

# Conflict Resolution in Handling Foreign Refugees in West Jakarta, Indonesia

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**Abstract:** Conflicts and disputes that occur in several countries in the world, such as Myanmar, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and so on, have caused their citizens have to leave their countries of origin to seek asylum to other countries. Indonesia is one of the most favorite transit countries for immigrants, due to its geographical location close to Australia. The existence of foreign refugees living in the midst of local communities will have an impact on social friction that leads to conflict and national security stability. This study aims to analyze conflict resolution between foreign refugees and local communities in West Jakarta and their impact on national security using descriptive qualitative methods. The results showed that the source of the conflict consisted of socio-cultural, legal, ideological aspects. Cultural differences between local communities and immigrants can of course trigger friction in the social life of the community. Conflict resolution between local communities and foreign refugees is carried out by means of mediation, negotiation, and an early detection system for conflict prevention. Currently the conflict resolution carried out between Jakarta Regional Government, UNHCR, the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has been carried out quite well. In addition, the presence of foreign refugees entering Indonesia brings its own threat to the stability of national security, ranging from violations of sovereignty, people smuggling, drugs, and ideologies that are contrary to Pancasila.

**Keywords:** conflict, conflict resolution, foreign refugees, immigrant, national security.

## 1. Introduction

Indonesia's position which is located between two continents and two oceans makes Indonesia a strategic place for the movement and transit of foreign refugees from the Asian continent who want to go to Australia and the United States. Indonesia has not ratified the 1951 Convention on Refugees and the 1967 Protocol on the Status of Refugees.

However, Indonesia has a tradition of accepting refugees and people in need of international protection. Indonesia continues to strive to provide protection to asylum seekers and refugees.

The efforts made are not much different from the applicable international provisions. Indonesia adheres to the principle of non-refoulement, namely the prohibition of the return or expulsion of asylum seekers and refugees [1].

In addition, Indonesia also cooperates with international organizations. These international organizations are United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The existence of this international organization helps relieve countries that become shelters for refugees and asylum seekers. Not only the state, the presence of these two organizations also helps asylum seekers and refugees in fulfilling their rights. Indonesia itself has experience dealing with the problem of asylum seekers and refugees, as happened between 1975-1980. Indonesia participates in handling refugees from Vietnam (Vietnamese Boat People). Indonesia has received a steady stream of refugees, when hundreds of thousands of asylum seekers from Vietnam arrived by boat and were placed on Galang Island. Until finally returned to their home country. With a national juridical basis, the implementation of assistance is not only based on Presidential Decrees, but still refers to international provisions [2].

From year to year, the number of asylum seekers and refugees continues to increase significantly. Indonesia is only used as an excuse (*modus operandi*) so that they can stay and settle without having to go to the destination country. They are aware that Australia is currently very selective and firmly rejects the presence of immigrants, both legal and illegal. Many of them then changed their destination from Australia to Indonesia. Therefore, asylum seekers and refugees took advantage of Indonesia's weak position, in order to enter Indonesian territory on the basis of human rights.

The presence of refugees in Indonesia is expected to continue to increase every year. According to data released by the Directorate General of Immigration in the Second Quarter of 2019, there are around 13,840 refugees in Indonesia. The number consists of 1,466 people (Immigration Detention Center), 1 person (Directorate General of Immigration), 1,853 people (Shelter/Temporary Shelter), 4,941 people (Community House), and 5,579 people (independent). This number is the highest in recent years and it is predicted that it will continue to increase every year, especially after the enactment of Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2016 concerning Handling Refugees from Overseas.

The number of arrivals of asylum seekers and refugees to Indonesia is not proportional to the number of settlements or placements to recipient countries (Australia), including those who were voluntarily repatriated and deported from Indonesian

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territory. In the last two years, there has been a significant decline in the number of refugees placed in third countries. If in previous years it was around 1,000 people per year, now it is 500 or even 200 people per year. At the end of 2020, according to UNHCR Indonesia there were 13,700 refugees registered with UNHCR Indonesia with most coming from Afghanistan (57%), Somalia (10%), Myanmar (10%), 27% children and 114 child refugees who came alone or separated from his family.

