

LEGAL ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST THE ABUSE OF FOREIGN RESIDENT PERMITS IN INDONESIA (CASE STUDY OF THE CLASS I SPECIAL IMMIGRATION OFFICE FOR TEMPORARY STAY IN BATAM)

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Abstract

The increase in the mobility of foreign nationals (FNs) to Indonesia, particularly through border areas such as Batam City, has given rise to various legal issues, especially related to the misuse of residence permits. This phenomenon includes overstay violations, the misuse of visit visas for illegal work, and the use of fake documents, which have the potential to disrupt public order and cause harm to the state. This study aims to analyze the legal effectiveness of law enforcement against the misuse of residence permits by foreigners in Indonesia, with a focus on a case study at the Special Class TPI Batam Immigration Office. The research method used is normative legal and empirical legal methods, with a sociological approach (socio-legal approach). Data was collected through a literature review of relevant laws and regulations, as well as through interviews and direct observations of Batam Immigration officials and personnel. This study uses the theoretical framework of State Sovereignty, Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System, and Soerjono Soekanto's Legal Effectiveness. The results of the study indicate that although immigration regulations have provided sufficient authority to the Immigration Office, there are still significant obstacles in their implementation, such as limited human resources and facilities, weak inter-sectoral coordination, and a permissive legal culture among the community towards the presence of illegal foreign nationals. Law enforcement is predominantly administrative in nature, while criminal proceedings are rarely used due to procedural complexities. This study recommends the need for regulatory harmonization, strengthening institutional capacity and personnel, optimizing the role of the PORA Team, and enhancing public legal literacy in monitoring the presence of foreigners as strategies for reforming the immigration legal system to make it more effective.

Keywords: *Law Enforcement; Foreign Resident Permits; Effectiveness; Immigration Office; Immigration; Batam*

1. Introduction

Indonesia, as an archipelagic country with a strategic geographical position on international trade routes, faces major challenges in monitoring the movement of foreigners, especially in border areas such as the Riau Islands. Batam City, which is one of the main gateways for foreign nationals entering the country, often faces problems related to the misuse of residence permits. Many cases show that residence permits granted for specific purposes, such as tourism or business visits, are misused for illegal activities, including working without official permission. This misuse not only violates immigration laws, but also has the potential to disrupt social order and threaten national security. In addition, the Riau Islands region, including Batam, is also a hotspot for the phenomenon of illegal entry and exit from Indonesia without going through official procedures. This has serious implications, such as labor exploitation and economic losses for the country due to the lack of oversight of these migration flows. Law enforcement by the Batam Class I Special Immigration Office (Immigration Checkpoint) plays a crucial role in addressing these two issues. However, the effectiveness of such law enforcement is often questioned, given the complexity of the

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challenges faced, ranging from resource constraints to coordination challenges between agencies. This makes research on the effectiveness of law enforcement and prevention of residence permit abuse in this region highly relevant and urgent. Residence permits for foreigners are legal instruments that give the state the authority to regulate the presence of foreign nationals in its territory. Without clear regulations, the presence of foreigners can pose a threat to national stability, whether from a social, economic, or security perspective. A residence permit is not only an administrative document, but also a control tool to ensure that all activities of foreign nationals are in accordance with the applicable legal objectives and provisions. For example, Law No. 6 of 2011 on Immigration stipulates that violations of residence permits, such as working without a permit or exceeding the permitted stay period (overstay), may be subject to criminal and administrative penalties. This underscores the importance of residence permits as a primary instrument in maintaining national sovereignty.

The implementation of residence permit supervision faces various challenges, ranging from regulatory complexity to limited human and technological resources in the field. Failure to supervise residence permits can create loopholes for illegal activities, such as visa abuse. This requires immigration agencies to play an active role in optimizing their control functions through synergy with other agencies, including local governments and law enforcement officials [1]. This situation can have negative impacts, such as a decrease in employment opportunities for local workers and increased exploitation of foreign workers. The Indonesian government, through immigration regulations, has sought to address these challenges by tightening residence and work permit requirements for foreign nationals [2]. The Batam Special Class I Immigration Office has made efforts to improve supervision, including through technological enhancements and human resource training. However, challenges in supervision remain, such as limited staff numbers, the complexity of cases, and the need to coordinate with other agencies. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effectiveness of law enforcement carried out by the Batam Immigration Office in addressing these issues [3].

