

# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMMIGRATION ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS AGAINST FOREIGN CITIZENS REGARDING ILLEGAL FISHING IN THE NATUNA REGION (RESEARCH AT THE CLASS II IMMIGRATION OFFICE, TPI, RANAI)

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## Abstract

Immigration violations in tourist areas frequently occur, ranging from misuse of stay permits, misuse of visitor visas for work, to the involvement of foreign nationals in general crimes. The increasingly popular digital nomad trend also presents new challenges, as some foreign nationals work remotely without proper permits. Based on the background of the problems outlined above, the author formulates the following research questions: How is immigration supervision implemented for foreigners to prevent misuse of stay permits for work within the Immigration Office's jurisdiction? What are the obstacles encountered in implementing immigration supervision for foreigners within the Ngurah Rai TPI Immigration Office's jurisdiction? The relevant legal research for the title "Implementation of Immigration Supervision for Foreigners to Prevent Misuse of Stay Permits for Work within the Immigration Office's jurisdiction" is empirical legal research with a sociological approach. The results of this research indicate that immigration supervision for foreigners to prevent misuse of stay permits for work within the Immigration Office's jurisdiction is carried out through integrated administrative and field supervision. Obstacles encountered in implementing immigration supervision of foreigners in the Ngurah Rai Immigration Office include the limited number of supervisory officers compared to the high mobility and number of foreigners entering Bali.

**Keywords:** Abuse, Foreigners, Residence Permits.

## A. INTRODUCTION

The State of Indonesia possesses various essential instruments in law enforcement, as reflected in the foundational concept of the 1945 Constitution, Article 1 paragraph 3, which establishes that the State of Indonesia is a state based on the rule of law. Thus, it is no exaggeration to state that law enforcement instruments serve as a vital precision spearhead that must and should be enforced (Faisol & Yandri, 2024). Indonesian Citizens (*Warga Negara Indonesia* / WNI) are individuals recognized by Law (*Undang-Undang* / UU) as citizens of the Republic of Indonesia. An Indonesian citizen receives an Identity Card (*Kartu Tanda Penduduk*

/ KTP) based on the regency or province in which they are registered as a resident/citizen. Once an Indonesian citizen reaches 17 years of age and registers with the proper authorities, they obtain a National Identification Number (*Nomor Induk Kependudukan* / NIK). A passport is issued by a state to its citizens as proof of identity within the International Law system (Rully S, 2020).

Indonesia, as an independent and sovereign nation, establishes its government policies based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In its development, Indonesia also possesses a legal framework regulating the presence of foreign nationals entering national territory, as well as Indonesian citizens traveling abroad. Therefore, regulations are required to govern the movement of people entering and leaving Indonesian territory, known as immigration law. Cross-border mobility gives rise to the need for regulations governing various forms of such movement. In Indonesia, rules concerning this movement of people are formulated within the "Immigration" system. Various legal events related to immigration continue to emerge, such as stay permit violations, criminal acts, misuse of work documents, and other actions that intentionally violate immigration provisions (Akbar, 2021).

Foreign Nationals (*Warga Negara Asing* / WNA) are individuals residing in a country without holding the status of a local citizen. Their presence is usually connected to educational interests, business activities, or other purposes. Despite their status as foreigners in Indonesia after migrating from their home countries, they retain rights and obligations toward the country in which they reside (Nurul, 2021).

Immigration functions as a national institution regulating inter-state mobility. Immigration control forms part of governmental administrative implementation. Consequently, immigration law falls within the domain of state administrative law as an exercise of administrative authority (Ridwan & Intan, 2019).

In a constitutional state based on the rule of law, the presence of state administrative law is fundamental. Through the principle of legality, every governmental action must be grounded in legislation or legitimate authority. This ensures certainty and justice for the public. Because the positions of the public and the government are not on an equal level, protection against governmental legal actions becomes essential to ensure the fulfillment of human rights (Rina, 2021).

Foreign Nationals (WNA) are required to possess a stay permit issued by the government through the Directorate General of Immigration. Stay permits consist of two categories: the Limited Stay Permit (*Izin Tinggal Terbatas* / ITAS) and the Permanent Stay Permit. This study focuses on ITAS. Pursuant to Government Regulation Number 48 of 2021 on Visas and Stay Permits, ITAS is a permit granted to foreigners to reside in Indonesia for a specified period (Dewa & I Made, 2022).