The increasing number of asylum seekers and refugees to the territory of Indonesia has begun to cause concern and discomfort and has the opportunity to cause social disturbances, conflicts, political security, and even order in society. Their existence is very vulnerable in terms of status, economy, and psychology, so they have the opportunity to be exploited by human smuggling networks, human trafficking, drug trafficking, including international terrorism networks. This can have an impact and various problems in Indonesia. In Jakarta there was a conflict with the community around the shelter which resulted in community rejection of the rejection of foreign refugees. The community's refusal can be seen from various demonstrations or banners made to deny the presence of the refugees in the midst of their environment. The pictures below show the public's rejection of the presence of foreign refugees in Jakarta.



Fig. 1. Rejection of foreign refugees by local residents

The increasing number of refugees in Indonesia has made it difficult for the government to deal with this problem. Often the detention houses used to accommodate the refugees are overcapacity and coupled with the unclear status of the refugees, causing many of these refugees to show their desperation by the side of the road. Apart from being overcapacity, these refugees live on sidewalks in Jakarta as a form of demonstration. The following figure 2 shows the refugees living on the sidewalks of West Jakarta.



Fig. 2. Refugees live on the sidewalks in West Jakarta

The community is worried that the influx of refugees can threaten environmental order and security, because there is a tendency to increase transnational crimes along with the influx of refugees. The problem of the flow of refugees has implications for national security. The existence of refugees living in the midst of society also creates social friction due to socio-cultural differences which are exacerbated by the gap between foreign refugees and local communities. This social friction will become a significant conflict if it is not addressed early on. Thus, this research will discuss conflict resolution of foreign refugees and the impact of foreign refugees on national security in West Jakarta.

## 2. Research Methods

The research method and design uses qualitative methods, namely research that focuses on exploration and understanding of data that is carried out in depth [3]. In addition, this study will use a descriptive research design, where the data collected is data derived from interview scripts, field notes, personal documents, researcher notes, and supporting official documents. Descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze a research result but is not used to make broader conclusions [4].

## 3. Literature Review

This study uses Conflict Theory, Conflict Resolution Theory, National Security Theory, Human Security Theory, and Refugee Theory to analyze the formulation of the problem in this study.

### A. Conflict Theory

Conflict is a difference of opinion, difference in conflict, disputes that occur between individuals and individuals, individuals with groups or groups with groups that lead to a split between the two parties. According to Galtung [5], conflict is a triadic structure consisting of three elements, namely A (Attitude) + B (Behavior) + C (Contradiction) which is the process of forming C (Conflict). Thus, in social interactions and patterns of social relations, a conflict arises in society due to a contradiction between attitude and behavior.

### B. Conflict Resolution Theory

Conflict resolution theory is an action taken to resolve conflict, through helping parties to explore, analyze and rethink their positions and interests [6]. Conflict resolution is a way of how parties move from a destructive zero-sum to a more useful positive-sum. The goal is to develop a process for resolving conflicts that arise so that they can be accepted by the disputing parties and are effective in resolving conflicts [7].

### C. National Security Theory

According to Buzan [8] security is related to the issue of survival, which is divided into 5 dimensions, namely political, military, economic, social, and environmental. National security theory is closely related to maintaining the existence of the state and protecting the territorial integrity of the state [9]. According to the National Resilience Council [10], the concept

of national security can be defined as a condition or condition and as a function. As a condition or condition, national security means a condition that is national in nature which describes the freedom of the state, society and citizens from all forms of external and internal threats. Meanwhile, as a function, national security provides security protection to the entire nation and the homeland of Indonesia which includes the protection of state security, public security, and the security of citizens from all external and internal threats.

#### *D. Human Security Theory*

The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security [11] suggests 7 dimensions in human security, namely: 1. Economic security; the threats faced are poverty and unemployment, 2. Health security; threats faced are malnutrition, lack of availability of access to basic health needs, and outbreaks of deadly diseases, 3. Personal or individual security; threats faced are physical violence, terrorism, child labor (child labor), and other crimes, 4. Political security; threats faced are violations of human rights and political repression, 5. Food safety; threats faced are famine and famine, 6. Environmental safety; threats faced are environmental degradation, natural disasters, and pollution, and 7. Community safety; the threat faced is conflict between ethnic, religious, and other groups. The concept of human security which combines freedom from fear and freedom from want [12]. Freedom from fear is the protection of society from the aggression of others, while freedom from want is an opportunity to earn a decent living. Human security is comprehensive which includes environmental damage, human rights violations, international organized crime, refugee problems, the spread of infectious diseases, and the circulation of illegal drugs [13].

