegal activity, obtaining proof, and apprehending offenders. The investigative power enables law enforcement to look into situations in great detail, find the people who did them, and stop them from happening again.

The following ways that KII professionals disclose the issue-
Rahman, a key informant, claimed that APBn lacks authority to investigate into any case that have been reported in the Rohingya camps. It is imperative to carry out investigations in order to detect criminal activity, collect evidence, and capture criminal. Law enforcement can investigate incidents in great detail, identify the perpetrators, and prevent them from happening again because to their investigative authority. (Rahman, S. M. F., *Key Informant interview on Organizational Limitations of APBn in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [Face-to-face interview] (8 January 2023)).

Without investigation power, responding to security threats by armed police might only include reactionary tactics rather than proactive ones. The ability of law enforcement organizations working in the Rohingya camps to conduct investigations must be strengthened in order to get beyond this restriction. To help them perform in-depth investigations and compile useful intelligence, this may entail offering them specific training, materials, and assistance.

Lack of Digital Surveillance Equipment

Lack of Digital Surveillance Equipment (rated at 4.64) and absence of Hardship Allowance (rated at 4.79) are identified as particularly pressing challenges (Chart-45). These ratings underscore the significance of leveraging technological innovations and providing appropriate incentives to enhance situational awareness, intelligence-gathering capabilities, and personnel motivation within the context of policing in challenging and resource-constrained environments. Addressing these issues requires strategic investments in cutting-edge surveillance technologies, financial incentives, and welfare measures aimed at bolstering the morale, resilience, and effectiveness of law enforcement personnel deployed in Rohingya camps.

The following ways that KII professionals disclose the issue-

Key informant Rashid asserted that maintaining the security of the Rohingya camps in the absence of digital surveillance is significantly more challenging. Installing digital surveillance technology could greatly enhance general security conditions and the well-being of the Rohingya population. (Rashid, S. H.-a.-., *Key Informant interview on Organizational Limitations of APBn in the Rohingya Camps of Cox'sBazar* [Face-to-face interview] (11 January 2023)).

Ensuring security in Rohingya camps is in fact made considerably more difficult by the lack of digital surveillance. Regrettably, smuggling, human trafficking, and other forms of exploitation that are common in these kinds of settings can be monitored and stopped by means of digital surveillance systems. In conclusion, adding digital surveillance systems may greatly enhance the general security environment and enhance the welfare of the Rohingyas.

Lack of Skilled Manpower and Capacity Building

At the lower end of the scale, lack of Skilled Manpower (rated at 3.70) and lack of Capacity Building Training (rated at 3.76) emerge as notable concerns (Chart-45). These ratings suggest a recognition among respondents of the critical importance of personnel competency and professional development initiatives in enhancing the quality of policing services within Rohingya camps. The identification of these factors underscores the imperative for targeted recruitment strategies, training programs, and ongoing skill enhancement efforts aimed at equipping law enforcement personnel with the requisite knowledge, competencies, and resources to effectively navigate the multifaceted challenges inherent to their operational environment.

The following ways that KII professionals disclose the issue-

According to Jafor, a key informant, law enforcement officers must be assigned with sufficient training to improve their capacity to manage security issues and uphold order in these kinds of unusual environments. (Jafor, M. A., *Key Informant interview on Organizational Limitations of APBn in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [Face-to-face interview] (9 January 2023)).

The Armed Police's lack of skilled personnel makes it difficult to improve security in the Rohingya camps. Sufficient training and the assignment of knowledgeable law enforcement personnel are necessary to control security threats and preserve order in these kinds of settings. Enhancing security in the Rohingya camps requires strengthening the Armed Police personnel's capacity. These employees might not have the skills and knowledge needed to address security issues in such complicated settings if they have not received enough training. A variety of topics, such as crisis management, human rights awareness, conflict resolution, and cultural sensitivity, should be covered in training programs. Authorities can better equip Armed Police officers to protect the security and welfare of the Rohingya community inside the camps by funding capacity building projects.

