



*Review article*

# ANTICIPATED ROLE OF BANGLADESH POLICE IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT BASED ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF BANGLADESH POLICE DURING THE PANDEMIC COVID 19

Fatema Islam<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Additional Superintendent of Police, Bangladesh Police, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Correspondence: moonislam30115@gmail.com; tel.: +8801926679605

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**Abstract:** This article explores the contribution of Bangladesh Police as a first responder in the pandemic COVID-19 in recent years. Bangladesh police played a vital role in maintaining law and order situation during prolonged lockdown, building awareness among mass people, ensuring safe transportation and mobility, and assisting people on humanitarian grounds. The article also identifies the anticipated potential responsibility of Bangladesh police in pre-disaster planning and post-disaster response based on the experience gathered during the pandemic. Bangladesh police faces some challenges regarding participating in disaster management task actively, such as limited resources, want of communication channel among various government and non-government agencies, and limited preparedness. The article found that during any kind of disaster, Bangladesh Police can enhance their service to the citizens through effective planning, training, utilizing modern technology, and willingness.

**Keywords:** Bangladesh police, disaster management, COVID-19, pandemic, pre-disaster, post-disaster.

## 1. Introduction

Disasters, whether natural or man-made, are a sobering reality that communities across the world must confront. From hurricanes and earthquakes to pandemics and terrorist attacks, the impact of these events can be devastating. In such times of crisis, the role of the police is pivotal, extending far beyond their typical law enforcement duties. Bangladesh, a densely populated and geographically vulnerable country, is prone to a wide range of natural disasters, including cyclones, floods, landslides, and earthquakes etc. On the other hand, the small country of south-east Asia also faces man-made disasters like terrorist attack, and transport accidents. The Bangladesh Police play a crucial role in disaster management, working

alongside other government agencies and organizations to mitigate the impact of disasters and provide relief to affected communities. Moreover, in the recent years, Bangladesh Police have played a significant role in managing the COVID-19 pandemic in the country. Their responsibilities encompass various aspects of public health and safety during the pandemic.

According to section 23 of the Police Act of 1861, “It shall be the duty of every police-officer promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority; to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances; to detect and bring offenders to justice and to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists: and it shall be lawful for every police-officer, for any of the purposes mentioned in this section, without a warrant, to enter and inspect any drinking-shop, gambling-house or other place of resort of loose and disorderly characters.”

The most noticeable representative of the Government of Bangladesh is the Police. The Bangladesh police is the most helpful resources of the citizens in the situations of risk, crisis, and hardship. So, the police should be the most vibrant, engaging, and strong organ of Bangladesh to meet the expectation of the citizens. Bangladesh police are responsible for both maintaining law and order and ensuring social peacefulness. The Bangladesh Police is critical in organizing movement control over land, conducting inland search and rescue, supporting the coroner, and facilitating the movement of rescue, medical, fire, and other essential services during any type of disaster. Police as the first responder in any emergency, serves as the backbone of the community’s safety and recovery from natural and man-made disasters in Bangladesh. The article emphasises Bangladesh police’s contribution to the struggle against pandemic COVID 19.

This article also explores the expected multifaceted and vital role of police in both pre-disaster planning and post-disaster responses, highlighting their responsibilities, preparedness efforts, and the critical support they provide to safeguard lives and restore communities.

## 2. Literature Review

Quarantelli (1988) distinguished disasters into three types: non-community crises, consensus-type community crises, and conflict-type community crises. Non-community crises are those that typically affect a physically remote area, have little bearing on how a community functions, and frequently involve events like transportation accidents. Community-type crises result in extensive, localized destruction and typically call for a significant mobilization of people and resources to repair the harm (Quarantelli, 1988). From a conceptual perspective, it is crucial to distinguish between local crises and catastrophes by taking into account both the size and the scope of the physical damage. According to this concept, occurrences of the consensus kind are those brought on by “natural or technological agents” and reflect conventional ideas of “disasters.” Consensus events typically happen abruptly, foster widespread public consensus, and focus on ending the crisis as quickly as possible and re-establishing normalcy (Peek & Sutton, 2003). Wars, civil unrest, rioting, or terrorist attacks all result in conflict-type situations (Quarantelli, 1988). Disaster planners must prioritize numerous important roles and responsibilities in the context of consensus-type crises (such as catastrophes), particularly in the setting of the event’s theatre. The critical task includes the creation of a clear chain of command that exercises appropriate authority and discretion and the establishment and execution of a strategic communication plan. Disasters provide a unique set of issues that, like all emergency circumstances, necessitate a highly organized and well-ar-

ticulated chain of command, especially when the response involves many organizations and even jurisdictions. (Quarantelli, 1993).