Violations of residence permits often occur due to weak supervision and lack of coordination between government agencies. Foreigners who are supposed to stay for specific purposes, such as tourism or business, often abuse their permits to work without official permission or engage in other activities that are not in accordance with their intended purpose. This situation is exacerbated by the limited number of immigration officers capable of conducting comprehensive surveillance [4]. As a result, many cases of visa violations go undetected, providing opportunities for other illegal activities [5]. Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration is the primary legal basis governing the residence permits of foreign nationals in Indonesia. Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration provides a legal framework regarding the requirements, procedures, and sanctions related to violations of residence permits. Articles 48 to 62 of Law No. 6 of 2011 on Immigration regulate the types of residence permits, including Visit Stay Permit (ITK), Limited Stay Permit (ITAS), and Permanent Stay Permit (ITAP). Article 75 of Law No. 6 of 2011 on Immigration regulates the authority of immigration officials to take administrative actions against foreign nationals who violate residence permit regulations, including deportation and prevention.

Article 122 and Article 123 of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration impose criminal sanctions on foreign nationals who misuse their residence permits. For example, Article 122(a) of Law No. 6 of 2011 on Immigration states that any foreign national who uses a residence permit for purposes inconsistent with the permit granted may be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of five years and/or a fine of up to Rp.500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiah) [6]. Some of the most common ways people misuse their residence permits include arriving on a tourist visa and then doing business or working illegally. Additionally, cases have been identified where residence permits are forged or used by others (dual identity). Such practices highlight weaknesses in oversight and inadequate coordination between immigration authorities and other agencies, such as the police, local governments, and intelligence agencies [1]. In addition to legal implications, misuse of residence permits also creates unfair competition with local workers, especially when foreign nationals work illegally in the informal sector or labor-intensive industries. This situation can cause social tensions in the community if it is allowed to continue without firm and consistent law enforcement. Therefore, addressing the misuse of residence permits by foreign nationals needs to be a focus of national immigration policy [7]. In practice, monitoring residence permits in Batam faces various challenges. The limited number of immigration officers compared to the volume of foreigners entering and leaving every day is one of the main obstacles. Added to this is the suboptimal use of surveillance technology and the weak reporting system from the community regarding suspicious activities. This has resulted in many residence permit violations escaping detection and only coming to light after a long period of time.

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Batam's geographical condition, which consists of small islands, also makes it difficult to conduct comprehensive surveillance of all entry and exit points. Many informal ports and sea lanes are used as alternative routes by illegal border crossers, including foreign nationals who abuse their residence permits. Therefore, effective surveillance in border areas such as Batam requires a stronger and more collaborative legal and institutional approach [3]. According to data from the Batam Special Class I Immigration Office, in 2022 there were more than 180 cases of visa violations by foreign nationals, most of which were related to overstaying and using visitor visas to work without official work permits. Additionally, national media reports have documented the arrest of foreign nationals from China and India working illegally in industrial zones in Batam without valid documentation [8].

One of the main obstacles in law enforcement is the limited human resources (HR) at the Immigration Office, especially in strategic areas such as Batam. The number of officers available is not proportional to the volume of foreigners entering and leaving the area every day. In addition, the use of information technology in the surveillance and tracking system for foreigners is still not optimal. The lack of a nationally integrated database system and the use of manual or non-real-time reporting systems make it difficult to monitor and detect potential violations of residence permits by foreign nationals. Interagency coordination is also a serious challenge that affects the effectiveness of immigration law enforcement. Handling cases of residence permit violations and non-procedural migration often involves various agencies, such as the police, local government, the Indonesian Navy, and intelligence agencies. However, this inter-agency synergy does not always run smoothly due to sectoral ego, differences in standard operating procedures (SOPs), or delays in information exchange. The lack of a sustainable coordination forum hinders the development of an integrated approach to foreigner surveillance and the formulation of rapid response strategies to immigration law violations.

This study is important to assess the extent to which immigration regulations, particularly Law No. 6 of 2011 on Immigration, can be effectively enforced by law enforcement officials in the field, particularly by the Batam Special Class I Immigration Office. Given that Batam is a strategic area with high levels of foreign mobility, the effectiveness of law enforcement in this region serves as a key indicator in measuring the performance and resilience of the national immigration surveillance system. This study is expected to provide an objective overview of the implementation of duties, challenges, and areas requiring improvement within the legal enforcement system regarding the misuse of residence permits in Indonesia's border regions. Based on the background description above, the author raises three problems as follows:

- a. How are legal enforcement measures implemented by Immigration against foreign nationals who abuse their residence permits in Indonesia?
- b. How are legal enforcement measures implemented by Immigration against foreign nationals who abuse their residence permits in Indonesia?
- c. What are the obstacles and solutions to the effectiveness of legal enforcement measures implemented by Immigration against foreign nationals who abuse their residence permits in Indonesia?

