



The Role of the Immigration Office in Carrying Out Supervision of Foreign Citizens in Jayapura, Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the role of the immigration office in implementing supervision of foreign citizens in Jayapura City. The objectives are to determine the elements of special immigration control for the city of Jayapura. The results showed that immigration office in carrying out the supervision of foreign citizens in Jayapura has been very optimal and is based on structured activities and is supervised by authorized officials. For its own supervision, specifically, the immigration office has followed the procedures that have been stipulated by Law Number 6 of 2011 by examining the documents of foreign citizens.

Key Words: Role, Immigration Office, Jayapura, Supervision.

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Introduction

Supervision of foreigners in general has the meaning of supervising foreigners who enter and leave, their presence and activities in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, so that legal instruments and strong institutional cooperation are needed for supervision and law enforcement that oversees foreigners who want to enter Indonesian territory. What is meant by foreigner is a person who is not a citizen of the Republic of Indonesia. There are 2 groups of foreigners in Indonesia, namely: foreign immigrants are those who get an entry permit by obtaining the right to stay in Indonesia for a certain period of time known as foreign workers holding visas, and the second is resident foreigners, namely those who are allowed to stay permanently in Indonesia and are required to obtain a permanent residence permit by obtaining a Certificate of Population (SKK) known as domestic foreign workers (Syarif, 1996). Immigration as stipulated in Chapter 1 Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration is a matter of traffic of people entering or leaving the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and the supervision of foreigners in Indonesia.

Supervision of Foreigners in the Indonesian Territory, in the form of supervision of foreigners entering, their presence, activities in and out of the Indonesian Territory. Based on universal immigration provisions, each country has the authority to allow or prohibit a person from entering or leaving a country. Based on this universal acknowledgment, the existence of immigration regulations is a very important attribute in upholding the legal sovereignty of a country within the territory of the country concerned, and every foreigner entering the territory of a country will be subject to the laws of that country as well as the citizens themselves (Ardhiwisastra, 2003). Based on the description above, this paper aims to find out more about the role of the immigration office in carrying out supervision of foreign citizens in Jayapura City. The objective is to investigate the form of supervision of the immigration office in supervising foreign citizens in Jayapura, Indonesia.

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Discussions

The history of Immigration in Jayapura began in 1969, where the Immigration office kept a book as part of the Immigration Inspectorate Region VIII West Irian which is located on Jl. Soa Siu Jayapura. Then in 1970 the Jayapura Immigration Office moved to Jl. District I APO Jayapura and occupies one of the buildings donated by the Jayapura Government Bureau. In 1984 the Jayapura Immigration Office moved again to Jl. State Printing no. 15 and occupies one of the buildings of the former Regional Office of the Ministry of Justice of the Province of Irian Jaya until now. The Jayapura Immigration Office was inaugurated in 1970 and since 1984 it has been designated as the Jayapura Class I Immigration Office.

The Jayapura Immigration Office as one of the Immigration Technical Service Units of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Papua Province, is an Immigration Office located in the provincial capital of Papua and has a working area that is directly adjacent to both land and sea with neighboring Papua New Guinea (PNG). Along the border line between the Republic of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea from the city of Jayapura, Keerom Regency to the Bintang Mountains, there are several Border Immigration posts that serve traditional border crossings that are generally passed by residents of the border of the two countries. The work area of the Jayapura Immigration Office itself only consists of several regencies, such as Jayapura Regency, Jayawijaya Regency, and Jayapura Kotib Regency.

In forms of supervision of the immigration office in supervising foreign citizens in Jayapura City, the immigration control system is a surveillance system for foreigners, the system includes the observation and inspection of all activities ranging from planning and the presence of foreigners in Indonesia to leaving Indonesia (The Equality of Service and Security). This is in accordance with what is stated in article 66 paragraph (2) of the immigration law, namely immigration control includes supervision of Indonesian citizens who apply for travel documents to enter or exit the territory of Indonesia, and who are outside the territory of Indonesia; and supervision of the traffic of foreigners entering or leaving the territory of Indonesia as well as supervision of the presence and activities of foreigners while in the territory of Indonesia.