The pre-existing literature downplays police involvement in disaster planning and recovery efforts. As public policymakers work to create more effective disaster and terrorist preparations, the significance of the function of the police in disasters is starting to emerge as a significant area of research in the policing literature (Punch & Markham, 2000). There has been a modest but growing body of study in more recent years that approaches the role of police in catastrophe situations more conceptually, particularly in the wake of the September 11th attacks and Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (Harrald, 2006). The Great Tsunami of 1999, devastated Chennai and other coastal regions of India, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Somalia, Indonesia, and Thailand in 2004, Hurricane Katrina, which made landfall in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 2005. 9/11 in 2001 at the World Trade Centre in the United States, Cyclones Sidr and Aila in Bangladesh in 2007 and 2009 respectively, the Holy artisan attack in Bangladesh in 2016, and the pandemic COVID 19 in Bangladesh and throughout the world in 2019, have all significantly expanded the traditional role of police. These events have not only highlighted the need for officials around the world and in Bangladesh to improve preparedness and coordination efforts, and they have also highlighted the need for police to broaden their role. For instance, the September 11th attacks demonstrated how severely the public safety community was hindered in its capacity to carry out its most fundamental emergency operations during disasters due to both inadequate planning and communication barriers across the many reacting organizations. Due to radio technologies that lacked interoperability, many police officers and other first responders, for instance, were unable to even communicate at the scene of the World Trade Centre assaults (Brito, 2007). During Hurricane Katrina, the communication infrastructure was so severely damaged that many first responders were forced to rely on written correspondence and face-to-face interactions (Harrald, 2006).

### **3. Discussion**

#### **3.1 Contribution of Bangladesh Police during the Pandemic COVID 19**

As the COVID-19 pandemic swept across the globe, healthcare workers and scientists were not the only heroes on the frontlines. In Bangladesh, the police force emerged as a crucial pillar of support during these trying times. Their contributions went beyond maintaining law and order; they played a multifaceted role in enforcing health protocols, ensuring public safety, and facilitating the pandemic response. As a frontline fighter, more than 7000 police members were affected to COVID-19 while 106 police members perished in Bangladesh till February 28, 2022 (Desk, 2022).

##### *3.1.1 Maintaining Law and Order during the Lockdown*

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Bangladesh Police played a crucial role in maintaining law and order while enforcing various health and safety measures. Their responsibilities expanded beyond typical law enforcement duties to include enforcing lockdowns, ensuring public compliance with health guidelines, and responding to pandemic-related challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic brought nations to a standstill, requiring unprecedented measures to curb the spread of the virus. In Bangladesh, the burden of enforcing lockdowns and quarantine measures fell heavily upon the shoulders of the Bangladesh Police. As unsung heroes, they undertook the challenging task of maintaining law and order while ensuring