Based on the problems outlined above, it can be concluded that the objectives of this study are:

- a. To understand and analyze the enforcement measures implemented by the Immigration Office regarding the misuse of residence permits by foreign nationals in Indonesia.
- b. To identify and analyze the implementation of law enforcement measures carried out by the Immigration Department regarding the misuse of residence permits by foreign nationals in Indonesia.
- c. To identify and analyze the challenges and solutions for the effectiveness of law enforcement measures carried out by the Immigration Department regarding the misuse of residence permits by foreign nationals in Indonesia.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Law enforcement

Law enforcement is an effort to combat crime in a rational manner, fulfill a sense of justice, and be effective. In order to combat crime against various means as a reaction that can be given to perpetrators of crime, in the form of criminal and non-criminal means, which can be integrated with one another. "When criminal measures are invoked to combat crime, this means that criminal policy is being implemented, i.e., making choices to achieve criminal legislation that is appropriate to the circumstances and situation at a given time and for the future" [9]. Law enforcement can guarantee legal certainty, order, and legal protection in today's era of modernization and globalization if various dimensions of legal life always maintain harmony, balance, and consistency between civil

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morality based on actual values in a civilized society. As a process involving various parties, including the public, in order to achieve its objectives, it is essential to view criminal law enforcement as a criminal justice system.

2.2 Immigration Crimes Committed by Foreign Nationals

A foreign national is someone who lives and resides in a particular country but is not originally from that country and is not officially registered as a citizen. They may have various purposes for living there, such as education, business, or other reasons. Even though they are foreign nationals in Indonesia, they still have rights and obligations to the country they live in. According to Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, a foreigner is defined as a person who is not an Indonesian citizen and is currently in Indonesian territory. The definition of a foreigner also includes foreign legal entities, which are legal entities established under foreign law. In principle, foreigners, even those who are residents of Indonesia, have different rights and obligations from Indonesian citizens. Foreign nationals are subject to certain restrictions, particularly regarding rights. Under the provisions of the Immigration Law, any foreign national may have their freedom of movement restricted, may be deported, declared persona non grata, or handed over to another country, especially if they commit a criminal offense.

2.3 Legal Basis for Residence Permits for Foreign Nationals

Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration is the main legal basis governing all matters related to immigration in Indonesia, including the management of residence permits for foreign nationals. This law provides a legal basis for the government to regulate the legal entry and stay of foreign nationals in Indonesian territory. One of the primary objectives of these regulations is to ensure that every foreign national present in Indonesia meets the administrative immigration requirements and does not violate applicable laws [10]. Article 48 of Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration stipulates that every foreign national present in the territory of Indonesia must possess a valid and current residence permit. This residence permit includes several types, such as a visit permit, a limited stay permit, and a permanent residence permit, each with specific requirements and validity periods. These regulations are designed to ensure that the presence of foreign nationals can be properly monitored and controlled by immigration authorities [11].

2.4 Imposition of Administrative Immigration Sanctions

Measures taken by immigration authorities against foreigners in Indonesian territory who commit crimes that are dangerous or suspected of being dangerous to public security and order, or who do not respect or comply with applicable laws and regulations, include:

- a. Restriction, change, or cancellation of residence permits
- b. Prohibition from being in one or more specific places in Indonesian territory;
- c. Requirement to remain in a specific location or locations within the territory of Indonesia
- d. Deportation or expulsion from the territory of Indonesia or refusal of entry into the territory of Indonesia.

Actions taken by immigration officials against foreigners in Indonesia who engage in activities that are dangerous or suspected of being dangerous to public security and order, or who do not respect or comply with applicable laws and regulations, may include the following administrative measures [12]:

- a. Restriction, change, or cancellation of residence permits;
- b. Prohibition from entering or remaining in certain areas within the territory of Indonesia;
- c. Requirement to remain in certain areas within the territory of Indonesia;
- d. Deportation or removal from the territory of Indonesia or refusal of entry into the territory of Indonesia.

Deportation is a civil order imposed on individuals who are not citizens of a foreign country or naturalized citizens (foreign nationals). These foreign nationals typically do not return to their country of origin. They usually enter the country illegally or without the appropriate passport and visa. Deportation, as defined in Article 1, Paragraph 36 of Law No. 6 of 2011 on Immigration: "Deportation is the forced removal of a foreign national from the territory of Indonesia."

