

The Social Impact of the Existence of Rohingya Refugees in Aceh

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Abstrak

Kajian mengenai dampak sosial dari keberadaan pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh hingga tahun 2022, sejauh yang peneliti ketahui, belum ada penelitian serupa yang dilakukan. Penelitian ini dilakukan di wilayah pantai timur Provinsi Aceh dan kantor wilayah Rumah Tahanan Pengungsi Luar Negeri Sumatera Utara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami dan menganalisis dampak sosial dari kehadiran pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan metode pengumpulan data observasi, wawancara dan studi dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keberadaan pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh memberikan dampak terhadap hubungan sosial antar komunitas lokal di tempat penampungan Rohingya. Hal ini tercermin dari sikap kecemburuan dan kesenjangan sosial antara pengungsi dan masyarakat. Selain itu, keberadaan etnis Rohingya di Aceh juga memberikan dampak pada aspek perekonomian yang dipengaruhi oleh hadirnya lembaga donor asing yang bergerak dalam penanganan pengungsi sehingga terbukalah ruang ekonomi baru dalam berbagai transaksi kebutuhan pengungsi. Kenyataan tersebut menimbulkan asumsi bahwa kehadiran pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh tidak hanya memberikan dampak sosial namun juga berdampak pada aspek sosial ekonomi masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Dampak; Sosial; Pengungsi; Rohingya; Aceh

1. INTRODUCTION

The political crisis and acts of violence committed by the Myanmar government and army against the Rohingya ethnic group in Rakhine have become the world's eye. The humanitarian tragedy and persecution belonging to the class of genocide (a class of gross human rights violations) against this minority, has caused around 43% of the Rohingya ethnicity to become refugees and asylum seekers in the world and 87% of them lack basic needs such as clothing, food, shelter, education and health (Yumitro, 2017; Parmar et al, 2019; Al Imran and Mian, 2014) Even though Indonesia is not classified as a refugee-hosting country because it has not ratified the 1951 Geneva conventions and the 1967 protocol, these problems have inspired the Indonesian government to provide serious handling of the suffering of the Myanmar ethnic group . This is done in relation to political stability and national security in Indonesian waters. The location of Indonesian territorial waters directly facing the Malacca Strait region is the entry point for Rohingya refugees in their flight. So that it becomes a challenge and the need for direct intervention by the Indonesian government to guarantee security and provide assistance to asylum-

seeking refugees, this attitude is embedded in the issuance of Presidential Regulation 125 of 2016 concerning Handling of Foreign Refugees (Riadussyah, 2016; Joarder et al, 2020; Malahayati, Rasyid, and Iskandar, 2019)

The issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016 is seen as a breakthrough and a pro-active stance by the government in addressing the persecution of the Rohingya minority. By adhering to the principles of “extra miles beyond obligation and non-refoulement”, Indonesia's position is considered very favorable. While the signatory countries of the 1951 treaty mandatory for accepting foreign refugees (Parmar et al. 2019; Shohel 2022), some nations have imposed moratoriums by closing their borders for Rohingya refugees. In the end, these countries have to pay other countries as host countries for refugees. This reality presents an opportunity for the Indonesian government by opening up space to temporarily accommodate foreign refugees , which are not sourced from State Revenue Expenditure Budget (APBN) funds (Faisal Interview, November 17, 2021).

Even so, in practice , this problem presents a dilemma for local governments, which are required to provide long-term assistance, but can only do so on a humanitarian basis. On the other hand, Indonesia does not face sanctions but instead gains benefits through foreign investment. When viewed from these advantages, in fact the more refugees enter Indonesian waters , the more investment that must be borne and incurred by foreign countries that are obliged to accommodate refugees. Thus the reception of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia greatly benefited, similar to Turkey, which is one of the countries that has received the most investment from other countries because it has accommodated many refugees (Faisal Interview , November 17, 2021).

The choice of this theme is because the refugees in Aceh for the past decade have always come from ethnic groups in Myanmar. According to the team's findings, Rohingya refugees were stranded in Idi, East Aceh on February 3, 2009, with a total of 198 people. The refugees from Myanmar were stranded in sad conditions. This is because the 21 of them were forcibly thrown by the Thai military into the high seas. Along the way, 22 people died of sickness and hunger. With a barge 16 meters long and 2.5 meters wide, hundreds of people on the ship kept standing because they couldn't fit to sit down. In early January 2009, 193 Myanmar refugees were also stranded in Sabang (Fasya, 2009).