#### *E. Refugees Theory*

The definition or term "refugee" in general has its own dynamics. In the Indonesian dictionary, refugees are defined as people who are looking for a safe place when there is a threatening danger in their area. In the Indonesian terminology, refugees do not cover neither the geography nor the prerequisites for the cause. Refugees are a group of people who are vulnerable to inhumane treatment both in their country of origin and in the country where they have fled. There are two types of refugees, namely internally displaced persons and transboundary refugees. The difference between the two is only in the area. Internal refugees are refugees who come out of a certain area and occupy another area but are still in the territory of a country. Meanwhile, transboundary refugees are those who have fled to other countries.

## **4. Result and Discussion**

### *A. Conflict Resolution in Handling Foreign Refugees in West Jakarta, Indonesia*

Based on data from the Director General of Immigration, until August 2021 the number of asylum seekers and refugees from abroad in Indonesia currently amounts to 13,343 people. A total of 7,483 refugees are still being facilitated by IOM. A total of 3,223 asylum seekers came from 20 countries, including

Afghanistan, Somalia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Yemen, Vietnam, Egypt, Syria, Bangladesh, Jordan, Kuwait, Congo and stateless. Efforts made by the Indonesian government in helping refugees from abroad are increasing quotas and accelerating the process of placing refugees in third countries (resettlement) through the mandate carried out by UNHCR. Apart from that, assisted voluntary return was also carried out which was facilitated by IOM, as well as the process of deportation to the country of origin by the Directorate General of Immigration for refugees from abroad whose cases had been rejected by UNHCR (rejected persons).

The problems currently faced by Indonesia as a transit country are the COVID-19 pandemic which has forced third countries to close their entrances and the social friction that occurs in the midst of society between local communities and foreign refugees. Refugee efforts take a very long time, they wait one to two years or even more. It is feared that this long process could have an impact on security, economy and society. The fact in this unfavorable flow is that stranded foreign refugees are piling up on the roadside around the UNHCR Central Jakarta office because they are waiting for the refugee status process.

Based on the results of interviews conducted with local communities, the community complained about the attitudes and behavior of the refugees which were sometimes not in accordance with local norms and customs. In addition, there are 4 main problems related to foreign refugees in Indonesia. The first is the ambiguity of regulations, where according to Indonesian national law, stateless persons, asylum seekers, and refugees are shown to be treated as illegal immigrants and have the potential to be placed in the Immigration Detention Center and deported. The Director General issued instructions that asylum seekers and refugees should be referred to UNHCR to determine their status and that they should respect the rights of asylum seekers or refugees holding a UNHCR certificate or identity issued. Those who do not have these documents are at risk of being secured to the Immigration Detention Center and subject to fines and/or deportation.

However, the regulation is still not sufficient in dealing with refugees which includes the security of refugees while waiting for their placement in the destination country, during which time they may experience conflicts due to interactions with local communities in the shelters they live in. Insufficient policies to address the problem of transit migrants in Indonesia have resulted in the uneven distribution of refugees to several areas. The problem is that the safety and welfare of refugees is not guaranteed in any national legal framework since they entered Indonesian territory other than Presidential Decree Number 125 of 2016. However, the regulation does not contain any elements of problems faced by refugees. During the waiting period, the refugees have almost no welfare guarantees such as food, clothing, accommodation, work and others. The Presidential Regulation only discusses procedures for handling refugees by rescuing and placing refugees on land and at sea. The regulation is considered unable to answer all the problems of refugees in Indonesia.

Second, policy changes in third countries. UNHCR assistance to refugees will not be effective if there is no support and cooperation between countries (either transit countries or destination countries), especially countries such as Australia, Canada, and the United States which are considered as destination countries. Although in practice it is often constrained by changes in leadership that often change state policies. UNHCR always tries to communicate and coordinate with countries in accordance with its mandate. However, despite the efforts of UNHCR, each country is expected not to discriminate or violate the rights of its citizens, because it can become a potential for new refugee flows.

