

Impacts, Challenges, And Opportunities Of Rohingya Immigrants For Aceh's Regional Economy And Indonesia's National Security

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Abstract

The fundamental problem of Rohingya immigrants coming to Indonesia in large numbers has been a hotly debated issue in recent years. Rohingya immigrants are a group of ethnic minorities from Rakhine state, Myanmar. They have experienced discriminatory treatment that has caused them to flee Myanmar and seek safety in other countries, including Indonesia. The arrival of immigrants to Indonesia has the potential to impact the regional economy of Indonesia's national security. The regional economy is an economic activity carried out by economic actors (households, companies, and government) in a region to meet the needs of its people. Meanwhile, national security is an effort and strategy undertaken by the state to protect the integrity, sovereignty and sustainability of life and aims to ensure the safety and security of the state. In resolving national security through diplomacy between countries. For Indonesia, this is very important to achieve national development and ensure the safety and welfare of the community. The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of the arrival of Rohingya immigrants on Indonesia's national security, the impact can be in the form of threats or opportunities, in this case government policies to deal with the problem. This research uses a systematic literature review method with national and international approaches. This is to draw conclusions from several previous studies related to Rohingya immigrants: Threat or opportunity for Indonesia's national security. It is hoped that this research can provide a reference to the government in determining policies related to Rohingya immigrants for Indonesia's national security.

Keywords: Rohingya Immigrants, National Security, Regional Economy, Political Stability

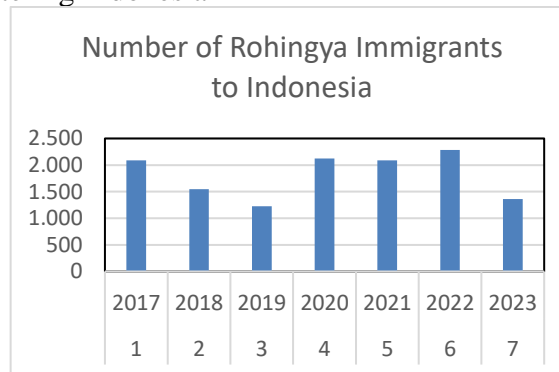
INTRODUCTION

Regional economy is an economic activity carried out by economic actors (households, companies, and governments) in an area to meet the needs of its people. The regional economy includes all production, distribution and consumption activities of goods and services in a particular area. The regional economy is strongly influenced by natural resources, human resources, geographical conditions, culture and government regulations in the region (Sjafrizal, 2014).

National security is an effort and strategy undertaken by a country to protect the integrity, sovereignty, and sustainability of its people. This includes protection for the community against threats and risks that will come from both internal and external factors. Internal factors affecting Indonesia's national security include political, social, economic, and environmental conditions. External factors affecting Indonesia's national security include political, economic, and security conditions in the regional and global regions. The concept of security has now shifted from the nature of one's own state to anthropocentric (More focused on humans). One of the main aspects of national security is social security in maintaining social stability to protect human rights, and mitigating internal conflicts that can threaten a country's national security (Widjajanto, 2022).

The arrival of Rohingya immigrants coming to Indonesia is one of the factors that can affect the economy of Indonesia's national security region. Rohingya immigrants are people

living in the Rakhine area of Myanmar state. Rohingya. The lives of Rohingya immigrants continue to experience deterioration due to discrimination in the treatment of the Myanmar state. The Myanmar state rejects Rohingya immigrants as its citizens, consequently there is no state protection to Rohingya immigrants. Rohingya migrants continue to make large-scale evacuations to several surrounding countries such as Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. Number of Rohingya Immigrants Entering Indonesia



Source : (Farhanditya, 2023)

According to data from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there are many Rohingya immigrants being accommodated in Indonesia. over the past three months since November 2022, Indonesia has received the arrival of 5 boats carrying 644 Rohingya refugees in Aceh. The migrants were accommodated in three different locations in the Aceh region, Lhokseumawe, Pidie and Aceh Besar (Ladong), while 167 of them spontaneously continued their journey. But in previous years there were Rohingya immigrants in Indonesia. according to Unhcr as the UN refugee agency Indonesia the number of Rohingya immigrants in Indonesia, in 2017 there were 2,086 people, in 2018 there were 1,549 people, in 2019 there were 1,228 people, in 2020 there were 2,123 people, in 2021 there were 2,089 people, in 2022 there were 2,286 people, in 2023 there were 1,359 people. The total number of Rohingya immigrants entering Indonesia from 2017 to 2023 is 12,720 Rohingya immigrants according to the website (Farhanditya, 2023)