public health guidelines were followed. When the Bangladesh government imposed lockdowns since 23 March 2020, and curfews to control the spread of COVID-19, it was the police force that stepped forward to enforce these measures. Their presence on the streets and at checkpoints played a pivotal role in deterring violations of lockdown orders, thereby minimizing the risk of virus transmission (Mahmud, 2020). Police officers of Bangladesh were deployed to patrol neighborhoods, ensuring that residents adhered to stay-at-home orders. Their visible presence served as a reminder of the seriousness of the situation, encouraging citizens to stay indoors and reduce social interactions (Tayeb, 2021). Setting up checkpoints at key locations and monitoring transportation hubs became a crucial aspect of the police's role at that period. They regulated vehicular movement and ensured that only essential travel was permitted. This helped prevent the virus from spreading across regions (Correspondent, 2021). One of the challenges faced during lockdowns was dispersing gatherings and enforcing physical distancing. Bangladesh Police played a critical role in breaking up crowded events, such as religious gatherings and public protests, to reduce the risk of virus transmission. The police force engaged in an educational role, disseminating information about COVID-19 preventive measures (Shammi et al., 2020). They used loudspeakers, distributed pamphlets, and utilized social media to inform citizens about the virus, the importance of mask-wearing, hand hygiene, and social distancing. Despite their focus on enforcing lockdowns, Bangladesh Police remained ready to respond to emergencies. They continued to attend to accidents, medical crises, and other urgent situations, ensuring that essential services were not compromised during the pandemic. Recognizing that vulnerable communities were disproportionately affected by lockdowns, police personnel extended humanitarian assistance. They distributed food, masks, and sanitizers to those in need, helping mitigate the economic hardship caused by the pandemic (Correspondent, 2021). This was essential to prevent potential virus transmission. The police took action against individuals or businesses engaged in hoarding essential goods or engaging in price gouging, ensuring that these activities did not lead to shortages or exploitation (Dhali, 2021). Police officers enforced mask-wearing and social distancing rules in public spaces, markets, and transportation hubs, contributing to public safety and adherence to health guidelines (Dhali, 2021).

### *3.1.2 Public Awareness and Education*

Bangladesh Police took several proactive measures to raise awareness among the public during the COVID-19 pandemic. Their efforts were instrumental in educating citizens about the virus, preventive measures, and the importance of adhering to public health guidelines (Correspondent, 2021). Bangladesh Police used loudspeakers mounted on vehicles to make public announcements about COVID-19, disseminating crucial information about the virus, preventive measures, and government directives. These announcements were made in various local languages to ensure that everyone could understand. They distributed informational leaflets and pamphlets in public places, markets, and residential areas, they sang and danced to raise awareness. These materials contained information on COVID-19 symptoms, prevention strategies, and guidelines for social distancing and mask-wearing (report, 2020). Bangladesh Police utilized social media platforms to reach a wider audience. They shared educational videos, info graphics, and posts about COVID-19 safety measures and the importance of following government guidelines. Police officers engaged with local communities, including religious leaders and community leaders, to raise awareness. They held online discussions, seminars, and workshops to educate people about the virus and encourage responsible behavior (Correspondent, 2021). While enforcing COVID-19 restrictions, police officers often used a compassionate approach. They educated individuals about the

importance of following the COVID 19 guidelines and encouraged compliance rather than resorting to punitive measures (Report, 2021).

### *3.1.3 Safe Transportation and Mobility*

Bangladesh Police played a significant role in ensuring safe transportation and mobility during the COVID-19 pandemic by implementing measures to protect citizens while facilitating essential travel. During lockdowns and travel restrictions, Bangladesh Police regulated vehicular movement to ensure that only essential travel was permitted. They set up checkpoints at key locations and monitored transportation hubs to enforce these restrictions effectively (Correspondent, 2021). Police officers provided guidance and ensured compliance with public transportation guidelines. This included measures such as limiting passenger capacity, enforcing mask-wearing, and maintaining physical distancing on buses, trains, and ferries. Bangladesh Police monitored and facilitated inter-district travel, which was often subject to restrictions. They ensured that individuals had valid reasons for traveling between districts and verified necessary travel permits (Correspondent, 2021). Police officers were instrumental in ensuring the smooth flow of goods and essential supplies. They worked to prevent disruptions in the supply chain and provided security for the transportation of essential commodities. Police officers monitored public transportation and public spaces to ensure that passengers and individuals were adhering to COVID-19 health protocols, including mask-wearing and physical distancing (Correspondent, 2021). While their primary focus was on enforcing transportation guidelines, police officers remained ready to respond to emergencies. They ensured that accidents, medical crises, and other urgent situations received timely attention (Correspondent, 2021).

### *3.1.4 Providing Humanitarian Assistance*

Bangladesh Police played a commendable role in providing humanitarian assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic. Their efforts were instrumental in addressing the immediate needs of vulnerable communities and mitigating the economic hardships caused by the crisis. The members of Bangladesh police donated their festival allowance to the relief and welfare fund of the Honorable Prime Minister during the pandemic COVID-19 in 2020 (Report, 2020). Bangladesh Police, in collaboration with government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), organized food distribution programs. They distributed food packages to low-income families, daily wage earners, and those who lost their livelihoods due to lockdowns and economic disruptions (Report, 2020). Police personnel were involved in the distribution of essential supplies, including masks, sanitizers, and hygiene kits, to communities in need. These supplies helped individuals and families protect themselves from the economic crisis caused by COVID-19. Bangladesh Police extended assistance to homeless individuals who were particularly vulnerable during the pandemic. Special attention was given to vulnerable populations such as the elderly, people with disabilities, and those living in informal settlements. Police officers ensured that these communities received the humanitarian assistance they required (Correspondent, 2021).