Third, inadequate evacuation facilities. Indonesia itself only has 13 Immigration Detention Centers. Immigration Detention Center is not a shelter for asylum seekers or refugees. The implication is that the government does not have a place to accommodate refugees. The government can accommodate them in the territory of the regional government in case of an emergency. After that, the immigration authorities must temporarily accommodate in the Immigration Detention Center. It is possible to accommodate outside the Immigration Detention Center, but the government is not willing to provide guarantees. Therefore, in practice, there are international organizations that cooperate with immigration, such as the IOM which facilitates asylum seekers if they want to return to their home countries if the situation in their home country allows and provides logistical support for those in detention or who live in the home community under his supervision. Therefore, not a few foreign refugees decide to live on the sidewalk when the existing halfway house is already overcapacity.

Fourth, the large number of asylum seekers and refugees poses problems for the Indonesian government and people due to the accumulation of asylum seekers and refugees who exceed the capacity of the Immigration Detention Center. When foreigners do not comply with regulations and laws while in Indonesian territory, they have the potential to threaten state security. This of course has an impact on the surrounding community. Asylum seekers and refugees can abuse their status by engaging in activities that are prohibited in Indonesia, such as drug trafficking. Some of them even work as gigolos, homosexuals and prostitutes where it really disturbs the security and comfort of the Indonesian people. At the time of the current COVID-19 pandemic, foreign refugees who entered both legally and illegally were subjected to a swab examination first.

Foreign refugees who come to Indonesia are trans-border refugees who fled to other countries. Foreign refugees are a group that is experiencing persecution in their country, where they are unable to obtain protection for themselves from their country of origin. The majority of foreign refugees in Indonesia are war refugees, where they are forced to leave their home countries due to armed conflicts that are international or national in nature.

Conflicts or wars that occur in the countries of origin of foreign refugees who come to Indonesia are a violation of the values of human security or human security. Basically, human security places great emphasis on freedom from fear, where there should be a protection for foreign refugees who are being

persecuted in their country. This theory also emphasizes the concept of 'freedom from deprivation', which means that foreign refugees should have the same opportunities as the rest of the international community to earn a decent living. When viewed from the theory of human security, the persecution of foreign refugees violates all dimensions of human security.

The first dimension is economic security, where due to persecution in their respective countries, these refugees experience poverty and high unemployment rates. For example, refugees from Myanmar who do not have access to work. The majority of them are just farmers, but their agricultural products are often confiscated by the Myanmar government and they do not get any money. Apart from that, refugees from Afghanistan are also facing the disaster of poverty and hunger, where as a result of the ongoing war they have to live in poverty. This poverty then affects the health security that should be owned by an individual.

This second dimension includes the threat of malnutrition, disease outbreaks, and the lack of access to basic health needs which are all faced by refugees. Based on data in the field, the majority of foreign refugees are malnourished and exposed to infectious diseases of unknown type. Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, polio, cholera, malaria, and tuberculosis. This health threat is caused by the lack of access to clean water and a clean environment. In addition, currently they are a vulnerable group exposed to COVID-19 because they live in isolated, congested, cramped places, and lack clean water.

The third dimension, namely personal or individual security, is one of the most violated dimensions in conflicts/wars that occur in the respective countries of the refugees. Personal/individual security includes threats to physical violence, terrorism, child labor, and other crimes against humanity. Next is the fourth dimension, namely political security which includes violations of human rights and political repression which is also the dimension that is most violated. For example, the Rohingya group did not get political election rights because their citizenship status was not obtained. Conflicts/wars that occurred in the refugees' countries of origin have also forced them to experience hunger, because they do not have money to buy food and are not given access to aid, so this clearly violates the fifth dimension.

The sixth dimension, namely environmental security, is a dimension that has an indirect impact. Environmental degradation that occurs in conflict countries is mostly caused by the burning of land and buildings by the warring parties. Then the last is community security where this is also one of the most violated dimensions. The threat faced in this dimension is inter-group conflict. Violations of human security against these refugees encourage them to flee to neighboring countries even illegally through the help of smugglers.