However, because the refugee situation in Malaysia and Thailand had also weighed on the two countries, they were eventually denied entry to the two countries and pushed back into the sea. In the end, that's what caused many refugees to be stranded on the first land they encountered after entering the Malacca Strait, which was the island of Sumatra and the northernmost land is Aceh Province.

This then becomes a new problem in Aceh. Initially, the presence of the refugees gave rise to the enthusiasm of the community in helping. However, over time, the presence of the refugees has led to socio-cultural and economic problems for both the refugees themselves and the local community. The reality mentioned above is that

researchers are interested in exploring the social impact of the existence of Rohingya refugees in Aceh.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Problem shelter start known as problems that emerged in the 20th century. Before 20th century, the problem of migration public or ethnic happen No in context search asylum or safety (*asylum seekers*) but for other reasons, among others is migration Because disaster nature and politics slavery and labour (Zhong, 2000).

It seen in the migration model massive ethnicity Chinese to Aceh in 1875 who was imported by the Dutch colonial after the conquest of the Kingdom of Aceh. on the side related matters with slavery, the displacement of Chinese ethnic population from mainland China was also driven by the annual flooding of the Yellow River. There was also a voluntary migration of ethnicity Chinese since 15th century to the archipelago after Admiral Cheng Ho did goodwill to the Ocean Kingdom Pasai as a process of spreading Islam. During this phase, Chinese Muslims preachers and traders were sent, allowing them to integrate into local environment with mission of spreading Islam (Kistiyanto, Marbawi, and Dharma, 2022).

However, the type of refugees discussed in this paper refers to forced migration. One of the most phenomenal in history is shelter from Russia to various parts of Western Europe as a result of the Russia Revolution. Problem shelter the more quaint when happen World War I and especially in World War II. From national crises like the Bolshevik Revolution led by Vladimir Lenin in 1917 to World War II with criminal humanity as Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin caused no fewer than 30 million people have to move from place his birth to transit countries and more safe.

War II and the formation of the United Nations appeared working institutions in mandate specifically below UN auspices. For issue shelter Alone the first institution formed was the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 1950, which was mandated for look after problem increasing displacement bulky and complex post World War II consequences millions of people in Europe lost place stay and flood to non-war countries. The magnitude not quite enough UNHCR replied when that cause institution This fast get sympathy institution other institutions. In 1954, UNHCR was awarded the Nobel Prize blessing his persistence in operate role humanity especially for those who are expelled from land birth consequence war (Seglen, 1997).

The UNHCR just get attention international because the Nobel Prize he received, returned struggling in handling emergent refugees. In 1956, the Hungarian Revolution Hungary led to the evacuation of 200.000 Hungarians to neighboring Austria. Problems increase movement the independence of the countries in Africa in 1960 which caused happening return crisis national in the country so that presenting wave refugees to a neighboring country. Likewise with problem displacement that occurred in Asia and Latin America for two decades, which on average chose a neighboring country as place evacuation. From case Hungary and its prototype occurred in Africa, Asia, and Latin

America, UNHCR's role was not recede in finish problem evacuation. Finally, the UN agency received Nobel Prize returned in 1981.

Currently, the UNHCR has involved in handling refugee crisis in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Although thus, institutions this is also requested for handle problem refugees domestically (*internally displaced peoples / IDPs*), caused by conflict and escalation the persecution that causes it they lost right inhabitant his country. As of now, the UNHCR employs 17,878 staff members across 132 countries. With budget when first formed in 1950, UNHCR only received USD 300.000, in 2019, has accommodate of USD 8.6 billion in donations. This blessing ability they manage refugee issued in many region effectively. Additionally, in 1951, the UN successfully issued the 1951 Convention on Refugees, who become attribution laws and guidelines for UNHCR in handling global refugees issues.