## **3.2 Anticipated Role of Bangladesh police in the Disaster Management**

In disaster response, law enforcement agencies play two crucial roles: they must ensure the community's safety and security and serve as first responders in emergency situations. Disaster response is a shared responsibility. Every police officer is aware that emergency management planning should account for all potential dangers and maintaining community

safety requires teamwork. The experience of dealing with COVID-19 has provided Bangladesh Police with valuable lessons in disaster response and management. They can contribute to any disaster management role which the author divided into two parts: i) pre disaster planning, and ii) Post disaster response. The experience gained from COVID-19 can enhance the readiness of Bangladesh police to respond more effectively to various types of disasters and emergencies in the future. The author discussed the anticipated enhanced role of Bangladesh police to take part in disaster management more efficiently and effectively.

### *3.2.1 Anticipated Role of Bangladesh Police in Pre Disaster planning (Safeguarding Lives and Communities)*

Law enforcement is a key component of many initiatives to get ready for catastrophes and major situations because they are members of the public safety community. It is best to involve the police in pre-disaster discussions and planning because they offer personnel resources, equipment and material resources, communication infrastructure, and an established relationship with the public, and legal rights not available to others involved in critical incident response (Varano & Schafer, 2012).

The Bangladesh Police plays a crucial role in pre-disaster planning, working in collaboration with various government agencies and organizations to prepare for and respond to these inevitable crises. This dynamic organization can expand its role in the pre disaster management phase. This part provides a comprehensive overview of the pre disaster landscape of this country as well as the multifaceted existing and anticipated role of the Bangladesh Police in pre-disaster planning, emphasizing their responsibilities, strategies, and the significance of their efforts.

### *3.2.2 Understanding the Pre-Disaster Landscape in Bangladesh*

Bangladesh is known for its susceptibility to a wide range of natural disasters. Cyclones originating in the Bay of Bengal, annual monsoon floods, landslides in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and seismic activities along the fault lines are recurring challenges. Besides, in the recent years, terrorist attack, accidents are also occurring here. In addition, a significant portion of Bangladesh's population resides in high-risk areas, particularly in coastal regions and floodplains. This places millions of people in harm's way during disasters. Disasters in Bangladesh often result in substantial economic losses, affecting livelihoods and development efforts. Effective pre-disaster planning is crucial to minimizing these losses.

## **3.3 The Role of Bangladesh Police in Pre-Disaster Planning**

### *3.3.1 Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis*

One of the foundational aspects of pre-disaster planning is understanding the risks and vulnerabilities associated with specific types of disasters. The Bangladesh Police, in collaboration with relevant government agencies and organizations, actively engage in: Conducting comprehensive risk assessments to identify areas and communities most vulnerable to particular types of disasters, and analyzing the historical disaster patterns, evaluating the magnitude of potential disasters, and assessing the impact on communities. Bangladesh should work closely with disaster management organizations, government agencies, and experts to conduct comprehensive risk assessments. This entails identifying potential hazards, assessing their likelihood, and estimating the potential impact on the community. The expert members of Bangladesh Police can use Geographic Information System to amp areas prone to specific

hazards, helping them identify vulnerable locations and populations. They can also analyze past disaster events and their impact on different areas can help in assessing future risks. The local police will engage with local communities to gather information about their vulnerabilities and needs during disasters.