The entry of legal and illegal immigrants to Indonesia creates conflicts with local communities, both in terms of social, cultural, religious, ideological, and economic aspects. The existence of religious differences between immigrants and local communities can cause a division. In the case in Aceh, the conditions that occurred were that the local community and Rohingya refugees were both Muslim, but the difference was

their understanding or *aqidah*. In addition to differences in religious beliefs between the community and refugees, the occurrence of violations of local wisdom by immigrants can also lead to conflict. In addition, there are problems with contract marriages that occur between local communities and refugees from Afghanistan or Pakistan in Cisarua, Bogor. On the other hand, there are differences in culture and daily habits that make residents feel disturbed by their existence, and lead to commotion.

In addition, the issue of security and order is also a potential conflict that occurs where the violations of the law are often done by refugees because refugees feel that their existence is protected by a convention, so they feel above the law and can do whatever they want, including breaking the rules. Law in our country. Examples of cases that often occur are that they commit vandalism, sexual harassment, theft. What I have seen are that some refugees have also taken cigarettes and other items at the mini market without paying. When they were scolded by local residents, the refugees argued that they were protected by the convention, because of their status that deserved to be protected.

Based on the data and information above, conflict is a form of natural opposition generated by individuals or groups because those involved have different attitudes, beliefs, values, and needs. Differences in attitudes, beliefs, values, and needs between local communities and foreign refugees if not addressed wisely will lead to prolonged conflicts. This is in accordance with the theory of the emergence of a conflict in society caused by a contradiction between attitudes and behavior between refugees and local communities.

Attitude is the behavior of individuals or groups in conflict, at this stage of attitude has emerged behavior that can trigger conflict in society. If this attitude is continuously shown in front of the opposing party, conflict escalation will begin from the previous potential conflict. This attitude takes the form of hatred, distrust, and apathy towards foreign refugees as shown by the local community through demonstrations and the refusal of foreign refugees to live among them. Seeing this condition, it is necessary to resolve the conflict of foreign refugees in the community. Social conflicts can arise in society because of injustice between the conflicting parties, imbalanced relations between individuals and groups, such as the emergence of social inequality in society, unequal welfare, unequal ownership of resources so that power emerges between those in power and those in power. lower status.

Therefore, we need a voluntary way to resolve problems that arise in society with a win-win solution called conflict resolution. These potential sources of conflict must be identified and analyzed, then a conflict resolution process is pursued. In West Jakarta itself, the social conflicts that arise stem from the fear and discomfort of the local community with the presence of foreign refugees. Efforts made by the Government of Indonesia together with UNHCR and IOM are conducting outreach and approaches to local communities. These parties provide an understanding that foreign refugees are in the midst of society for a while. In addition, strict supervision of foreign refugees is also carried out so that they

do not violate the order and security of the environment in which they live. Currently, the escalation of conflict between local communities and foreign refugees can be suppressed so that these efforts are quite significant to resolve existing conflicts.

However, although the Government of Indonesia is not yet a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention, the Indonesian government and local governments have continued to support these asylum processes by allowing asylum seekers to enter Indonesian territory, referring asylum seekers to UNHCR, and allowing refugees to stay in Indonesia while waiting for a sustainable solution to be found. The actions of the Government of Indonesia and the Regional Government of DKI Jakarta should be commended regarding the rescue of foreign refugees. This action is an implementation of the nonrefoulement principle in the 1951 Refugee Convention (not expelling or returning to the country of origin if the condition of the country is still not conducive). Thus, the government together with UNHCR must continue to carry out conflict resolution between foreign refugees and local communities so that the Indonesian government can continue to protect the interests and national security of its country by carrying out its obligations as the international community in humanitarian matters.

#### *B. The Impact of Foreign Refugees on National Security*

One of the non-traditional security threats faced by Indonesia is the entry of illegal refugees. The problem of illegal refugees is a consequence of Indonesia's geographical position in the form of an archipelago so that Indonesia has many entrances that foreign refugees can take advantage of. In addition, Indonesia's position as a liaison between Central Asia and the Middle East, so these refugees make Indonesia a transit country before they go to Australia. The existence of these foreign refugees is vulnerable to being exploited by international crime syndicates or transnational organized crimes, such as human smuggling or human trafficking. This is because most foreign refugees do not have legal documents regarding their citizenship, so they come to Indonesia illegally, namely through people smuggling assistance or by boat.