Even though the current world refugee data 82.4 million people worldwide becoming a citizen of the world refugees consequence persecution, conflict, violence, and human rights violations. Most of these refugee live inside suffering because accommodated in low-income countries. 42 percent of the refugees is children and women. Over 1 million children were born on the spot evacuation in the 2018-2020 range. UNHCR itself new capable hold mandate for 20.7 million refugees (<https://www.dw.com/en/report-unhcr-sebut-lebih-82-juta-pengungsi-di-entre-dunia-akhir-2020/a-57948449>). It means there is about 60 million refugees no get mandate the UN agency for settlement fate and relocation to destination countries that have sign 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

Understanding *non-refoulement* in document, this is incoming refugees to a country is not can returned to their country of origin or to a possible area threatens her racial, religious, and national status. Refugees own same rights with man free other, and no justified treated in a manner no human or enslaved (*no one shall expel or return ("refouler") a refugee against his or her will, in any manner whatsoever, to a territory where he or she fears threats to life or freedom*).

Developments in international human rights law force convention this is also adopted non-discriminatory values to differences in gender, age, disability, sexuality, and other things that are prohibited for discriminated against. This convention also the end set exception special law like that somebody refugees no can punished because he enter in a manner illegal to a country, and a person seeker asylum justified when he do violation immigration (Joarder et al. 2020; Banik et al. 2020; Milton et al. 2017). Consequence, they cannot be arbitrarily detained, as their choice do action run self from the country of origin is avoid persecution by the state and people in countries that do not ensure right its basic as human (Rahman and Dodul 2020; Zawacki 2012).

Under the UN agency itself, in addition to UNHCR, which handles it case refugees in a manner general, there is a institution else take care problem Palestinian refugees: the UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees). this UN

agency handle case shelter Palestine in a manner special so that No Again handled again by UNHCR (Parmar et al. 2019; Shohel 2022).

As for related with signatory of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, participation has develop significantly . At the celebration repeat the 60th year of UNHCR in 2011, has there were 147 countries that signed it 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol, both of them or either one. This signifies that many countries eventually take a “risk” for handle problem refugees abroad, though it will face security problems national within the country.

3. METHODS

This research is a study of the effectiveness of the Acehnese people towards Rohingya in Aceh, Indonesia. The collected data is analyzed interactively using the model put forward (Miles, M.B, Huberman, A.M, dan Saldana, 2014). The steps are: first, data *condensation*, which is the process of selecting, *focusing*, *abstracting*, and synchronizing field notes. Second, data display, which is organizing data as a continuation of data findings in the data condensation process that was carried out in the first stage. Third, *conclusion drawing/verification*, which is making inferences from the interpretation of the data to find the understanding and meaning behind the data that has been collected. This step is the final step in the overall analysis process.

This qualitative social research can be used in explaining matters related to causality, structural, and interpretive aspects. Interpretive explanations will be widely used, especially when interpreting cultural symbols and cultural codes in society which can be seen from local knowledge, proverbs, and *folklore*. In this report, researchers try to highlight unique and distinctive expressions originating from local thoughts (Creswell, 2012; Moleong, 2019).

In this research, researchers interviewed several important informants including IOM, UNHCR, the community around the temporary residence of the refugees, the government, and donors. Apart from that, researchers also made direct observations at the shelter location where the Rohingya refugees were placed.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Aceh as a Transit Location to Destination Countries

Aceh Province is one of the westernmost provinces of Indonesia which is the landing destination as a transit point to the destination country. The anchoring of the Rohingya refugees in Aceh waters is inseparable from political attitudes and the moratorium on restrictions on the granting of political asylum by countries signing the 1951 convention on the Status of Refugees. The political attitudes of countries such as Australia, Thailand, Malaysia etc. are inseparable from the large number of Rohingya refugees as asylum seekers from third countries (Tempo.com, 2015). Uncertainty and the moratorium of third party countries ended and have underpinned the landing of the Rohingya ethnic in Aceh. In the last 10 years it has been "stranded" 15 times, starting

with the first landing on 3 February 2009 in Idi, East Aceh and the last on Idaman Island, East Aceh on 4 June 2021. The total number of Rohingya refugees as foreign refugees who landed on Aceh is more or less numbered 1,873. This number is the only ethnic Rohingya as foreign refugees in Aceh (Observation, 2 August 2021).