3. Methodology

This type of research only conducts analysis up to the detection stage, which is analyzing and presenting facts systematically so that they are easier to understand and conclude [13]. The specifications and/or type of research in this thesis is normative legal research combined with sociological (empirical) legal research using secondary data

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obtained directly from primary sources through field research via interviews and primary data as sources/information in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. The approach used in this study is a combination of the normative approach of “legal research” and the empirical approach of “Juridical Sociologies” [14]. This type of research is classified as a combination of normative legal research (library research) and observational research. In terms of its nature, it is analytical, whereby the author explores verbal data sourced from literature obtained from libraries and data collected in the field, which is then analyzed to draw deductive conclusions [15].

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Legal Provisions on Law Enforcement Regarding the Abuse of Residence Permits by Foreigners in Indonesia

Legal regulations governing the enforcement of laws against the misuse of residence permits by foreigners in Indonesia cannot be separated from the fundamental principle of state sovereignty. In the context of immigration law, state sovereignty means that every state has exclusive and absolute authority to regulate who may enter, reside, and carry out activities within its jurisdiction, including imposing restrictions or deporting foreign nationals who fail to comply with applicable legal provisions. This authority is part of the fundamental rights of a state as a subject of international law and is also guaranteed in the national legal system. Therefore, the supervision of foreign residents' permits constitutes a concrete form of the exercise of state sovereignty in the field of immigration. Philosophically, the regulation of foreign residence permits reflects the state's function in maintaining security, public order, and protection of its citizens. The state has a responsibility to prevent the entry of foreigners who could threaten national stability or commit violations of the law, such as working illegally, abusing residence permits, or engaging in transnational criminal activities. In this context, immigration law is not merely an administrative instrument, but also part of the legal protection and defense system of the state. State sovereignty is active, meaning that the state not only has the right to establish rules, but also the obligation to enforce and monitor the implementation of these rules for the sake of national interests. Constitutionally, the basis for the state's authority to regulate and enforce immigration law can be found in Article 1(1) and Article 30 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which affirm that Indonesia is a unitary state with sovereignty and the obligation to maintain national security.

In addition, Article 28D paragraph (1) guarantees the right of every person to fair legal protection, including in the context of regulating the presence of foreigners in Indonesian territory. In practice, the regulation of residence permits for foreign nationals is part of the state's mechanism for providing legal protection to its citizens and maintaining the integrity of the national legal territory from harmful external influences. The statute approach shows that Law No. 6 of 2011 on Immigration is the main legal basis for the enforcement of immigration law, including the misuse of residence permits by foreigners. Article 2(1) of Law No. 6 of 2011 on Immigration states that every person entering or exiting the territory of Indonesia must undergo immigration inspection. Furthermore, Article 71(b) stipulates the obligation of foreign nationals to comply with laws and regulations and not engage in activities contrary to the purpose of the issuance of a residence permit. These provisions provide a clear legal basis for the state, through immigration authorities, to take action against foreign nationals who abuse their residence permits.

The Directorate General of Immigration (Ditjen Imigrasi) is a working unit under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia tasked with formulating and implementing policies in the field of immigration. In accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 44 of 2015 on the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Directorate General of Immigration has functions including formulating national immigration policies, establishing norms, standards, procedures, and criteria, as well as conducting supervision and evaluation of policy implementation. In the context of law enforcement, the Directorate General of Immigration establishes technical regulations and provides guidance to all Immigration Offices in Indonesia to address violations, including the misuse of residence permits by foreign nationals. In its implementation, the authority of the Directorate General of Immigration is further elaborated in Articles 72 to 75 of Law No. 6 of 2011. Among other things, immigration officials are authorized to conduct immigration inspections, including the examination of documents and the presence of foreign nationals, as well as to impose administrative immigration measures such as revocation of residence permits, deportation, and refusal of entry.

4.2 Enforcement of Immigration Laws Against Foreigners' Abuse of Stay

Permits

The implementation of law enforcement by Immigration against the misuse of foreign residence permits in the working area of the Class I Special TPI Batam Immigration Office can be seen concretely through empirical data obtained from field research. Using an empirical legal approach with a sociological framework (socio-legal approach), this study analyzes how immigration regulations are implemented in the field by immigration officials, particularly in responding to residence permit violations such as overstaying (staying beyond the permitted time) and misuse of residence permits for activities not in accordance with the purpose of the visa, such as working without a permit. Based on interviews and internal documents obtained from the Batam Immigration Office, it was found that the most dominant type of violation was overstay, followed by the misuse of visit visas for illegal work.