Lack of Adequate Logistical Support

Towards the upper end of the scale (Chart-45), Lack of adequate Logistics Support (rated at 4.44) emerges as a pronounced concern, reflecting the critical importance of logistical resources in facilitating operational

readiness, mobility, and response capabilities within Rohingya camps. The high rating underscores the urgent need for investments in infrastructure, equipment, and resource allocation mechanisms aimed at addressing gaps in logistical support and optimizing the operational efficiency of law enforcement operations.

The following way that FGD participant discloses the issue-
FGD participant Rabbi claimed that in order to improve the security of the Rohingya camps, the Armed Police need more logistical help. It is accurate to say that there is insufficient financial and logistical support for the Armed Police Battalions. (Rabbi, K. F., 2023. *Focus group discussion on Organizational Limitations of APBn in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [FGD in person] (18 January 2023)).

Any security operation needs logistics to be effective and efficient, but this is especially true in complicated and difficult settings like Rohingya camps. It takes a coordinated effort from appropriate authorities, government agencies, international organizations, and humanitarian partners to address the issue of inadequate logistics support. Finding the precise gaps in logistical support and creating all-encompassing plans to fill them are crucial.

Problem in Prosecution
Moving up the scale (Chart-45), Problem in Prosecution (rated at 3.79) and absence of Investigation Authority (rated at 3.85) are deemed to be of relatively higher significance. These ratings highlight the systemic deficiencies in the judicial and investigative processes within Rohingya camps, which pose significant barriers to the effective prosecution of criminal offenses and the maintenance of law and order. Addressing these challenges requires concerted efforts to strengthen legal frameworks, enhance investigative capacities, and foster collaboration between law enforcement agencies, judicial bodies, and other relevant stakeholders to ensure swift and equitable justice delivery.

The following way that FGD participant discloses the issue-
Rabbi, a FGD participant, claims that it is challenging to enhance security in the Rohingya camps since armed police officers are unable to prosecute criminal cases without the aid of a police station. (Rabbi, K. F., *Focus group discussion on Organizational Limitations of APBn in the Rohingya Camps of Cox's Bazar* [FGD in person] (18 January 2023)).

In fact, one of the biggest obstacles to enhancing security in the Rohingya camps is the inability of Armed Police Officers to prosecute criminal cases without the support of a police station. It may take longer to respond to security threats or conduct incident investigations if armed police officers must notify a police station prior to filing charges. A sense of insecurity exists in the camps because of the potential for criminals to avoid prosecution and carry on with their illegal operations if evidence collection or suspect capture procedures are delayed. Administrative complications and bureaucratic barriers may arise when a police station is involved in the prosecution procedure. In addition to slowing down the legal procedure, this bureaucratic process may discourage armed police officers from acting quickly to stop criminal activity. The legal structure controlling the power of armed police personnel may need to be reviewed and possibly revised in order to solve this issue and enhance the security conditions in the Rohingya camps. Giving them the legal authority and independence to pursue criminal cases on their own, while adhering to legal protections and due process, can improve their efficiency in upholding security and combating criminal activity within the camps.

In order to maintain the security conditions in the Rohingya camps, the Armed Police Battalions face numerous organizational challenges. To tackle all organizational issues, a comprehensive strategy is needed, one that prioritizes other related issues for the improvement of security conditions and includes enhancing training programs, providing sufficient funding for capacity building, deploying skilled labor, and offering hardship allowances. Armed police can improve their effectiveness in policing Rohingya camps and ensure the safety and security of camp residents by resolving all of the aforementioned challenges.

A number of organizational challenges face APBn after they are deployed in the Rohingya camps in Cox'sBazar, particularly in light of the sensitive and complex nature of the situation, as discussed in the previous discussion about different arenas. A comprehensive plan with adequate financing, specialized training, improved coordination mechanisms, and community involvement and cultural awareness-boosting efforts is required to overcome these organizational limitations.

Limitations of APBn Personnel in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar
The average ratings of the limitations of APBn personnel indicate that language is one of the greater limitations of APBn members since it makes communication with the Rohingya people harder. The elucidation of data pertaining to the perceived limitations faced by members of APBn operating within Rohingya camps unveils a multifaceted landscape characterized by various impediments impacting operational efficacy and personnel well-being.