Foreign refugees entering Indonesia will have an impact on Indonesia's defense and security. The impact that has been caused and which must be very wary of is the spread of ideologies that are contrary to Pancasila. However, the current refugees in Indonesia have not become a priority threat to the Indonesian government. Based on data obtained from The Interpreter media, there are indications that the ISIS and Al-Qaeda terrorist networks are training hundreds or even thousands of jihadists to carry out 'operations' in several conflict countries, such as Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Bangladesh. The humanitarian crisis that occurred in several countries had its own impact on national security in Indonesia.

These threats consist of human trafficking or smuggling, trafficking in human organs, illegal drugs, and acts of terrorism. Another threat that may occur is the transmission of diseases carried by refugees, moreover they have never had access to health facilities in their country of origin. The existence of foreign refugees also sometimes creates economic inequality,



where those who are accommodated are assisted by IOM for their basic needs, while many residents around them are still underprivileged. So that not a few local people feel jealous, especially the limited understanding of those who think that these foreign refugees are given money by the Indonesian government. Moreover, Indonesia and other countries in the world are currently facing the COVID-19 pandemic. Not a few people also reject the existence of the refugees due to their fears that they will be infected with the corona virus. COVID-19 has also prevented third countries from accepting refugees, so many refugees are still in transit countries.

The Indonesian government should be firm in refusing the entry of refugees into Indonesia, because this will create its own social problems in Indonesia. Moreover, there were cases of immorality and murder committed by one of the Rohingya refugees in Aceh. The threat of transnational crime in Indonesia is even greater, because the current number of refugees in Indonesia does not include the number of illegal refugees in Indonesia whose numbers are not detected. These illegal refugees are refugees who do not register themselves as refugees with UNHCR, so they live independently in several parts of Indonesia. The indecisiveness of the Indonesian government is seen when Indonesia accepts refugees, for example Rohingya refugees who come by boat, while Australia, which is clearly a state party to the 1951 Convention, only accepts refugees who have gone through the registration process at UNHCR. Australia's decision regarding the acceptance of refugees will have an impact on security stability in Indonesia, because it will be increasingly difficult to place refugees in Australia. However, on the other hand, the Government of Indonesia cannot allow these refugees to be displaced because Indonesia has also ratified the Convention on Human Rights.

Indonesia is a transit country that is in great demand by foreign refugees, due to Indonesia's close position to Australia, Thailand, and Malaysia. Actually, these refugees initially intended to go to Thailand, Australia, or Malaysia, but not infrequently they were rejected and returned by officials from these countries. This left them adrift in Indonesian waters before they were finally rescued by Indonesian fishermen or pulled over to the Indonesian mainland. The majority of foreign refugees do not have legal documents and enter Indonesia through the traditional way, namely by boat and can be classified as illegal immigrants. Although the Indonesian Government itself in the Presidential Decree No. 125 of 2016 does not distinguish between illegal or legal immigrants and they are referred to as refugees.

According to Barry Buzan, the issue of foreign refugees can be classified as a non-traditionalist threat, namely a transnational security problem. The threat of transnational crime and the presence of foreigners illegally within the territory of Indonesia will be a challenge for the non-traditional security of the State of Indonesia itself. One of these transnational security problems is caused by the flow of migration/refugees from abroad who come to an area, in this case are foreign refugees entering Indonesian territory. Based on the data obtained, transnational security problems that pose

a threat to Indonesia as a transit country are human trafficking, terrorism, and drug smuggling. Human trafficking or human trafficking cannot be separated from the flow of migration /refugees who come to Indonesia.

Moreover, the majority of foreign refugees do not have official travel documents, so many of them use the services of smugglers to enter and exit Indonesian territory. The problem of human trafficking and drugs has occurred several times and this will clearly disrupt the stability of national security if it is not handled by the Indonesian government. Both of these threats are more vulnerable to occur in Indonesia considering the many entrances in the waters that are often used by smugglers to enter Indonesian territory. Regarding the threat of terrorism itself, the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs continues to observe foreign refugees who continue to enter Indonesian territory. It is feared that radical ideas will be brought by foreign refugees to be spread in Indonesian territory.