Primary data shows that during the period of 2022–2023, the Batam Immigration Office recorded at least 185 cases of overstay and 43 cases of misuse of residence permits, both by foreign nationals (FNs) from Asian countries such as China, India, Bangladesh, and African countries. Most of the violations occurred among FNs who entered using tourist visas but engaged in informal work activities such as restaurants, massage parlors, and construction projects. Immigration authorities stated that the common *modus operandi* involved using unofficial agencies that facilitated the arrival and placement of FNs without proper documentation. The actions taken by immigration officers in response to these violations were mostly administrative in nature, as stipulated in Article 75 of Law No. 6 of 2011, namely revocation of residence permits, deportation, and prevention of entry. According to an interview with the Head of the Intelligence and Enforcement Section of the Batam Immigration Office, in 2023, there were 123 deportations and over 80 entry bans imposed on foreign nationals deemed to pose a threat to public order and violate residency permit regulations. This administrative law enforcement is considered faster and more efficient than bringing violations to criminal proceedings, especially for minor offenses such as overstaying for a few days.

However, in certain cases, such as document forgery and repeated violations, the Batam Immigration Office also initiates criminal prosecution by collaborating with the Police and the Prosecutor's Office. One notable case involved the arrest of a Chinese national who forged residence permits and worked in Batam for eight months without proper documentation. In this case, the perpetrator was prosecuted under Articles 122 and 123 of the Immigration Law, facing a maximum prison sentence of five years. This demonstrates that the Batam Immigration Office not only applies an administrative approach but is also capable of optimizing criminal instruments under certain circumstances. Based on the above description, it can be concluded that the implementation of immigration law enforcement by the Batam Immigration Office has been active and proportional, with priority given to administrative law enforcement and selective application of criminal sanctions. However, its effectiveness is still significantly influenced by internal factors (human resources, technology, standard operating procedures) and external factors (community support, the presence of illegal agents, and the complexity of violation modes). Therefore, institutional collaboration, strengthening the monitoring system, and adjusting strategies based on a social approach are essential in achieving a fair and effective immigration law enforcement system in border areas such as Batam.

Normatively, the authority of immigration officials is regulated in Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, specifically Articles 72 to 75, which grant immigration officials the right to conduct immigration checks, arrest, detain, deport, and refuse entry to foreigners who violate their residence permits. Interviews with one of the Heads of the Intelligence and Immigration Section revealed that field officers have a good understanding of the regulations; however, in practice, the exercise of their authority is often constrained by limited human resources, time pressures, and a high caseload.

4.3 Obstacles and Solutions to the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement against

Foreigners' Abuse of Stay Permits

In the implementation of law enforcement against the misuse of foreign residence permits in Batam City, a number of significant obstacles were identified that affected the effectiveness of the work of the Batam Special Class I Immigration Office. Through a combination of a socio-legal approach and an empirical legal approach, this study identifies three main categories of obstacles, namely: limited human resources (HR) and infrastructure, weak inter-sectoral coordination, and legal constraints in the application of legal sanctions. Data was collected through interviews with immigration officials and staff, field observations, and reviews of internal institutional documents. The first obstacle is the limitation of HR and infrastructure for surveillance. Based on interviews with the Head of the Intelligence and Enforcement Section (Inteldakim), the number of field officers is vastly disproportionate to the scope

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of the surveillance area, especially considering that Batam is a border area with many official and unofficial entry points. In addition, facilities such as patrol vehicles, monitoring technology, and immigration data systems are not yet fully integrated. This results in surveillance that is reactive rather than preventive and tends to rely on information received from the public or other agencies. The second obstacle is the lack of cross-sectoral coordination and weak institutional synergy. Law enforcement against residence permit violations often requires support from the police, the Indonesian Navy, local governments, and intelligence agencies. However, in practice, interviews show that communication between agencies is not effective and tends to be sectoral. In some cases, information regarding the presence of foreigners violating their residence permits is not immediately followed up due to the absence of binding operational mechanisms between agencies. The role of the Foreigners Monitoring Team (Tim PORA), which is supposed to serve as a coordination forum, is considered suboptimal due to limited meetings and follow-up actions.