Foremost among these impediments is the challenge posed by language barriers, as highlighted by nearly 90% of APBn respondents. Such linguistic limitations not only hinder effective communication with Rohingya residents but also potentially exacerbate misunderstandings, impede rapport-building efforts, and impinge upon the delivery of essential services. This underscores the imperative for language proficiency training initiatives aimed at bridging this communicative divide and enhancing intercultural competence among APBn personnel.

Moreover, the prevalence of fear and anxiety among APBn members emerges as a pervasive concern, with 91% of respondents acknowledging its significance. This psychological burden, likely stemming from the volatile and precarious nature of the operational environment within Rohingya camps, can profoundly impact morale, decision-making, and overall job performance. Addressing these emotional stressors necessitates comprehensive support mechanisms, including mental health resources, counseling services, and resilience-building interventions tailored to the unique challenges encountered in humanitarian crisis settings. Additionally, the data underscores a pronounced deficiency in mental readiness among APBn personnel, with nearly 83% of respondents citing it as a notable limitation. This lack of preparedness reflects an inadequacy in equipping personnel with the requisite coping strategies, adaptive skills, and situational awareness necessary for effectively navigating the demanding and often distressing realities inherent to Rohingya camp operations. Remedying this shortfall mandates targeted training programs focused on enhancing resilience, stress management, and cultural sensitivity, thereby fostering a more resilient and adaptable workforce.
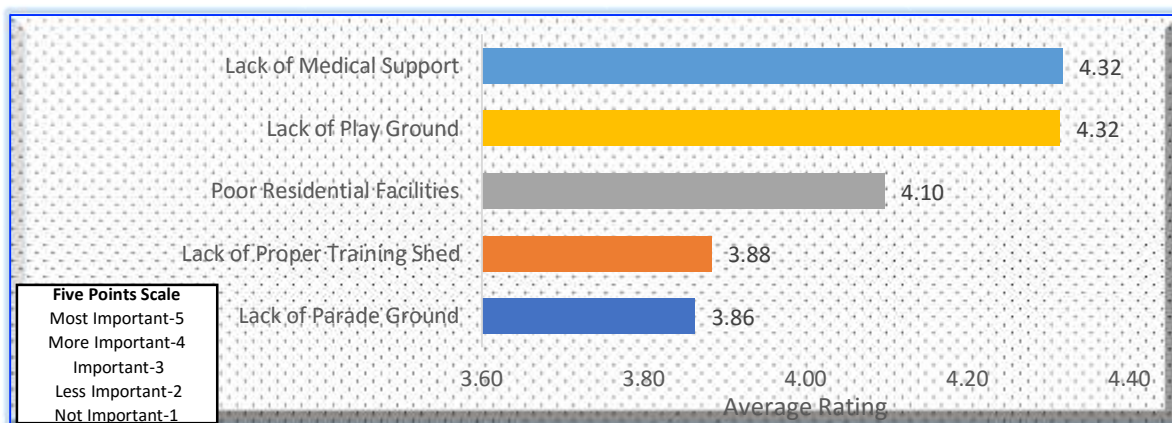

Figure 4.16: Assessment of Limitations of the APBn Personnel

Furthermore, concerns regarding the quality and integrity of personnel, as evidenced by the dissatisfaction expressed by 62.7% of respondents regarding previous service records, underscore a critical institutional challenge. The deployment of inadequately qualified or ethically compromised individuals not only compromises the delivery of quality security services but also erodes trust, undermines morale, and potentially exacerbates

vulnerabilities within the camp population. Addressing this issue necessitates robust recruitment, screening, and accountability mechanisms aimed at upholding professional standards and promoting meritocracy within the APBn ranks. It should also be noted that the prevalence of bribery as a perceived limitation, albeit acknowledged by a minority of respondents (25.1%), warrants vigilant attention to uphold the integrity and credibility of APBn operations. Instances of corruption not only undermine public trust and confidence but also erode the legitimacy of law enforcement institutions, thereby undermining efforts to foster a secure and accountable environment within Rohingya camps. Mitigating this risk demands rigorous enforcement of anti-corruption measures, transparent oversight mechanisms, and ethical training initiatives aimed at fostering a culture of integrity and accountability among APBn personnel.