### *3.3.2 Early Warning Systems*

Early warning systems are lifelines in disaster management. The Bangladesh Police are actively involved in the operation and maintenance of early warning systems. They should actively monitor early warning systems, such as weather forecasts and river gauge data, to receive timely information about impending disasters. After receiving information, police may quickly disseminate this information to communities at risk through various channels, including SMS, loudspeakers, social media networks, and local radio stations. Based on the early warnings, police can plan and coordinate evacuations in high-risk areas to ensure the safety of residents. They can pre-position personnel, equipment, and resources in vulnerable areas, ready to respond as soon as a disaster is predicted. Police can play a vital role in educating the public about disaster preparedness and the importance of heeding early warnings. In addition to that, Bangladesh police should start coordinating closely with meteorological authorities and other relevant agencies to ensure a robust early warning network. For example, in a coastal region, the police may collaborate with meteorologists to anticipate hurricane or cyclone risks allowing for early warnings and preparedness measures.

### *3.3.3. Development of Disaster Response plan*

Disaster responses plans are the blueprints for effective coordination and action when disaster strikes. Bangladesh Police should actively participate in the creation and refinement of these plans. These documents outline the roles and responsibilities of various agencies and organizations, including law enforcement during emergencies. They specify strategies for coordinating resources, securing critical infrastructure, and ensuring public safety. After assessing the risk, police will take stock of available resources, including personnel, vehicles, communication equipment, medical supplies, and rescue tools. Police should ensure that these resources are in good working condition, that means Police is tasked to inspect and maintain police facilities, including police stations, communication centers, and emergency response units regularly. Police will Stockpile essential supplies, such as first aid kits, life vests, communication devices, and other equipment required for disaster response. Later, they will compile a list of emergency contact numbers, including local government authorities, neighboring police departments, medical facilities, and disaster response agencies. They will establish clear communication protocols within the police force and with other emergency response agencies to ensure redundancy in communication systems in case of infrastructure damage. The concern police authority will refine the roles and responsibilities of different police units and their coordination with other agencies like the Fire Service and Civil Defense, Coast Guard, medical services, and the Army. Moreover, collaboration with private sector partners and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), that provide humanitarian assistance, including relief supplies, medical aid, and community support, is instrumental in expanding resources and expertise available for pre-disaster planning and response. Because the complexity of disaster management necessitates strong interagency coordination, this collaboration ensures that resources are optimized, expertise is leveraged, and responses are synchronized to minimize the impact of disasters. The Police will establish a clear chain of command and designate an incident commander responsible for overall disaster response coordination. A Plan for post-disaster recovery and relief efforts, including assistance to dis-

placed persons and restoration of essential services is also necessary. The police will regularly review and update the disaster response plan to incorporate lessons learned from previous incidents and changes in risk assessments. A strategy for providing accurate and timely information to the public through press releases, social media, and community meetings is also essential. Police must ensure that the disaster response plan complies with relevant laws and regulations. In fact, an effective legal and policy framework is essential for pre-disaster planning and response. The Bangladesh Police may contribute to the development and refinement of disaster management policies and legislation by providing valuable insights and recommendations to enhance the legal framework for disaster response, and ensuring that the proposed policies and procedures align with international best practices and guidelines.

#### *3.3.4. Evacuation Planning and Coordination*

Efficient evacuation planning is a cornerstone of pre-disaster preparedness. The Bangladesh Police are responsible for developing comprehensive evacuation plans that outline evacuation routes, shelter locations, transportation arrangements, and list the designated personnel responsible for coordination, identifying and prioritizing vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, children, and individuals with disabilities, for targeted evacuation support, collaborating with local authorities to ensure seamless coordination and execution of evacuation plans. Bangladesh Police may form a team, including representatives from local government, administration, emergency services, healthcare facilities, schools, business, responsible for creating and implementing the evacuation plan. The team will identify the primary and alternate evacuation routes for different scenarios. The team will also define the evacuation timing, i.e. the criteria for when an evacuation is necessary. This can be based on the weather forecast, flood levels, or other relevant data. It will establish a clear trigger point for initiating the evacuation process. Another important task of this team will be to educate the mass people about the evacuation plan and timing. A drill and exercise may take place to ensure that the residents understand the process and can evacuate effectively. The evacuation plan is closely related to the traffic management strategies to prevent congestion on evacuation routes. This may involve lane reversals, road closures, and uninterrupted communication channels. The police along with other team members may regularly review and update the evacuation plan based on the lessons learned from drill, exercise, and actual events. The evacuation team will provide a detail list of emergency contact numbers and resources such as emergency kits with the residents. Each evacuation plan should be tailored to the specific needs and risks of the community it serves. It is crucial to involve local stakeholders, assess risk continually, and ensure that the plan is up-to-date and well communicated to the public. An effective evacuation can save lives and minimize the impact of disasters on communities. An effective pre-disaster planning hinges on community engagement and education. The Bangladesh Police must actively engage in conducting awareness campaigns, workshops, and public outreach programs to educate communities about disaster risks, preparedness measures, and response protocols, and providing information on what to do before, during, and after disasters, empowering individuals and communities to take proactive steps for their safety.