Violations of stay permits represent one of the frequently arising issues in immigration practice. Permits granted to foreign nationals are often misused for activities inconsistent with the original purpose of their issuance. Stay permits play a crucial role, as foreign nationals are not permitted to reside in Indonesia without these documents. These permits are issued by immigration officers or diplomatic representatives in accordance with visa provisions and applicable legal bases. The high prevalence of overstay violations causes various negative

impacts in society, particularly when foreign nationals engage in activities that do not align with their permits (Ahmad, 2022).

A limited stay permit (ITAS) or temporary permit expires pursuant to Article 53 of Immigration Law Number 6 of 2011 due to the absence of intent to return to the origin country and re-enter Indonesian territory. Foreign Nationals (WNA) return to their home countries and do not return even after their re-entry permit has expired. Acquiring Indonesian citizenship also terminates the permit. The permit expires upon reaching its validity term. Alternatively, the permit may change status into a permanent stay permit. Approval for the permit may be revoked by the Minister or designated immigration officer, which may result in deportation, or termination upon death (Yuliana, 2021).

Under Immigration Law Number 6 of 2011, regulations govern not only administrative oversight of Foreign Nationals (WNA), but also immigration enforcement measures with an emphasis on their non-judicial nature and administrative aspects. This means oversight is executed through recording information on movement, presence, and activities of foreigners, data collection, and examination of letters or documents manually, as well as electronic presentation and distribution. These activities constitute field enforcement, in the form of surveillance, patrols, intelligence raids or roundups, and searches of personnel and evidence linked to immigration offenses (Ilham, 2021).

The Seminyak area is a primary hub of tourism activity in Badung Regency, attracting thousands of tourists and Foreign Nationals (WNA) to reside temporarily. The growth of the tourism sector in this area brings positive impacts to the local economy, but also introduces challenges in monitoring the movement of foreigners. The rising number of foreign nationals visiting for vacation, work, or business ventures necessitates a more comprehensive control system to prevent immigration violations, such as stay permit misuse, work permit infractions, or activities that disrupt security and public order. This condition demands that immigration authorities enhance control quality, particularly through intelligence and enforcement functions. Therefore, an in-depth study regarding the effectiveness of foreign national supervision in Seminyak, as an area with high foreign mobility, is necessary (Dimaswari et al., 2023).

Tabel I Kasus Penyalahgunaan Izin Tinggal Yang Dilakukan Wna Di Provinsi Bali

| No | Years | Number of Cases/Foreign Nationals<br>Subject to Enforcement Action |
|----|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | 2023  | 335 WNA                                                            |
| 2  | 2024  | 378 WNA                                                            |
| 3  | 2025  | 410 WNA                                                            |

Source: Directorate General of Immigration and author's estimates based on the increasing trend of immigration violations in Bali.

Based on data from the Directorate General of Immigration, the number of foreign nationals (WNA) committing immigration violations in Bali Province shows an upward trend each year. In 2023, a total of 335 foreign nationals were subjected to immigration enforcement due to stay permit misuse. This number increased to 378 foreign nationals in 2024.

Considering the rising trend of international tourist arrivals and the increasingly strict intensity of immigration oversight, the number of stay permit violations in 2025 is estimated to reach approximately 410 cases/foreign nationals. These violations encompass stay permit misuses, such as working without a permit, overstaying, using visas inconsistent with their designated purpose, and other immigration administrative infractions.

The increase in cases demonstrates that monitoring the presence and activities of foreign nationals in Bali Province remains a challenge for immigration authorities. Consequently, strengthening inter-agency coordination and optimizing immigration oversight are required to prevent the misuse of stay permits by foreign nationals in the Bali region.

Immigration violation phenomena in tourist areas occur frequently, ranging from stay permit misuse and the abuse of visit visas for employment to foreign national involvement in general crimes. The growing popularity of the digital nomad trend also presents new challenges, as some foreign nationals work remotely without appropriate permits. In Seminyak, cases such as stay permit violations, business visa misuses, or illegal business activities have surfaced in the public sphere multiple times, drawing public concern. This condition highlights the crucial role of the Immigration Intelligence and Enforcement Section in mapping new violation patterns and taking action against any conduct that violates legal provisions. Without an adaptive surveillance strategy, tourist destinations like Seminyak risk vulnerability to public order disruptions and damage to Bali's tourism reputation.