Table. 4.1 Number and Location of Refugee Landing

YEAR	LOCATION	AMOUNT
January 2009	East Aceh Idi waters	93
February 2009	East Aceh Idi waters	98
February 2013	Cot Trueng, Muara Batu, North Aceh	127
May 2015	Langsa	800
January 2018	Kuala, Bireuen Regency	79
June 2020	Seunuddon, North Aceh District	99
September 2020	Ujong Blang Lhokseumawe	296
June 2021	Dream Island, East Aceh	81
Amount		873

Research Results, Processed from Various Sources

Even though the Province of Aceh has been the landing site for Rohingya refugees since 2009. However, based on existing regulations, until now Aceh is not included as a 13 point location for the placement of foreign refugees or Immigration Detention Centers (RUDENIM) . According to the Perpres Aceh cannot be used as a temporary shelter waiting for foreign refugees to go to a third country. Whereas the previous placement in Aceh was a post-landing *shelter* or temporary shelter to ensure security and safety for refugees. So that as of August 24, 2021, there are no more Rohingya refugees in Aceh. All Rohingya refugees in Aceh have been transferred to the Medan and Makassar Immigration Detention Center Office Areas (Hendriatmoko Interviewed , November 17, 2021).

The reason for the migration of refugees to Medan was the location of the Medan Immigration Detention Center, which has the closest access to Aceh Province, so the process of moving was very fast. Meanwhile, the migration of most of the Rohingya refugees to Makassar was due to reuniting them with their families who had previously been placed in Makassar with a reunification policy. Because their families already live in Makassar, it will be easier for them to adapt well. So far, IOM and UNHCR have always monitored and evaluated the reunification of families, vulnerable groups, gender, and children, as security and comfort among refugees. The transfer process was carried out through the coordination of IOM, UNHCR and the local government. The transfer of refugees was also carried out in accordance with the applicable SOP (Standard Operating Procedure), one of which was that they had to obtain a letter of recommendation from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (KEMENKUMHAM), (Interview with Nurul, 23 August 2021).

Based on the observations of the research team at the temporary shelter for Rohingya refugees in the former North Aceh Vocational Training Center (BLK) located

in Meunasah Mee Kandang Village, Muara Dua District, Lhokseumawe City. The arrival of the research team to the location coincided with the day before the departure of the remaining four immigrants from the 405 immigrants who had been accommodated in temporary shelters in Lhokseumawe City. The four immigrants are the head of a family consisting of father, mother, children and refugees who will go to Makassar because some of their families have already arrived in Indonesia and are stationed in Makassar. The latest information from UNHCR and IOM is that the four people have arrived in Makassar due to a recommendation from the coordinating minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs. So that it can be ascertained that there are no more Rohingya refugees left in Aceh.

Table. 4.2 Incentives provided by IOM.

No.	Head of Family/Child/Teenagers	Amount (RP)	Information
.	Mature	1,250,000	If already married
.	Children to teenagers	500,000	If there are still parents
.	Children to teenagers	900,000	If there is no family

Source: research results

Since being transferred to the Medan City Immigration Detention Center Office Area, the provisions and regulations that apply to refugees are in accordance with Presidential Regulation 125 of 2016. Whereas, the Immigration Detention Center is a monitoring institution, even so the Rohingya refugees from Aceh are not placed in RUDENIM . However, they were placed in temporary shelters which were located close to the Medan City Detention Center Regional Office. Currently the Medan City Immigration Detention Center has 18 *Community House points* designated for foreign refugees. Especially for the remaining Rohingya refugees currently being placed in two location points. First, at ARAS DENSI Jl. Development-Kejati 1 Desa/Kelurahan Padang Bulan, Medan Selayang District, Medan City. Second, at the PELANGI Hotel, Jl. Jamin Ginting Padang Bulan, Medan Selayang District, Medan City (Interview with Hendriatmoko , November 17, 2021).

Most of the Refugees are from Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a developing country whose capital is in Dhaka, with a population of approximately 164.7 million in 2020. geographically the location of the region is in the part of South Asia between Myanmar and India (CIA, 2017). The small area of Bangladesh makes the population density level and makes Bangladesh ranked seventh in the world (UNHCR, 2017). This has created its own problems such as poverty and inequality. After the independence of December 16, 1971, from East Pakistan, Bangladesh began to receive Rohingya refugees (Yasmin, 2016). In addition to the country's distance which is side by side with Myanmar, the language used by the State of Bangladesh is Bengali. This has similarities in language to what was conveyed by the

Myanmar government that the Rohingya are ethnic Bengalis who are not recognized by the government of Myanmar itself.