### *3.4 Anticipated Role of Bangladesh Police in Post Disaster planning (Safeguarding Lives and Communities)*

#### *3.4.1 Understanding the Post-Disaster Landscape in Bangladesh*

The post-disaster landscape of Bangladesh is characterized by a range of complex challenges and recovery efforts. Disasters often result in extensive damage to physical infrastructure, including roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, and housing. Flooding, in particular, can lead to the erosion of riverbanks and the destruction of buildings and crops. Large-scale displacement of people is common after disasters, with thousands of individuals forced to seek shelter in temporary camps or with host families. This creates a humanitarian crisis with immediate needs for food, clean water, shelter, and medical care. Access to healthcare becomes a major concern in post-disaster, with injuries, waterborne diseases, and malnutrition being prevalent issues.

#### *3.4.2 The Role of Bangladesh Police in Post-Disaster Planning*

Before delving into the role of Bangladesh Police, it's essential to understand the unique challenges that this nation faces when it comes to disaster response. Bangladesh's geographical location, low-lying topography, and densely populated areas make it exceptionally vulnerable to natural disasters. Cyclones, flooding, and landslides are recurring nightmares that disrupt livelihood, destroy infrastructure, and claim countless lives. In recent years, Bangladesh has made significant strides in disaster preparedness, recognizing the inevitability of these catastrophic events. The Bangladesh Police may play a critical role in this endeavor. They should undergo extensive training, equipped themselves with necessary tools and technologies, and integrated early warning systems into their operations.

##### *3.4.2. Protect Vulnerable population*

Bangladesh police should identify and prioritize vulnerable communities within disaster-prone areas. These may include low-income neighborhoods, informal settlements, and areas with a high concentration of elderly or disabled individuals. The most important role regarding this is to prevent human trafficking and exploitation, which can increase during and after disasters. Police should take initiatives to maintain a visible presence in vulnerable areas to deter criminal activities. Moreover, Police should provide safe spaces for women, ensure privacy, and address issues related to gender-based violence. Along with other concerned agencies, Bangladesh police may establish and facilitate safe and accessible shelters that cater to the needs of vulnerable groups. These shelters should have provisions for medical care, sanitation, and support for people with disabilities. The authority of Bangladesh police may provide specialized training to local police personnel on how to interact with and assist vulnerable populations. This training should cover cultural sensitivity, communication skills, and understanding the unique needs of different groups. Members of Bangladesh Police may take necessary measures to assist in the organized evacuation of vulnerable individuals, providing transportation and support as needed. Prioritize their safety during the evacuation process. With the assistance of the medical unit police may set up mobile medical units near vulnerable communities to provide immediate medical attention and supplies to ensure access to essential medications. Police may distribute or facilitate the circulation of essential supplies like food, water, blankets, and hygiene kits to vulnerable populations in disaster-affected areas. Though it is not the responsibility of police, they can stay involved in the long-term recovery and reconstruction efforts for vulnerable communities to build trust among the communal. Finally, continuous assessment of the needs and conditions of vulnerable populations during and after disasters is necessary to adjust response efforts accordingly.

### 3.4.3 Assist the Displaced Person

Bangladesh Police may set up registration centers to identify and document displaced individuals and families. This helps in tracking and providing targeted assistance. They may also establish or coordinate with temporary shelters to provide a safe and secure place for displaced persons to stay, and ensure that these shelters are equipped with basic amenities like food, water, sanitation facilities, and sleeping arrangements. Police may expedite the deployment medical teams to provide immediate medical attention to those injured or in need of healthcare services. Mobile medical units can be set up near displacement camps to offer medical care. The distribution of food and clean drinking water to displaced individuals and families is another important issue police may take care of. The nutritional needs especially for vulnerable groups like children, pregnant women, and the elderly must be fulfilled where Police can play an important role. Maintaining safety and security of the displaced individuals is the most significant responsibility of Police in the post disaster phase. They must work on the prevention of potential incidents of theft, violence, or exploitation. Moreover, police may smooth the efforts to reunite separated family members by setting up information centers and coordinating with relevant agencies. Police should keep displaced persons informed about the latest updates, including weather forecasts, relief distribution schedules, and the available services. Maintaining accurate records of displaced persons by police is essential for ongoing support and future recovery efforts.