Indonesia also has weaknesses in monitoring and securing the entry of illegal immigrants so that it is used as a transit country. Most Rohingya immigrants came to Indonesia via Malaysia. Rohingya immigrants are accommodated in several regions in Indonesia. Because many of them are scattered to several areas such as in Aceh and Medan, but there are also those who reach Makassar. However, the arrival of Rohingya immigrants in Southeast Asian countries such as Malaysia and Thailand limited their arrival due to the economic crisis during the COVID-19 pandemic. Even many Rohingya immigrants in Medan are accommodated by immigration detention centers (rudenim) owned by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenkumham). Rohingya immigrants get proper facilities in Indonesia, up to Rp.1,250,000 per month. But many Rohingya immigrants feel that it is not enough for a month, there are even some of them who run away from refugee camps. This is certainly troubling in terms of Indonesia's national security. (Fifit Ayu Kartika Sari, 2016)

Recently, three boats carrying Rohingya migrants landed in the coastal region of Aceh. However, there are some Acehnese who refuse to accept the arrival of Rohingya immigrants who often create problems in Indonesia such as running away from shelters or being dissatisfied when given food, stealing residents' crops, running away from shelters, wanting to establish their own state, cannot be regulated by the state, there are even some immigrants who are seen making out in shelters which are certainly contrary to the provisions of Islamic law in Aceh which is famous for being thick with Islamic Sharia. According to Mutiara, only a handful of the thousands of

refugees have actually sought refuge. According to UNHCR, Indonesia is expected to continue to arrive Rohingya immigrants who travel by boat across sea routes, the number of which is likely to continue to increase to millions of Rohingya immigrants to Indonesia. (AMANDA JUFRIAN, 2023)

Acehnese residents continue to strongly reject the arrival of Rohingya immigrants, Rohingya immigrants often make trouble from open defecation, to lewd behavior in immigrant shelters. The behavior of Rohingya immigrants makes Acehnese people dizzy. In the name of humanity, first of all, Acehnese people helped immigrants who landed on several beaches of the Aceh region, precisely in Sabang. However, the behavior of Rohingya immigrants to Acehnese who help is not good and can even be said to be unmanageable. This certainly makes Acehnese people furious and unwilling to accept the arrival of Rohingya immigrants. Because the central government and local governments have not taken action on it, which resulted in Acehnese residents helping Rohingya immigrants in terms of food and shelter using private money, which of course this will have an impact on the sector in the Aceh region.

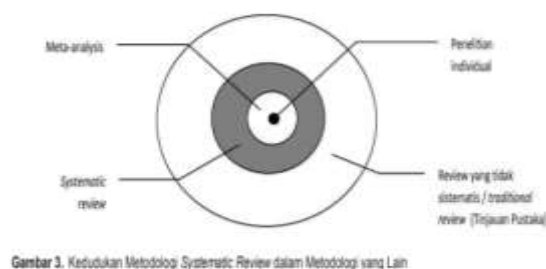
The arrival of thousands of Rohingya immigrants has also had an impact on the regional economy, especially in Aceh since 2017. According to a report (Bank Indonesia Representative Office of Aceh Province, 2022), the influx of Rohingya immigrants has caused an increase in inflation in Aceh due to increasing demand for a number of commodities such as basic commodities, tobacco, self-employment, and living costs. The potential for inflation will often increase due to bad weather at the end of the year which has the potential to flood. Aceh's economy currently grows by 2.13% (yoy), lower than the previous year which grew 4.36% (yoy). There was a slowdown in growth driven by a contraction of the PMTB government spending component.

In addition to rising inflation, a report from the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2018), states that the presence of thousands of Rohingya immigrants has exerted social pressure and negative impacts on indigenous Acehnese people, especially in terms of employment and access to public facilities currently used by Rohingya immigrants.

The purpose of this study was made to analyze the impact of the arrival of Rohingya immigrants to Indonesia whether it is a threat or opportunity when viewed in terms of Indonesia's national security using a national security theory approach. It is expected to provide a reference to the government in determining policies related to the arrival of Rohingya immigrants for Indonesia's national security.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used the *Systematic Literature review* method



Source : Siswanto, 2010

Systematic Literature Review is a research method to identify, evaluate, and combine all previous research relevant to the discussion of this research. This systematic literature review is

used to answer research questions through analysis of research results collected from Google Scholar, Mendeley, Publish or Perish indexed nationally and internationally. Data analysis is carried out systematically to collect data. There are steps in determining qualitative literature review systematically, explicit, and comprehensively with the steps taken as follows: formulating research questions, conducting literature searches, selecting articles, conducting qualitative findings analysis, implementing quality control, and compiling final reports. Literature Review will be very useful to synthesize from previous research that is very relevant, so that the facts presented to policymakers become more comprehensive and balanced. (Siswanto, 2010). The process of searching for journals to get the selected final journal is carried out with the following steps:

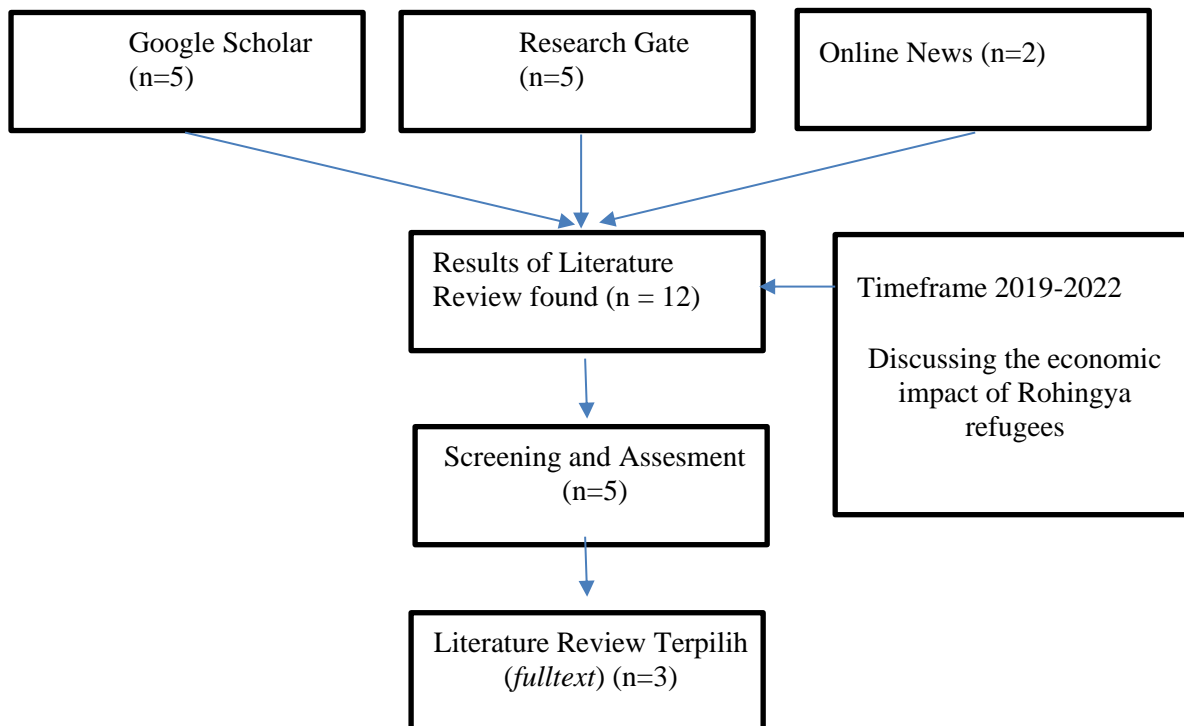


Figure 1 Steps of Literature Review

Source : Data Processed by Researchers, 2024

Based on journal search results on google scholar, researchgate, and online news with the keywords rohingya, refugees, economy, economic impact, motives for rejection of Rohingya refugees, researchers found 10 journals according to these keywords with a period of 2019-2022. The most journals contained in Google Scholar are in the time range below 2019, there are 5 studies as many as these keywords in the 2019-2022 time frame. Searches at the research gate also obtained results as many as 5 journals, because many at the research gate were in the time range below 2019. Meanwhile, from online news that discusses the economic impact caused by Rohingya refugees, as many as 2 online news. For online news related to this study is under 2019.

A total of 10 journals and 2 online news were found to be screened and assessed by looking at the following criteria. The first is the journal that Rohingya refugees, the rejection of Rohingya refugees from a number of countries, the legal basis for accepting Rohingya refugees and their impact both economically, potential threats, challenges and opportunities of Indonesia and national security. Then the second is a journal that uses qualitative studies with in-depth analysis of Rohingya from various perspectives. A total of 6 journals were eliminated in the screening

and assessment process because they did not match the criteria mentioned. So that there are 3 journals and 1 online news that meet the criteria. Of the 3 journals, only 2 journals were selected because 1 journal was not available in fulltext form.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Based on the results of analyzing and searching these journals and online news, researchers conducted mapping to facilitate the process of reviewing literature review in the following table:

Table 1 Selected Online Journals and News

| No | Researcher Name | Heading | Method | Result | Conclusion |
|----|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | (Aulia et al., 2016) | Motives for Bangladesh's rejection of Rohingya refugees | Qualitative | There are internal and external factors that underlie the rejection made by Bangladesh on Rohingya refugees. Internal factors underlying the refusal of Bangladesh to Rohingyas are first, limited capability Bangladesh to accommodate and provide a decent life for the Rohingya refugees. Second, the absence of binding legal requiring Bangladesh to accommodate refugees from anywhere, including the Rohingya. Third, Rohingya refugees pose many problems penalizing the government of Bangladesh. And the external factors that underlie the refusal of Bangladesh to Rohingyas are their direct assistance from UNHCR. | Rohingya is the name of an ethnic group in Arakan, northern Myanmar, marginalized by the military junta. They are considered stateless and are not fully recognized for citizenship by the Burmese government. |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 | Christyanti, 2022 | Human Right Rohingya Perspective | Qualitative | highlighted Bangladesh's measures of restrictions in the Rohingya camps. Many problems were found in Cox's Bazar, even before the implementation of the restrictive policy, ranging from natural problems to problems with relations between the Rohingya and the host community. Rohingya immigrants seek asylum in various nearby countries | The conclusion of this statement is that there are many restrictions imposed by some countries on Rohingya immigrants. Bangladesh initially granted asylum to Rohingya immigrants, but policy changed to focus on national security. In India, Rohingya immigrants are considered a threat to national security and so are deported. Malaysia has also implemented a push-back policy against Rohingya immigrants, while Thailand has operations to arrest and detain illegal immigrants. In Indonesia, Rohingya immigrants are accommodated but also treated as a threat resulting in restrictions on movement. This shows that Rohingya immigrants face hardship and discrimination in many countries, which worsen their conditions as refugees. |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 | Rio Sundari, 2021 | Analysis on the Handling of Rohingya Immigrants in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities in the National Security Framework | Qualitative | There are three issues in the Rohingya refugee problem including health issues, difficulties in social interaction, radicalism, terrorism, potential criminal threats. | Governments need to take comprehensive measures to address these issues by taking into account national security theory and enhancing international cooperation. In facing this crisis, Indonesia has the opportunity to increase its international standing as an emerging power through leadership in resolving the Rohingya immigrant crisis. |
| 4 | Amanda Jufrian, 2023 (CNN Indonesia) | Latest developments of Rohingya refugees | - | The arrival of Rohingya migrants to Indonesia, mainly through the coast in Aceh, is increasing, raising concerns about the situation in the region. One example is the arrival of 200 Rohingya immigrants in the Pidie region. The impact of this affects the local economy and increases social inequality between indigenous Indonesians and Rohingya immigrants. Based on the International Crisis Group report in 2023 | The arrival of Rohingya immigrants to Indonesia is an ongoing problem and can have a negative impact on the economy and social life of local communities. |

Source : Data processed by researchers from various sources, 2023

Table 2 Research Grouping

| No | Analysis Results | Has a Correlation | Has No Correlation |
|----|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Legal basis of Rohingya refugees | 3 Research | 1 Research |
| 2 | Economic Impact | 2 Research | 2 Research |
| 3 | Potential Threats | 3 Research | 1 Research |
| 4 | Challenges and Opportunities | 1 Research | 3 Research |
| 5 | National Security | 2 Research | 2 Research |

Source : Data processed by researchers from various sources, 2023

Discussion

According to the first article (Aulia et al., 2016) with the title of the article *Motives for Bangladesh's Rejection of Rohingya Refugees* discussing Bangladesh being a country with refugee destinations, the majority of refugees living in Bangladesh come from Myanmar, namely Rohingya ethnicity. Bangladesh initially hoped the Rohingya refugees arriving in the country would help boost the country's economy. The Bangladesh government provides special camps for Rohingya refugees. In response, in 2006 the Bangladeshi government sought to improve the quality of housing for Rohingya refugees. Rohingya of the same race and religion are safe to live in Bangladesh. The improvement in the quality of refugees promoted by the Bangladeshi government has also encouraged Rohingya to come to Bangladesh to stay. The Rohingya migrants arriving in Bangladesh are not just living in official refugee camps. Many Rohingya refugees entering Bangladesh are also scattered in unofficial refugee camps. Meanwhile, the Rohingya refugee population in official refugee camps has not seen a significant increase.

Internally, Bangladesh has little capacity to accommodate and provide a decent life for Rohingya refugees, posing several problems that burden the government. Moreover, Bangladesh is under no obligation to accept refugees, including the Rohingya, and their presence is a complicated matter. There are concerns that UNHCR's direct support for Rohingya refugees is an external factor contributing to Bangladesh's insurgency, negatively impacting local communities and attracting more refugees. (Aulia et al., 2016)

According to a recent second article (Christyanti, 2022), Human Rights Watch highlighted Bangladesh's restrictions on Rohingya camps. Many problems were found in Cox's Bazar, even before the implementation of the restrictive policy, ranging from natural problems to problems with relations between the Rohingya and the host community. Rohingya immigrants seek asylum in various nearby countries, but Rohingya immigrants often get into trouble such as, Bangladesh provides asylum to nearly one million Rohingya immigrants, Bangladesh adopts various policies that change from time to time as per needs and developments. This policy changed from a humanitarian-based policy that is the cornerstone of the acceptance of Rohingya in Bangladesh, to one that focuses on national security. The restrictive policies implemented by the Bangladesh government in recent years are suspected as part of the government's efforts to "force" refugees to return to Myanmar.