This discussion concerning the perceived limitations confronting APBn members underscores the multifaceted challenges inherent to policing within Rohingya camps, ranging from linguistic barriers and psychological stressors to deficiencies in preparedness, personnel quality, and ethical conduct. Addressing these multifarious challenges necessitates a holistic and concerted approach encompassing targeted training, institutional reforms, and robust governance mechanisms aimed at enhancing operational effectiveness, promoting personnel well-being, and upholding the principles of integrity and accountability within the humanitarian response framework.

Figure 4.17: Responses Regarding the Limitations of the APBn Personnel

The professionals during KII have stated the issue in the following manner-
Rashid, a key informant, claimed that most APBn officials and soldiers stationed in Rohingya camps come from plain land. Of them, 60% of lower ranking policemen have unsatisfactory service records and are mentally unwilling to working in the Rohingya camps. (Rashid, S. H.-a.-., *Key Informant interview on Limitations of APBn Personnel in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar* [Face-to-face interview] (11 January 2023)).

One of the KII professionals draws attention to the prevalent dissatisfaction among lower-ranking police officers, with approximately 60% of them reportedly possessing unsatisfactory service records and expressing reluctance to serve in Rohingya camps. This sentiment underscores systemic deficiencies in personnel management, training, and morale, which can significantly impede the attainment of quality policing outcomes. The reluctance of officers to serve in these demanding environments not only underscores the magnitude of operational stressors but also highlights the urgent need for targeted interventions aimed at addressing underlying concerns, enhancing job satisfaction, and fostering a culture of commitment and resilience among APBn personnel.

This underscores the intricate interplay between logistical constraints, personnel dissatisfaction, and operational challenges within Rohingya camps, collectively impeding the delivery of quality policing services. Addressing these multifaceted limitations necessitates a comprehensive approach encompassing strategic investments in infrastructure, personnel development initiatives, and institutional reforms aimed at fostering a conducive environment for effective policing operations. By addressing these underlying constraints, stakeholders can

enhance the capacity of APBn personnel to navigate the complexities of Rohingya camp environments, uphold the rule of law, and promote the safety and security of all stakeholders within these vulnerable settings.

Language Barrier

One of the most significant challenges that arise from linguistic problems is the inability of police officers to effectively gather information from the Rohingya people. When police officers cannot speak the same language as the Rohingyas, it can be challenging to obtain vital information about criminal activity and security threats. This lack of information can severely hinder the ability of police officers to investigate and prevent crime within the camp and surrounding areas. Linguistic problems can also impact the ability of Police officers to build trust and rapport with Rohingyas (Culver, 2004). Without effective communication, Rohingya may not fully understand the importance of taking certain safety precautions, leaving them vulnerable to crime and other security threats. This issue can also affect the ability of police officers to respond to emergencies and other critical situations.

The following ways that FGD participants express the issue-
Saifuzzaman, a FGD participant, asserted that maintaining law and order and averting crime depend on the growth of trust between police personnel and Rohingyas through effective communication. It can be difficult to establish good connections with refugees and uphold peace and order in the camp when police officers are unable to interact with them in an efficient manner. (Saifuzzaman, M., *Focus group discussion on Limitations of APBn Personnel in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar* [FGD in person] (18 January 2023)).

The professionals during KII have stated the problem in the following manner-
Key informant Rahman claims that if police are unable to effectively communicate with Rohingyas, they may not be able to react to events swiftly or offer the support and assistance that is required in times of need. When lives are at risk, delays in emergency response times could have negative consequences. (Rahman, S. M. F., Key Informant interview on Limitations of APBn Personnel in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar [Face-to-face interview] (8 January 2023)).

Above importantly, it should be noted that armed police in Rohingya camps may face serious difficulties due to the language barrier. For the purpose of upholding security, handling disputes, and ensuring the protection of both the authorities and the Rohingyas, effective communication is essential. The inability of armed police officers to interact with the Rohingya people owing to language barriers can impede their capacity to do their responsibilities properly, which may result in miscommunications or an increase in tensions. A number of tactics could be used to address this issue, including hiring interpreters or translators, using communication technologies like translation apps or gadgets, or educating armed police officers in languages that the Rohingya population speaks. Furthermore, encouraging cultural sensitivity and understanding among armed police personnel can aid in bridging the trust gap and improving communication within the community.