### 3.4.3. Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction

Post-disaster recovery involves rebuilding damaged infrastructure, homes, and livelihoods. It may also include implementing measures for disaster risk reduction, such as constructing resilient buildings and improving early warning systems. Bangladesh police may assist in the restoration of essential infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and utilities, to facilitate access to affected areas and enable the delivery of relief and aid. On the other side, while maintaining law and order in disaster-affected areas is necessary to ensure a safe environment for recovery and reconstruction activities, police must work on that to prevent looting and other criminal activities that can disrupt the process. Police may play a significant role for managing traffic in congested areas and construction sites and helping in the efficient movement of vehicles and goods, particularly during the transportation of relief supplies and construction materials. So, the post-disaster landscape in Bangladesh is characterized by a mix of immediate humanitarian needs, infrastructure damage, and long-term recovery efforts. It requires the coordinated efforts of various stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, humanitarian organizations, and local communities, to rebuild and create a more resilient future.

## 4. Challenges

Bangladesh faces several unique challenges in disaster management that affect the capability of Bangladesh police as well. Bangladesh is prone to natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, and earthquakes, accidents due to its geographic location. This places a continuous burden on the police to respond to and manage these frequent disasters effectively. In addition to that Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries globally. Managing and evacuating large populations during disasters can be a significant challenge for law enforcement agencies. Many areas in Bangladesh lack robust infrastructure, which can hinder the ability of police to respond quickly and provide necessary assistance during disasters. The

police may face resource constraints in terms of personnel, equipment, and funding, making it challenging to provide comprehensive disaster response and relief efforts. Climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of disasters in Bangladesh, which necessitates more sophisticated disaster management strategies and resources. Effective communication and coordination among various government agencies, including police, can be a challenge during disaster response efforts, leading to delays or inefficiencies. Ensuring the swift movement of personnel and relief materials to affected areas, especially during floods or cyclones, can be hindered by poor road conditions and infrastructure damage. Besides, Building trust and collaboration with local communities is essential for effective disaster management. Police may face challenges in engaging with diverse and sometimes remote communities. Educating the public about disaster risks and preparedness is crucial, but changing behaviors and perceptions can be a slow process. Many disaster-prone areas in Bangladesh are remote and difficult to access. Police face challenges in reaching these locations promptly. After a disaster, police are often involved in maintaining order, preventing looting, and supporting recovery efforts, which can be prolonged and resource-intensive.

## **5. Conclusion**

The Bangladesh Police worked tirelessly along with other government agencies as a front-line fighter to respond to the challenges posed by the pandemic. Their efforts were vital in ensuring public health and safety while managing the impact of COVID-19 on communities across the country. The lessons learnt from the pandemic can help them to be prepared to face any kind of disasters. Bangladesh police needs to be more efficient in disaster management as in the deltaic land of Bangladesh, the ominous shadow of natural disasters looms large. Cyclones, floods, and earthquakes are part and parcel of life in this South Asian nation. However, in the face of adversity, the Bangladesh Police emerge as unsung heroes, playing a pivotal role in pre disaster plan and post-disaster response efforts. Their bravery, dedication, and unwavering commitment to saving lives and ensuring a swift recovery are commendable. Yet, they face numerous challenges, from adverse weather conditions to limited resources.

As we celebrate their contributions in disaster management, it is crucial to recognize the need for continued support and improvement in disaster response strategies. Addressing the challenges that Bangladesh police is facing requires continuous training, better resource allocation, improved infrastructure, and effective coordination among government agencies, NGOs, and international partners. Bangladesh police should enhance their efforts, skill, willingness, and efficiency to exemplify resilience and solidarity in the face of adversity, embodying the spirit of a nation that refuses to bow to the forces of nature.

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