While in India, Rohingya immigrants were deported from India based on the aftermath of the 2021 Indian Supreme Court ruling. On April 8, 2021, India's Supreme Court issued a ruling allowing the deportation of Rohingya from Indian territory because they were identified as illegal migrants and considered a threat to national security. Although the Supreme Court's ruling contravenes the provisions of international law recognized by India, deportation proceedings are still underway. Even until push-back actions are carried out by the Border Security Force. The pushback involves arresting Rohingya people who attempt to enter India through the India-Bangladesh border, to then be brought back to the border and released to the other side. This process, according to Indian authorities absolves India of the responsibility to identify the status of the person. This was also done by the Malaysian state with a push-back policy. On April 16,

2020, the Malaysian Navy conducted a push-back on Rohingya boats at sea citing the pandemic. As of June 2020, Malaysia has rejected 22 boats from entering Malaysian waters. Similar policies have been implemented since July 2017 as part of the X-Ray Outlaw Foreigner operation. A policy aimed at arresting and detaining illegal immigrants. But unlike Indonesia which takes a different action by welcoming Rohingya people in the Indonesian sea that is accommodated in Indonesia, so taking the policy of Rohingya immigrants in Indonesia treats immigrants as a threat, which has consequences on restrictions on movement for immigrants. (Christyanti, 2022)

According to the third article (Rio Sundari, 2021) this article discusses at least three main issues that the Indonesian government needs to be aware of in handling Rohingya immigrants, namely health problems and difficulties in social interaction, issues of radicalism and terrorism, and potential competition between regional criminal groups. So that this crisis related to Rohingya immigrants has received criticism from various countries and international organizations that focus on humanitarian crises. ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) as a regional organization in Southeast Asia is expected to be able to resolve the conflict related to Rohingya in Myanmar, but this organization has also not been able to do much to resolve this crisis. Meanwhile, when viewed in terms of opportunities for Indonesia to get the opportunity to solve this problem, it will be seen as having the opportunity to increase in terms of international standing as an emerging power through the Indonesian government's leadership in resolving the Rohingya immigrant crisis.

This study uses national security theory by analyzing the phenomenon of the arrival of thousands of people from Rohingya immigrant groups in Indonesia in recent years. In late 2021 a boat of Rohingya migrants landed on Indonesian territory, carrying mostly women and children. Local fishermen, the government, IOM, and its partners are all joining hands in humanitarian efforts to save their lives. (IOM Indonesia, 2021).

According to Hans Morgenthau, as one of the pioneers of international relations theory, national security can be interpreted as the ability of a state that can maintain territorial integrity, political identity, and economic and social welfare from all forms of threats that come. (Hans Joachim Morgenthau, 1978). According to Barry Buzan, national security includes five important sectors that must exist in a country, such as military, political, economic, socio-cultural, and environmental. All of these sectors can enhance national security to prevent future threats. (Barry Buzan, 2008)

Based on Amanda Jufrian, 2023 in news reported by CNN Indonesia. The arrival of thousands of Rohingya immigrants in the Aceh region is not a new problem, but it has been around since 2017, even according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in 2023 there will be an additional surge in the number of around 1,200 Rohingya immigrants arriving in Indonesia, this is because Rohingya immigrants seek protection or asylum seekers due to government policy actions in Myanmar that make Rohingya immigrants have no citizenship rights in the country. And seek refuge in the ASEAN region, including Indonesia.

The Arrival of Rohingya Immigrants to Indonesia

Currently Rohingya immigrants from Myanmar are increasing and continue to enter Indonesia, especially through the coast in Aceh, this raises concerns about the situation in the Aceh region, one of which in the Pidie region again landed Rohingya immigrants numbering 200 people. Of course, this will have an impact on the local economy and cause social inequality for indigenous Indonesians and Rohingya immigrants. According to a report (the International Crisis Group, 2023) nearly one million Rohingya immigrants in Bangladesh are facing growing problems in their overcrowded shelters. In 2023 insecurity will intensify, leading to poverty and despair that threatens to create criminal gangs and gun gangs with male immigrants joining the group, fueling violence. Women and girls must travel riskily by sea and land (via Myanmar and Thailand) to Malaysia and Indonesia.