Immigration supervision of foreigners is an effort by the government in order to improve economic

and national development while at the same time maintaining a balanced national defense. This is also included in the three immigration functions which have been regulated in Law no. 6 of 2011, namely providing immigration services, law enforcement, state security, and facilitating community welfare development (Hartono & Sunaryati, 1998).

Three functions are the main task and function of immigration which consists of or includes community service functions. For Indonesian citizens, it has function to provide provision of SPLP (*Surat Perjalanan Laksana Paspor/Travel Letter Like Passport*), PLB (*Pusat Logistik Berikat/Bonded Logistics Center*), and SPRI (*Surat Perjalanan Republik Indonesia/Travel Letter of the Republic of Indonesia*). For foreign citizens, its functions is to provide visa grant, granting of limited stay permit card (KITAS/*Kartu Izin Tinggal Terbatas*), provision of permanent residence permit card (KITAP/*Kartu Izin Tinggal Tetap*), Dahsuskim (*Kemudahan Khusus Keimigrasian/Special Immigration Privileges document*)s giving, granting exit and re-entry (ERP/*Exit Re-Entry Permit*), granting of multiple exit re-entry permit (MRP), extension of visit stay permit, KITAS Extension, ³⁴¹ Dahsuskim Extension, and granting of immigration certificate (SKIM/*Surat Keterangan Keimigrasian*) and Affidavit (limited dual citizenship) for the subject of Law no. 12 of 2006.

Lastly, in security and law enforcement, it has function to granting of visa, SPLP, PLB, SPRI, prevention, granting entry and departure permits, granting immigration permits, immigration monitoring and oversight, immigration intelligence, Civil Servant Investigator (PPNS/*Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil*) et Immigration, immigration measures, and immigration detention center (immigration quarantine).

In the function as national development facilitator, it has duty to implement government policies in the field of national development.

Supervision itself is defined as a process of monitoring activities to ensure that all organizational activities are carried out as planned and at the same time an activity to correct and correct if deviations are found that will interfere with the achievement of goals. Supervision is also a management function that is needed to evaluate the performance of the organization or units within an organization in order to determine progress in accordance with the desired direction. Supervision itself is divided into 2 types of supervision, namely

direct and indirect supervision. Direct supervision is carried out by visiting or conducting on-site inspections of the objects being monitored. Such an examination can be in the form of an administrative examination or a physical examination in the field. Activities that directly see the implementation of these activities are not only carried out by the supervisory apparatus, but also need to be carried out by the leader who is responsible for the work. Indirect supervision is carried out by visiting or conducting on-site inspections of the objects being monitored. Such an examination can be in the form of an administrative examination or a physical examination in the field. Activities that directly see the implementation of these activities are not only carried out by the supervisory apparatus, but also need to be carried out by the leader who is responsible for the work. On a large scale, Indonesia already has a structured form of supervision by providing forms of permits to reside or stay in the territory of Indonesia, in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration Article 24, namely Travel Documents of the Republic of Indonesia consisting of passport and travel letter.

Syarif, H.S. (1996). *Guidelines for the use of foreign workers in Indonesia*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

Conclusion

The role of the Immigration Office has been very optimal and is based on structured and supervised activities by authorized officials, and the importance of maintaining sovereignty makes the role of the immigration office very necessary, then very strict monitoring procedures are carried out to limit the movements of citizens foreign. As for the supervision itself, it is specifically in accordance with Law Number 06 of 2011 in Chapter VI concerning Immigration Supervision article 66 paragraph (2), namely Immigration Supervision includes supervision of Indonesian citizens who apply for travel documents, leaving or entering the Indonesian Territory, and different ones outside the Indonesian territory; and supervision of the traffic of foreigners entering or leaving the Indonesian territory and supervision of the presence and activities of foreigners in the Indonesian territory

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