Lack of Mental Readiness

The physiological component of mental readiness involves using a series of regulated breathing and visualization techniques to improve control over one's autonomic nervous system stress responses. Throughout their careers, police officers encounter many significant occurrences and have to deal with tough tasks every day. Mental preparedness is a major difficulty for armed police officers deployed in volatile regions such as the Rohingya camps. Because they typically work in high-stress conditions, see tragic occurrences, and may be in danger, their duties can be emotionally taxing. Mental preparedness skills can be developed via specific training in controlled breathing and visualization and importantly, integrating these concepts into use of force training (Andersen et al. 2015b).

The professionals during KII have stated the problem in the following manner-
Key informant Rahman claims that the circumstances in the Rohingya camps are unstable. Every day, there are security breach incidents in the camps. Armed police personnel frequently witness horrifying crimes including torture, violence, and human rights violations, which can lead to trauma and psychological suffering. (Rahman, S. M. F., Key Informant interview on Limitations of APBn Personnel in the Rohingya Camps in Cox'sBazar [Face-to-face interview] (8 January 2023)).

Armed police officers' resilience and efficacy in carrying out their responsibilities inside the Rohingya camps can be enhanced by addressing these issues and placing a high priority on their mental health. Employees can be more equipped to handle obstacles by receiving specialized training in stress management, resilience-building, and trauma-informed treatment.

Lack of Physical readiness
Physical readiness is one of the important factors of the law enforcers. Physical readiness can be defined as the capability of a police officer to meet the physical requirement for combatting or performing the mission or operation. Physical readiness is essential for continues combatting with crime and criminal for achieving organizational goals. For a police officer, essential characteristics for work include physical fitness (Williams, 2002).

The following ways that FGD participants express the issue-
Rabbi, who participated in the FGD, claimed that there is no playground or parade ground at APBn camps. The regular parade in the Rohingya camps is just absurd. Officers who are physically fit not only become more successful, but they also benefit from improved general health and wellness. They can manage challenging circumstances, carry out protracted patrols, and engage in combat when necessary. (Rabbi, K. F., *Focus group discussion on Limitations of APBn Personnel in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar* [FGD in person] (18 January 2023)).

The professionals during KII have stated the problem in the following manner-
Key informant Jafor claimed that in order to maintain security and address the unique problems that the Rohingya camps face, Armed Police officers stationed there need to be physically prepared. (Jafor, M. A., *Key Informant interview on Limitations of APBn Personnel in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar* [Face-to-face interview] (9 January 2023)).

Indeed, physical readiness is crucial for Armed Police forces to fight crime, especially in challenging environments like Rohingya camps. Officers need to be in good physical condition in order to patrol the area swiftly and react to any threats or illegal behavior. These camps often offer difficult terrain and occasionally explosive situations. To properly handle the complex security issues seen in the Rohingya camps such as those housing the Rohingya people, Armed Police officers require extensive training in tactics, communication, and conflict resolution in addition to physical fitness.

Fear and Anxiety
Armored police officers face a variety of significant difficulties in the Rohingya camps. People may feel more confined or imprisoned and experience claustrophobia as a result of the small living spaces in the camps. As a result, both law enforcement personnel and Rohingyas may experience increased anxiety, which could hinder their ability to do their assigned duties. The ongoing strain and uncertainty that both law enforcement personnel and immigrants experience can have a negative impact on mental health. Inadequate resources and assistance to address anxiety and panic could hamper the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts.

The following ways that FGD participants express the issue-

Hasan (2023), a FGD participant, claims that the Armed Police's restricted way of life in the Rohingya camps seriously hinders effective enforcement. Reliability and mutual trust between law enforcement and the community are typically required for effective policing. Hasan, M. I., 2023. *Focus group discussion on Limitations of APBn Personnel in the Rohingya Camps in Cox'sBazar* [FGD in person] (18 January 2023).