The third obstacle is juridical constraints in applying administrative and criminal sanctions. From an administrative perspective, Article 75 of the Immigration Law does grant broad authority to immigration officials to take actions such as deportation and prevention of entry. However, observations indicate that in practice, administrative processes are often hindered by incomplete documents, objections from sponsors, or technical challenges such as repatriation costs that cannot be covered by the foreign nationals. In the criminal aspect, challenges arise when violations must be proven through legal proceedings, such as in cases of document forgery. Immigration authorities revealed that to bring cases to the judicial process, they must coordinate with the police and the prosecution, which are not always responsive due to differing priorities in case handling. Thus, this discussion shows that immigration law enforcement cannot be viewed solely from the perspective of written law, but must also be examined contextually through social interactions, legal culture, and institutional dynamics in the field. Reform of the immigration legal system is an urgent necessity to ensure not only legal certainty and order but also the protection of national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Indonesia, particularly in border areas vulnerable to violations of residence permits by foreign nationals.

5. Comparison

Based on Aziz Sakti Nugroho's thesis on the effectiveness of law enforcement against the misuse of foreign residence permits in Batam, comparisons can be drawn from previous studies. For example, Nur Aini (2018) emphasizes the application of criminal sanctions but is weak in prevention due to limited human resources and coordination. Agus Santoso (2020) focuses more on surveillance at the Entikong Border Post, with issues related to insufficient technological facilities. Siti Hajar (2021) highlights the protection of migrant workers from human trafficking syndicates. In contrast, this thesis integrates normative legal, empirical, and sociological aspects with a case study of Batam, thereby providing a more comprehensive analysis of regulations, obstacles, and solution strategies.

6. Conclusions and Suggestion

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. Legal provisions governing immigration law enforcement in Indonesia are comprehensively regulated by Law No. 6 of 2011 on Immigration, Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulations, and other supporting technical regulations. These regulations provide the legal authority for immigration officials to conduct surveillance and take action against violations of residence permits, both administratively (deportation, revocation of residence permits, and denial of entry) and criminally in cases of serious violations. In this context, the authority granted to the Directorate General of Immigration and Immigration Offices as technical implementing agencies reflects the implementation of the principle of state sovereignty in regulating the presence of foreign nationals within the territory of Indonesia.
- b. The implementation of law enforcement by Immigration, particularly at the Special Class I Immigration Office in Batam, shows that although a legal framework is in place, its implementation in the field still faces operational challenges. Law enforcement is mostly carried out through administrative approaches such as deportation and prevention, with limited involvement in the judicial process for serious violations. The role of immigration officials is key, but it is influenced by limitations in human resources, facilities, and social dynamics that are not yet fully supportive. The legal system is influenced by interactions between institutional structures, regulatory substance, and the legal culture of officials and the surrounding community.
- c. Obstacles to the effectiveness of law enforcement against visa abuse include limited human resources and surveillance technology, weak inter-agency coordination, and legal constraints in consistently applying criminal

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sanctions. To address these issues, strategic solutions are needed, such as improving the quality of harmonious and operational regulations, strengthening the capacity of officials, utilizing information technology, and optimizing the role of the PORA Team in coordinating surveillance.

From these conclusions, the author can offer several recommendations, namely:

- a. Immigration authorities should strengthen their surveillance systems through the development of information technology and the integration of immigration data across foreign national residence permits, as well as improve the competence and professional ethics of officers through regular training, so that law enforcement in the field can be more effective and adaptive to various forms of residence permit violations.
- b. Immigration authorities should provide training or capacity building for immigration personnel, as well as allocate adequate budgetary support and implement affirmative policies to strengthen institutional structures in border areas such as Batam, including enhancing the coordinating role of the PORA Team.
- c. Strategic efforts are needed, such as improving the quality of harmonious and operational regulations, strengthening the capacity of officials, utilizing information technology, and optimizing the role of the PORA Team in coordination and supervision. Additionally, strengthening the rule of law through education for the public and involving local communities is an important part of creating an effective, adaptive, and sustainable immigration law enforcement system.

Author Contributions: A short paragraph specifying their individual contributions must be provided for research articles with several authors (**mandatory for more than 1 author**). The following statements should be used “Conceptualization: X.X. and Y.Y.; Methodology: X.X.; Software: X.X.; Validation: X.X., Y.Y. and Z.Z.; Formal analysis: X.X.; Investigation: X.X.; Resources: X.X.; Data curation: X.X.; Writing—original draft preparation: X.X.; Writing—review and editing: X.X.; Visualization: X.X.; Supervision: X.X.; Project administration: X.X.; Funding acquisition: Y.Y.”

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