On a smaller scale, the threat to national security that may occur is social friction with the surrounding community where foreign refugees live, one of which is caused by economic inequality. Each refugee receives monthly financial assistance of IDR 1,250,000 from IOM for their daily needs, while many residents around them are still underprivileged. Even though before they live temporarily in an area, UNHCR has carried out socialization, but it does not rule out the possibility of social friction. In terms of ideology, as previously explained, the entry of foreign refugees is the possibility of spreading an ideology that is contrary to the Pancasila ideology and being wary of the spread of radical ideology. The existence of asylum seekers and Rohingya refugees in Indonesia will have an impact on the philosophy and way of life of the Indonesian state. Differences in national background, language, and culture certainly have the potential to change the perspective of people's lives. The values of the nation that have been mutually agreed upon, will be threatened if the patterns and behaviors they carry are not in accordance with Pancasila as the nation's idea (*staat idee*).

In terms of politics, the political system of their country of origin is also different from the political system of Indonesia. From an economic point of view, this will have an impact on the gap where those who are accommodated are assisted by IOM for their basic needs, while many people around them are still underprivileged. This can lead to social jealousy among local people. In addition, foreign refugees who enter the territory of Indonesia illegally have affected the state's income from the sector of granting visas. In this case the country will be harmed, where every foreigner who enters the territory of Indonesia must use a visa (except for certain countries), so that it will reduce the country's foreign exchange. However, this does not apply to asylum seekers and refugees excluded from the immigration policy.

From a socio-cultural perspective, foreign refugees bring different socio-cultural and even contrary to the local wisdom of our society. Foreign refugees come from conflict areas so that their behavior tends to be aggressive and difficult to regulate. This will certainly unsettle local residents, whose areas are used as temporary shelters outside the Immigration

Detention Center. Not to mention the influence of religion and beliefs brought from the country of origin. From a legal perspective, there have been several violations of the law committed by foreign refugees, such as fighting, murder, and possession of illegal drugs. In addition, not a few of asylum seekers and refugees commit crimes (general and specific) in Indonesia. Moreover, those who have received an Attestation Letter, in the form of a Refugee Card from UNHCR, appear to have received international immunity rights. However, their existence is not above the law.

With the easy entry of foreign refugees through drug trafficking routes and human trafficking, this indicates the weak state control over border gates in Indonesia. If the Indonesian government continues to allow refugees to enter Indonesian territory, this will endanger the sovereignty and integrity of the Indonesian state. In addition, it can also endanger the safety of the entire nation with the various threats that it brings. People smuggling and refugees are interrelated. This activity can occur if one of them can be realized, in other words the incoming refugees will succeed with the help of people smuggling actors and people smuggling will result in an increasing number of refugees.

This shift in thinking makes the Indonesian government have to anticipate that the incoming foreign refugees carry radical values, so that the Indonesian government does not only look at it from a humanitarian perspective. The handling of foreign refugees in Indonesia must also continue to be monitored. This is because the threat of transnational crime in Indonesia will be even greater, if the number of refugees in Indonesia continues to increase and does not include the number of illegal refugees in Indonesia whose numbers are not detected. The potential for national vulnerability has now become a real threat, considering that the exodus of asylum seekers and refugees continues to increase every year. Refugees and human trafficking are directly proportional, and this is exacerbated by the conditions in their countries of origin which are still in conflict.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been described, the following conclusions can be stated:

- Conflict resolution between local communities and Rohingya refugees is carried out by means of mediation, negotiation, and an early detection system for conflict prevention. Currently the conflict resolution carried out

between the Regional Government, especially the Jakarta Regional Government, UNHCR, the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has been carried out quite well. This can be seen in the absence of a significant escalation of conflict between the two parties.

- The existence of foreign refugees in the midst of local communities has an impact on social conflicts between immigrants and local communities. Sources of potential conflicts consist of socio-cultural, legal, ideological aspects. The cultural differences between local communities and foreign refugees can of course trigger friction in the social life of the community. On the one hand, the Indonesian government must protect the interests and national security of its country, but the Indonesian government also feels responsible for humanity.

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