Economic Impact of Rohingya Refugees in Indonesia

In terms of regional economy with the arrival of thousands of Rohingya immigrants, it has had a significant impact on the Aceh region. They have put pressure on Aceh's existing infrastructure, social services, and resources. If Indonesia receives thousands of Rohingya immigrants, surely the local government and surrounding communities provide assistance in the form of food, shelter, and health services. This has led to an increased financial burden on peers and the surrounding community. Indonesia first hosted Rohingya immigrants in 2015, according to data (ANTARA.COM, 2015), the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs poured a budget of Rp. 2.3 billion to meet the needs of Rohingya immigrants at four refugee locations, the funds were used to meet the needs of immigrants such as blankets, and children's clothing.

Indonesia currently hosts Rohingya immigrants, but the longer duration of the accommodation will also affect the local economic sector. According to previous research (Alchatib, 2021), discussing the existence of Rohingya immigrants for a long time can be both detrimental and beneficial. What we know is that Indonesia is currently entering a period of demographic bonus or abundant productive age population. This must be supported by industrial and infrastructure development so that it can make the economy increase. But this opportunity can also be at risk of being wasted, if the funds needed will be drained on the costs of handling Rohingya immigrants.

National Security Perspectives

When viewed from the side of national security with the arrival of thousands of Rohingya immigrants, to Indonesia starting from 2017 can certainly pose many challenges to national security. Indonesia is the country with the most islands and the majority of Rohingya immigrants come through the waterways or sea coast of Indonesian territory. So that national security in the maritime part of Indonesia requires strict security so that Rohingya immigrants cannot enter Indonesia. It also deals with social and political issues. Recently there have been thousands of Rohingya immigrants who landed in Aceh, there are some Rohingya immigrants who have problems in health and sanitation who are in shelter centers. In Indonesia itself there are several immigrant shelters such as Aceh, Medan, Makassar, Sidoarjo, and other places. This is prone to trigger disease and social conflicts between immigrants and local communities. In addition, it will also have an impact on the country's economy and national defense. The government must spend the state budget to facilitate Rohingya immigrants with shelter and provide a monthly allowance of Rp.1,250,000. supported by previous research. (Fifit Ayu Kartika Sari, 2016) there is a role in supporting UNHCR and IOM Indonesia to help Rohingya Immigrants in Indonesia. Indonesia with a current population based on BPS data reaches 278,215,100 people in 2023. If Indonesia accommodates Rohingya immigrants to live in Indonesia based on humanitarian principles, this will make it more difficult to find jobs and create competition for human resources between Rohingya immigrants and local communities who also feel the impact. (Riana Mardila, 2020) we know that Rohingya immigrants have no citizenship rights or no clear status. With a life that does not have citizenship status, it is seen that it will be very vulnerable to being used by transnational criminal group networks in the future. This will certainly drag them into actions such as human trafficking, drug smuggling, and even committing acts of terrorism.

Indonesia is very wary of the issue of radicalism due to past events that caused Indonesia to be destroyed in ravages with propaganda in Indonesia. When Rohingya immigrants in Myanmar they established a military army and wanted to recognize and have the state of Myanmar as their own. Based on previous research. (Muhammad Sajedur Rahan & Nurul Huda Sakib, 2021) national security issues in international relations become a state policy that is influenced by various factors (Barry Buzan, 2008) the Rohingya immigrant crisis can be seen as a major threat to Bangladesh in terms of generating militancy along the border. The existence of

the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) is also a threat to Bangladesh where ARSA has a working target to undermine Bangladesh's hard-won success in anti-militant actions.

Bangladesh hosts more than one million Rohingya immigrants, a huge task for Bangladesh. In 2019, only US\$302 million was received for the Joint Response Plan (JRP), whereas the amount requested was US\$920.5 million (International Crisis Group). Since the influx of Rohingya immigrants into Bangladesh there has been an illegal small arms trade, over time the business has grown rapidly in the border region, so this has become a security concern for Bangladesh. Rohingya immigrants in Bangladesh are fueling a significant gap in funds received to maintain humanitarian support between local communities. If Rohingya immigrants are in large numbers, this could pose a serious threat to the internal security and social harmony of Bangladeshi society. (Shahanaz Parven, 2021).

Potential Threats to Indonesia

The threat to Indonesia with the arrival of thousands of Rohingya immigrants has increased inflation in the Aceh area. Due to soaring demand, thus pushing up commodity prices. When viewed in terms of the regional economy, the existence of Rohingya immigrants who are willing to work for low wages has caused competition with local workers in the Aceh region. According to (IOM, 2018), there are a total of 32% of Acehnese workers experiencing a decrease in income due to competition with Rohingya immigrant workers.