On the other hand, developments in information technology bring new dynamics to foreign national monitoring in tourist areas such as Seminyak. Foreign national activities can now be observed not only through physical presence on the ground, but also via the digital footprints they leave on social media, accommodation rental platforms, community apps, and international networking sites. Many foreign nationals openly offer services, host training classes, conduct commercial activities, or work freelance in Indonesia without appropriate stay and work permits. This phenomenon becomes increasingly visible when foreign nationals leverage social media to promote services such as photography, yoga, graphic design, and beauty treatments. Such activities are difficult to detect if oversight relies solely on conventional methods without intelligence technology support. This situation indicates that information-based surveillance and digital analysis must be strengthened at the Immigration Intelligence and Enforcement Section level.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Supervision Theory**

Supervision is a process to ensure that the execution of an activity proceeds in accordance with established plans, provisions, and objectives. In a governmental context, supervision is necessary to determine the alignment between actions taken and the regulations serving as the foundation for those activities. Immigration supervision forms part of public administrative governance executed to control the presence and activities of foreign nationals so that they comply with applicable legal provisions (Ridwan & Intan, 2019). Under Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, supervision of foreign nationals encompasses administrative supervision and operational or field supervision. Therefore, supervision theory is relevant for

analyzing how the Immigration Office executes supervision over foreign nationals to prevent the misuse of stay permits for employment.

Supervision theory indicators:

- Administrative supervision
- Examination of immigration documents
- Collection and processing of data on foreign nationals
- Verification of stay permits
- Recording the entry and exit of foreign nationals
- Field supervision

### **Law Enforcement Theory**

Law enforcement is a process aimed at realizing legal provisions so they can be applied concretely within community life. Law enforcement does not merely pertain to applying written rules, but also involves authorized officials responsible for ensuring compliance with those provisions. According to Soerjono Soekanto, the success of law enforcement is influenced by factors of law, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, society, and culture. This theory is relevant because the execution of immigration supervision fundamentally constitutes a form of legal application to ensure foreign nationals abide by provisions regarding stay permits and allowable activities while residing in Indonesia. In this study, law enforcement theory can be used to analyze both the implementation of supervision and the various constraints faced by the Immigration Office, such as personnel shortages, equipment and technology limitations, inter-agency coordination, and legal awareness among foreign nationals.

Law enforcement theory indicators:

- Legal factors
- Clarity of regulations
- Alignment between execution and regulations
- Legal certainty
- Sanctions for violations
- Law enforcement officer factors
- Competence of immigration officers
- Number of officers

### **Interconnection of Both Theories with the Study**

Both theories can be utilized in a complementary manner. Supervision Theory is used to analyze how the immigration supervision process over foreign nationals is carried out, whereas Law Enforcement Theory is used to analyze factors influencing the success or obstacles in executing that supervision. This aligns with the research findings in the file showing that supervision has been conducted through administrative and field oversight, yet continues to face obstacles in the form of limited human resources, vast supervisory territory, coordination issues, technology limitations, and varying legal awareness

## **C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The type of legal research relevant to the title "Implementation of immigration supervision regarding foreigners to prevent the misuse of residence permits for employment within the

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jurisdiction of the Immigration Office" is empirical legal research utilizing a sociological approach. The socio-legal approach identifies and conceptualizes law as a real and functional social institution within the actual system of life. This approach emphasizes research aimed at understanding social dynamics, patterns of interaction between officers and the public, and the effectiveness of supervision over foreigners. Through observational data and interviews, the research provides a realistic picture of task implementation, operational challenges, and the program's impact on regional order and security.

The statute approach is employed by examining all regulations or legislative provisions related to the legal issue under study specifically, the implementation of immigration supervision regarding foreigners to prevent the misuse of residence permits for employment within the jurisdiction of the Immigration Office.

#### **D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

##### **Execution of Immigration Supervision over Foreign Nationals in Preventing the Misuse of Stay Permits for Employment within the Working Area of the Immigration Office**

The word "immigration" originates from the Latin *immigratio*, which means the movement of people from one place or country to another region or nation. The term *emigratio* carries a contrasting meaning: the movement of a population out of a region or country to another area or state. Conversely, *immigratio* in Latin signifies the movement of people originating from a foreign country to enter another nation (Hamidi & Christian, 2021).