Historically, the arrival of Rohingya refugees from Rakhine (Arakan) to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh has been going on since 1784 when the King of Myanmar (Burma) Bodawapaya invaded Arakan. However, this ethnic group returned to the Rohingya at the same time as the British colonization of Myanmar. In 1942 when Japan invaded Burma in World War II, the Rohingya again fled to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. In 1978, a very massive wave of Rohingya refugees came to Bangladesh after the Myanmar government army carried out Operation Nagamin or Dragon King (Al Imran and Mian, 2014). Subsequent attacks were carried out in 1991-1992, the Myanmar Military Junta violated the human rights of the Rohingya ethnicity by implementing a system of forced labor against the Rohingya, sexual harassment, and destruction of property (Al Imran and Mian, 2014). However, they were gradually returned to Myanmar through the repatriation program signed by Myanmar and Bangladesh in 1992. From 2012 to 2017, the conflict between the Rakhine ethnic group (supported by the Myanmar government and military) and the Rohingya ethnic group again forced the Rohingya to flee to Cox's Bazar. through the Naf River (Rahman and Dodul, 2020).

The life of the Rohingya refugees in Camp Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh is indeed much better than those living in Rakhine Myanmar. However, a myriad of problems is facing the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, whose number continues to increase by more than 1 million in 2020. The problems they face in Cox's Bazar are identical to the problems they face in Myanmar such as exploitation, food shortages, access to health, education, and restrictions. Meanwhile, the location of Camp Cox's Bazar is in a humid area where landslides often occur and the number of buildings is limited, so refugees have to live in very limited circumstances (Interview with Rosid, 23 August 2021).

This reality has made the Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar leave Bangladesh gradually to seek a better life towards a third country. Various strategies and modes of escape are planned (by *design*), namely escape that is planned and can take place easily through the cooperation of residents (Bangladesh) who have mingled with refugees for a long time. They (agents) offer as sea freight service providers to depart from Bangladesh to Southeast Asia and Australia, the agents are not half-hearted in setting rates for 1 person around RM. 5000 or around Rp.15,000,000 million (Nur Alam Interview, November 18 2021).

In the beginning, the stranded Rohingya refugees in Aceh were inseparable from their interests as a transit location to enter third-party countries as destination countries. this is related to the large number of Rohingya refugees stranded in Aceh who are former refugees from Camp Cox's Bazar Bangladesh, not from Rakhine Myanmar. On average, they have lived for decades in Cox's Bazar. In their escape, they ventured to drift in the middle of the ocean for months, relying only on wooden ships as the transportation of choice. Their presence around the Malacca Strait has received more attention from the

people and fishermen of Aceh, so they were directed and pulled to the mainland (Serambinews.com, September 27, 2020).

The crisis experienced by the refugees in Cox's Bazar has become a problem for the refugees in addition to the enormous financial burden and increasing drug trafficking and smuggling. Then, the dense number of Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar also added to the financial burden so that the alternative way was to leave the country to find a shelter before getting to a third country. So that it can be said that Aceh was not the main destination or destination for the Rohingya refugees, on the other hand the Rohingya landing in Aceh was not an *accident but* a plan (by *design*). They only made Aceh a strategic transit point, and then made Aceh a place to flee (Azharul Husna Interview, 11 September 2021).

So that the existence of Rohingya refugees in Aceh cannot be separated from the efforts of ship service providers (agents) who work with Acehnese fishermen when they have entered the Malacca Strait waters. Various modes were offered by agents who brought them in the hope that they would soon be able to land on land (Mukhlis Interview, 04 November 2021). On average, the Rohingya refugees who rely on Aceh are residents of Camp Cox's Bazar, they have lived for a long time and range from three to a dozen years. In fact, all of them have been recorded and have ID cards provided by UNHCR while at Cox's Bazar (Rosid interview, 23 August 2021).

The same story was also revealed by one of the other Rohingya refugees, namely Mohammed Eliyas (38 years), a refugee who can speak English and Malay quite well because he had migrated to neighboring Malaysia. Currently, Mohammed Eliyas lives at the Panembahan Hotel, Medan City, North Sumatra as a place for placing Rohingya refugees. He said that he had lived in Camp Cox's Bazar Bangladesh for 14 years and had received an ID card from UNHCR since 2008. They experienced several problems while at Camp Cox's Bazar. on 11 February 2021 and left Bangladesh then headed to Indonesia and arrived in Aceh on 04 June 2021 with a total of 81 people. They traveled by sea for 4 months, from Bangladesh they headed to India first to buy food supplies so they could survive while adrift in the ocean. They floated around for 3 months and 10 days.