This also has the potential to be a serious threat to Indonesia, especially in the national security sector, Rohingya immigrants are notorious for their unruly nature and now there are many problems from these Rohingya immigrants such as social conflicts between local residents and Rohingya immigrants. Rohingya immigrants are a Muslim ethnic minority in Myanmar. (Christyanti, 2022) But not all Rohingya immigrants who come to Indonesia are Muslims, there are also Hindus, and Buddhists. Aceh is known as an area with a very thick Islamic religious law, the presence of Rohingya immigrants making out in shelters, will be contrary to the culture and customs adopted by the Aceh region. So that there are cultural differences adopted between local residents and Rohingya immigrants.

Opportunities for Indonesia

There is an opportunity with the arrival of thousands of Rohingya immigrants in Indonesia, potentially becoming additional human resources for economic activities in Aceh, to improve the regional economy, but currently, the potential of Rohingya immigrants has not been managed optimally by the local government. (IOM, 2018). For Indonesia there is an opportunity in national security to be able to strengthen a country's very strategic position. The arrival of thousands of Rohingya immigrants can be seen as an opportunity geopolitically and geostrategically. From a geopolitical point of view, Indonesia accepts and protects Rohingya immigrants who are discriminated against and treated inhumanely. The results of this study are supported by previous research. (Equal Rights Trust. & Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies., 2014) Rohingya immigrants are rejected by several ASEAN countries such as Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, and Thailand. So that Indonesia can improve the image of the country in accommodating Rohingya immigrants so that it can be used as a moderate Muslim force that upholds morality and human values universally. This can strengthen Indonesia's soft power in the international arena. Then from a geostrategic point of view, Indonesia can take a golden opportunity, the existence of Rohingya immigrants who are Muslim can be taken the opportunity to improve cooperative relations with Bangladesh and Malaysia through cooperation in handling critical problems of Rohingya immigrants from Myanmar to seek asylum protection in various countries in the ASEAN region, this is supported by previous research. (for Policy Analysis of Conflict, 2018) It is thus necessary to create a comprehensive policy framework to manage this issue wisely for the mitigation of potential future threats and optimize opportunities for national security.

Potential impact

The impact of the arrival of Rohingya immigrants in Malaysia continues to increase from year to year. There are many problems that arise due to the existence of Rohingya immigrants, such as in 2017 there have been frequent demonstrations demanding the expulsion of Rohingya immigrants from Malaysia, rampant cases of human trafficking involving Rohingya immigrants as victims, and the emergence of crime rates committed by Rohingya immigrants, due to rampant poverty and inequality of citizenship status such as robbery and abuse drug. (Dewi Yuwastina, 2021) Rohingya immigrants in Malaysia staged demonstrations to demand citizenship rights and access to land and housing that occurred recently. Rohingya immigrants claim that they have lived for decades in Malaysia and contributed a lot to the economy, so they are entitled to citizenship status and rights to decent land and housing. But the Malaysian government still imposes a ban on Rohingya immigrants having land rights. The government still gives top priority to indigenous Malaysians. (Priyahita Widya Pudjibudojo, 2019).

The impact currently felt by the Malaysian state has the potential to also occur in Indonesia. Currently, several problems have emerged related to Rohingya immigrants with local residents. The presence of Rohingya immigrants in Indonesia has raised national security concerns at the region's borders. In 2021, many Rohingya immigrants fled or fled shelters in Aceh, because they did not want to make Indonesia their destination. Rohingya migrants fled to Malaysia by land. The influx of Rohingya immigrants to Indonesia has caused tension, supported by reports from the public about the negative behavior of some immigrants, communities that contribute to accepting Rohingya immigrants. But now there is resistance and rejection from local residents to accept Rohingya immigrants in Aceh, because it causes a lot of losses borne by the community for the arrival of Rohingya immigrants in Indonesia.

In 2023, Indonesia is not the only transit country affected by Rohingya immigrants, there is also Bangladesh that is willing to become a shelter and shelter for Rohingya immigrants since 1978 last year, currently the Bangladesh government together with UNHCR asks for help from partner countries to raise Rohingya humanitarian funds. The projected value needed reaches USD 876 million or equivalent to Rp.13.14 trillion. (Kamrul Hasan, 2023), it can be said, to be able to accept and ensure the survival of millions of Rohingya immigrants requires a fantastic cost. Moreover, there is the potential for socioeconomic losses. This can also be felt by Indonesia, if it continues to accept Rohingya immigrants, it will give the burden of the state budget to the central government.

The problem is not only there, if the increase in Rohingya immigrants can increase the flow of demand and raise the price of necessities. Even though at the same time the income of residents did not increase. The presence of Rohingya immigrants could also have the effect of lowering wages and the labor market of local residents.