The professionals during KII have stated the issue in the following manner-

Rahman, a key informant, asserted that resolving these problems calls for a comprehensive plan. This plan should prioritize building trust between the Rohingya community and law enforcement, address mental health issues that arise for both refugees and police officers, and address the underlying causes of fear and anxiety in the camps. (Rahman, S. M. F.,. *Key Informant interview on Limitations of APBn Personnel in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar* [Face-to-face interview] (8 January 2023)).

A diversified strategy that takes into account the particular dynamics of policing within Rohingya camps is needed to address these issues. This could entail giving armed police officers operating in restricted spaces more training and assistance, enhancing the facilities and resources available in the camps, and encouraging cooperation between law enforcement and humanitarian groups to deal with the underlying causes of insecurity.

Service Records not Satisfactory

The matter of unsatisfactory service records among personnel deployed in Rohingya camps is of the utmost significance in ensuring effective law enforcement, the security and welfare of the residents, and the comprehensive handling of the circumstances. The analysis of the underlying causes of the unsatisfactory record is crucial. It appears that there are issues with the Armed Police personnel's performance that require attention.

The professionals during KII have stated the issue in the following manner-

It is necessary to resolve this issue in order to improve security and ensure effective policing in the Rohingya camps, as over 60% of the personnel had bad service records, according to key informant Rashid. (Rashid, S. H.-a.-., *Key Informant interview on Limitations of APBn Personnel in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar* [Face-to-face interview] (11 January 2023)).

The following ways that FGD participants disclose the issue-

A participant in the FGD, Hasan, asserted that police officers should be deployed in the Rohingya camps only after undergoing intensive training that prioritizes human rights, conflict resolution, communication skills, and cultural sensitivity. (Hasan, M. I., *Focus group discussion on Limitations of APBn Personnel in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar* [FGD in person] (18 January 2023)).

By considering above all, clearly clarify accountability mechanisms so that personnel are held accountable for their actions. This can mean penalizing misconduct and recognizing outstanding work. Creating a culture of accountability can help to promote professionalism and discourage inappropriate behavior. Employees deployed in camps for the Rohingya people should undergo extensive training covering topics like as conflict resolution, human rights, cultural sensitivity, and communication skills. Employee effectiveness and professionalism can be increased through continuous training and capacity building initiatives.

5. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- The Rohingya camps face a number of security issues, including the drug trade, camp dominance, the smuggling of weapons, human trafficking, murder, gender-based violence, extortion, extremism, theft, and burglaries. The major causes of conflict in the Rohingya camp are the lucrative illegal "Yaba" drug trade which involved huge amount of money.

- Armed police battalions use proactive policing techniques include bit policing, access limitation, arbitration, surveillance, and patrolling to address security-related issues. The APBn's lack of qualified personnel, adequate resources, appropriate logistics, state-of-the-art digital surveillance equipment, and an intelligence and research wing makes it difficult to conduct effective policing in the Rohingya camps.

- Armed Police Battalions have a number of operational difficulties, such as inadequate road access, inadequate lighting in the camps, difficulties in communicating with the Rohingya community due to language barrier etc.

- Numerous organizational barriers and limitations face Armed Police Battalions, such as inadequate funding, a poor training facility, poor infrastructure, no investigative authority, excessive duty, insufficient leave, poor medical facilities, a lack of parade ground, a lack of entertainment options, a lack of community policing, bit policing on a large scale, a lack of humanitarian policing, etc.

- The Armed Police Battalions also lack of skilled manpower, advanced digital surveillance tools, and logistical backing required to establish a strong and effective intelligence and research wing. At present, Armed Police Battalions rely on other covered organizations to supply them with intelligence, even if information is their primary source of operation.

- The Rohingya people do not trust the Armed Police and they are not cooperative with police in giving information of incident. There is a significant gap between the Armed Police and the Rohingyas. The desired level of community engagement with Armed Police Battalions is not being achieved.

- The distrust between the Rohingya and the police is shattered by the significant number of Armed Police members who accept bribes. Because of a lack of professionalism, transparency, and supervision, personnel of the Armed Police engage in unethical behavior that impedes efficient law enforcement.

- The MAJHEE (Rohingya representative) of the Rohingya camp is chosen by the Camp in Charge (CIC) without consulting the Armed Police Battalions and the APBn has no authority to change this decision. Generally, Rohingya camp representatives don't cooperate properly to the APBn.