In addition, the former refugees of Camp Cox's Bazar, on average, have been connected and managed by their families who had arrived in Indonesia first. So that there are several modes that they run when they arrive in Indonesia to a third country as a destination country. First, when most refugees arrive in Indonesia, they flee from temporary shelters. Second, the attachment to marriage by phone, after which the husband made an escape plan by paying someone else as an escape service. So that all this time they have lived in shelters, but there are also those who have no connections. It is true that they are only looking for a better life in Indonesia (Fahmi interview, 23 August 2021).

Social Impact and Economic Growth

The arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh is confirmed to have international protection by UNHCR, especially to meet the basic needs of refugees such as shelter,

food and clothing. To help with food needs is the Jesuit Refugee Service, ACT, Human Initiative. Meanwhile for drinking needs are HI and YKMI and for health from IOM both primary, secondary, and tertiary needs. Then for housing needs assisted by the Lhokseumawe City Government and the provision of BLK.

The presence of various donor agencies from within the country and abroad has not only had an impact on providing necessities for refugees but has also had an impact on the social and economic aspects of the surrounding community. The social gap between refugees and the surrounding community grows because of the attitudes and behavior of some of the Rohingya ethnicity themselves. Even so, compared to other foreign refugees, ethnic Rohingya refugees are easier to manage and can easily solve problems while in shelters. However, the background of the victims of the conflict and not having the opportunity to get an education is an understandable reason. Because of this, the strange attitudes that are unsightly and are often displayed by refugees should become commonplace. Even though the flight happened because it was still the original plan for their presence (Interview with Hendriatmoko, November 17, 2021).

To minimize various conflicts and disputes between fellow refugees, each shelter (*Community House*) has a *Vocal Point*, as group organizers who can communicate in English and Malay. Apart from that, at *the Community House* in RUDENIM, security is always placed as priority security in the camp. So that they are kept safe, even though they are still allowed to shop outside but with the condition that they are not allowed to wander out into the night, refugees are also not allowed to work activities unless they are studying at school or college. Currently, the number of Rohingya refugees remaining at the Medan Immigration Detention Center is 68 people. In addition to being given a place to live, all their needs are covered by IOM (Hendriatmoko interview, 17 November 2021).

At the shelter, IOM and UNHCR are looking for long-term solutions to help refugees, especially to help Rohingya refugee children to stay in school and get a proper education. While in the shelter, the refugees carried out independent learning activities of the Koran and religious knowledge which were cared for by refugees who had more religious knowledge abilities. While general knowledge, IOM conducts rotating schools 3 times a week. Although some of the refugees complained about the learning process for 3 days a week, other than that the refugees also complained about the limited space conditions and not having sports facilities (Observation at ARAS DENSI, November 18, 2021).

Even though there are many social problems, their presence is also far beneficial because it has a significant economic impact on traders from the local community. Another impact is the existence of a policy to accept and adapt between the community and them. They are active in mosques during congregational prayers, Friday prayers and participate in enlivening the terawih prayers in the month of Ramadan and Eid al-Adha celebrations by carrying out qurban with residents facilitated by donor agencies.

5. CONCLUSION

Humanitarian and religious reasons are often the basis for accepting Rohingya refugees in Aceh. These two reasons are often used as a mode for refugees to land in Aceh. This situation is used because of the large number of refugees who are fleeing from Co'x Bazar Bangladesh to Malaysia, Thailand and other refugee receiving countries in the world. This reality has burdened various countries providing political asylum for refugees, eventually being refused entry by the country, and pushed back into the sea. Ultimately causing many refugees to be stranded on the first land they encountered after entering the Malacca Strait, which is the island of Sumatra and Aceh Province being the northernmost point.

This fact has become a new problem in Aceh. Initially, the presence of the refugees gave birth to the enthusiasm of the community in helping, but in the end the presence of the refugees gave birth to socio-cultural problems, both for the refugees themselves, and for the surrounding community. Some social problems arise due to social inequality between residents and refugees. Thus, behind the social problems, the presence of Rohingya refugees in Aceh has had an economic impact on the economic empowerment of the surrounding community with the presence of foreign donors who have brought several benefits to the refugees and the surrounding community. Therefore, the presence of Rohingya refugees is not seen as only bringing new problems in Aceh but also has the effect of economic growth for the community.

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