Government Efforts in Dealing with Rohingya Immigrants

Indonesia must be prepared from all kinds of impending threats to defend its territorial integrity, political identity, people's economic well-being and social issues. The results of this study are supported by opinions. (Hans Joachim Morgenthau, 1978) The conduct of foreign affairs carried out by its diplomats is a national force in peace strategy and military tactics to decide the national policy of a country. In 2017 Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi held a meeting with key Myanmar officials in Naypyitaw. At the meeting, Retno Marsudi suggested suggesting a 4 plus 1 formula for Rakhine. The formula includes controlling security stability and maximum restraint to avoid violence. In addition, it provides protection to everyone in Rakhine regardless of their religion or tribe, and provides humanitarian assistance to everyone. To help Rohingya refugees in Indonesia, the government and various groups are working together to provide humanitarian assistance such as clothing, sleeping utensils, air shelters, food, tents, and medicine. (Beni jo, 2023).

The government must take immediate action to deal with the arrival of thousands of Rohingya immigrants to Indonesia. The Indonesian government is overcoming the current situation using the country's diplomatic channels to work with Bangladesh and Malaysia to express the readiness of the Indonesian state as an intermediary side in handling problems so as to find sustainable solutions. The potential for major threats, especially in the national security sector. This comes from the number of foreign immigrants who come to Indonesia in foreign numbers.

The central government should work with local governments to deal with this, especially in shelters and facilities for Rohingya migrants. If the government does not act quickly, it will have a direct impact on the local communities whose areas are visited by Rohingya immigrants. Even if Indonesia wants to accommodate Rohingya immigrants, can the Indonesian government handle it, or are Rohingya immigrants repatriated to their home countries? The arrival of thousands of Rohingya immigrants is not without cause or stranded in Indonesia, but it is suspected that there are immigrants who ask for some money from Rohingya immigrants, this is an illegal act or it could be human smuggling carried out by unscrupulous individuals. This poses a challenge to national resilience, with Indonesia's involvement in helping Rohingya immigrants will also cause new problems, especially in the country's economic and security sectors. Given the current number of Indonesian population that continues to grow significantly and certainly has the potential to have an impact on the country's economic stability. (Riana Mardila, 2020).

In terms of national security, the government has made various efforts in dealing with the growing problem of Rohingya immigrants such as increasing patrols at regional borders, the Indonesian government has also increased cooperation with several neighboring countries including Malaysia, and Thailand to prevent illegal smuggling of Rohingya immigrants and improve security in the region.

In response to current conditions, the Aceh government has issued a number of policies to alleviate the regional economic and social impacts on the community. Some of them are restrictions on Rohingya immigrants' access to the formal labor market, the provision of social assistance and vocational training for refugees, and price controls for basic necessities to suppress the inflation rate in the region. However, this raises the pros and cons of the point of view from the community. (Nanda Fahriza Batubara, 2023), if the government gives thousands of Rohingya into employment, it will have a negative impact on local people who are not a few still unemployed or still need work.

The government also makes efforts in terms of the country's economy to deal with the problem of Rohingya immigrants such as collecting and verifying Rohingya immigrants in Indonesia, and providing training and skills in the ability of Rohingya immigrants to work and contribute to the Indonesian economy to prevent criminal acts. However, the efforts made by the Indonesian government have caused negative impacts from the community such as limited resources and increased resistance from the community. Efforts made by the government must be increased again to overcome existing problems. The complex challenges in national security must be faced by the Indonesian government. The government must make efforts in the form of prevention, mitigation and enforcement for people who violate the law on the arrival of Rohingya immigrants must continue to be increased to protect national security and national defense from existing threats.

CONCLUSION

The arrival of thousands of Rohingya immigrants to Indonesia has caused various serious negative impacts for several sectors of the regional economy, and the national security sector such as increasing regional economic inflation, competition for resources, conflicts of social threats, infiltration of radicalism ideology, to disrupt conditions of domestic political stability. If viewed from another perspective, the humanitarian crisis of Rohingya immigrants can open an opportunity for Indonesia with the view of increasing Indonesia's leadership and image in the international arena. Indonesia is able to show a proactive role in resolving Rohingya immigrants from many countries that reject the arrival of Rohingya immigrants. Another opportunity is the potential for additional human resources for economic activities, thereby improving the regional economy.

The government needs to make efforts in border areas such as tightening regional border guards, and conducting more active and selective selection of illegal immigrants entering Indonesia. strategies needed to determine policies related to optimizing benefits while mitigating risks from the presence of Rohingya immigrants in Indonesian society. The local government made efforts to overcome Rohingya immigrants in the Aceh region such as controlling the price of basic necessities, limiting immigrant access to the formal labor sector, providing social assistance and training for Rohingya immigrants. The government can also enhance bilateral and multilateral cooperation with countries in the ASEAN region and strategic partners to prevent the entry of transnational networks of radicalism and terrorism.

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