- Armed Police officers serving for a specific period of time are not eligible to receive rewards in the Rohingya camp. The period of time Armed Police Members will be serving in the Rohingya camps is not specified. They hope to be rewarded with their desired transfer or promotion after serving a specific period of time.

- The personnel of Armed Police Battalions have limitations by a number of factors, including bad service record, unskilled, a lack of mental and physical health, etc. They have also a number of issues, including no family life, no entertainment, living in constant fear and anxiety, being confined, having too much duty, not having enough time off, etc.

- Armed police officers monitor the Rohingya camp around-the-clock due to the difficult conditions. They are afraid of going to work at night since there is no light and terrorist groups pose a threat. They do not receive hardship allowance, in comparison to any other government agency associated with the Rohingya camps. Other required agencies don't provide them with the expected level of cooperation.

- The Armed Police Battalions are not involved with humanitarian policing in a large scale to build trust with the Rohingya community and they are not empowering community people to reduce crime through different activities in the Rohingya camps.

- The security situation inside the Rohingya camps will never be under control unless the illegal drug trade, or "Yaba," is stopped. The illegal narcotic "Yaba" is still being transported, and the relevant authorities have not yet sealed the route.

- It is evident that while Armed Police Battalion members perceive their efforts as effective to a certain extent, there remains significant room for improvement in addressing security challenges within the Rohingya camps.

- Bangladesh Police does not have a dynamic policy framework to address the Rohingya issue by considering Myanmar policy in this regard. APBn does not develop the required SOP in order to ensure the safety of the Rohingya camps.

- In order to achieve a permanent solution, strong diplomatic pressure on Myanmar to return the Rohingya people is needed. China, India, and other strong nations can be crucial in this regard for a long-term solution.

6.   CONCLUSION

This research paper began with a brief overview of the study's origins before delving into the historical context and nuanced circumstances surrounding the Rohingya situation in Bangladesh. This study has shed light on the security challenges posed by the presence of Rohingyas in Cox's Bazar and the effectiveness of policing strategies in addressing these challenges. This study has revealed the complex nature of the security threats emanating from the Rohingya population and have highlighted the need for comprehensive and targeted approaches to ensure the physical safety and security of both the Rohingyas and the host community. The research has provided a clear overview of the security issues generated by the Rohingya presence in Cox's Bazar, including organized crimes, transnational crimes, social unrest, and potential extremist recruitment. It has emphasized the importance of understanding the socio-political dynamics involving the host and Rohingya population in order to effectively address the security concerns.

Additionally, this study has explored the difficulties, weaknesses, and limitations of the Armed Police Battalions (APBn) in handling the security challenges arising from the Rohingya presence. The assessment of the capabilities of the local law enforcement agencies, including the police, BGB, RAB, and secret agencies, has highlighted the need for further development and coordination in effectively combating criminal activities and maintaining public safety. The significance of this study lies in its contribution to the literature on effective policing and security measures. The findings of the study are expected to provide significant insights into the readiness of Bangladesh's law enforcement agencies and the policies needed to enhance their capacity in handling security threats arising from the Rohingya presence. The findings of the study are also expected to generate a robust set of recommendations for the local authorities, the United Nations, and other international stakeholders to improve the security apparatus and support efforts to protect the Rohingya population and the host community. Moreover, the study findings are expected to contribute to the body of knowledge already available on the physical safety and security of Rohingya population. However, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of this study. The research has focused primarily to explore the security challenges, explore obstacles for effective policing and identify the areas for further develop to ensure effective policing of the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar. Further research is needed to explore the long-term impacts, comparative analysis, stakeholder perspectives, and broader policy evaluations. Additionally, the study's findings are based on the available data and may be subject to limitations inherent in the research methodology.

In conclusion, this study has provided a foundation for understanding the security challenges arising from the Rohingya presence in Cox's Bazar and has identified areas for further research and policy development. It is hoped that the findings of this study will contribute to the formulation of effective and evidence-based policies, enhance the capabilities of law enforcement agencies, and ultimately contribute to the protection and well-being of both the Rohingya community and the host community.

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