According to Pramana (2020), the complete definition of immigration is the "entry of people into a country," or in English: "immigration is the entrance into an alien country of person intending to take part in the life of that country and to take it their more less permanent residence," which broadly means: "immigration is the entry into a foreign country by a person intending to participate in the life of that country and to reside there more or less permanently" (Pramana, 2020).

Under Article 1 point (1) of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, immigration is defined as: "Matters regarding the traffic of people entering or leaving the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and its supervision in order to preserve the sovereignty of the State."

The term "immigration" derives from the Latin *migratio*, meaning the movement of people from one place or country to another. There is also the term *emigratio*, which carries the opposite meaning: the movement of residents from a region or country to a foreign land, whereas *immigratio* in Latin is interpreted as the migration of populations from abroad into a nation. Etymologically, immigration, emigration, and transmigration are all rooted in the term *migration*, which generally refers to the large-scale movement of populations from one region to another, whether voluntarily or driven by specific conditions.

According to Jazim Hamidi, immigration forms part of a state's legal system that regulates the entry and exit of people to and from its territory, while playing a role in limiting and managing citizenship differences and legal relations between foreign nationals and the host country, as well as among foreign nationals residing within the same country. Thus, immigration possesses not only an administrative dimension, but also a juridical nature that requires formal regulation to guarantee legal certainty, sovereignty, and national security (Hamidi, 2015).

Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, under Article 1 point (1), states that immigration pertains to "all matters regarding the traffic of people entering or leaving the territory of the State of the Republic of Indonesia and its supervision in order to uphold state sovereignty." Such supervision encompasses not only administrative aspects like passports and visas, but also involves the overall interests of the state, including national security, social stability, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Good public service in this context must adhere to principles of responsiveness, speed, accuracy, and accountability. When these principles are applied to immigration services, institutions such as the Directorate General of Immigration must be capable of delivering services that are not only swift and efficient, but also secure and compliant with legal procedures.

Immigration services, particularly at international airports such as I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport, hold a strategic role in forming the first impression for foreign nationals entering Indonesia. Procedures such as inspecting passports, visas, and other travel documents must be carried out with high standards of security and convenience. Therefore, the implementation of technology like Autogates is regarded as a step toward modernizing public service to address high passenger volumes and demands for efficiency.

However, bureaucratic modernization must not compromise supervisory functions or humanized service. Automated systems like Autogates offer efficiency, but they require comprehensive evaluation to ensure that technology does not diminish inspection accuracy and control functions over potential immigration violations.

Consequently, immigration service is not merely a matter of speed or technology, but an integral part of the national legal system holding a strategic role in safeguarding state integrity. This study aims to examine how technology like Autogates can function optimally without sacrificing the core principles of quality, accountable, and secure public service. Evaluating this system is crucial to ensuring that the application of technology in immigration services responds to contemporary demands while remaining anchored in legal principles, good public administration principles, and comprehensive national interests.

Immigration measures are implemented to establish boundaries and distinctions in citizenship and legal actions, whether between foreign nationals and the destination state (including its citizens), or between foreign nationals residing in the host country. Indonesia deemed it necessary to address these dynamics by enacting a formal legal product, namely Law No. 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration.

Immigration services refer to the entire series of activities conducted by immigration authorities to facilitate the movement of individuals (foreign nationals and Indonesian citizens) within state territory, including inspection processes and the issuance of entry, exit, and stay permits in Indonesia. These services cover various activities, such as verifying passports, visas, and registering other travel documents related to security and legal compliance (Bambang, 2020).

In conclusion, immigration is the process through which individuals move from abroad into a nation, etymologically derived from the Latin *migratio*. Immigration, emigration, and transmigration all stem from the core concept of population movement. Within the Indonesian legal framework, immigration is regulated under Law Number 6 of 2011 as all matters

concerning the traffic of people entering or leaving the state territory and its supervision to uphold national sovereignty. Immigration is not purely administrative, but carries a juridical dimension as part of public law. In practice, immigration services—particularly at international airports like I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport—play a crucial role in forming initial impressions for foreign visitors. To improve service quality, technologies such as Autogates are implemented to expedite inspection processes. Nevertheless, technology-driven efficiency must continuously maintain supervisory functions and accuracy to prevent immigration law violations. Ideally, immigration services must operate professionally, accountably, and in alignment with legal principles to safeguard national security and interests (Ni Made & I Wayan, 2023).

Visa abuse refers to activities conducted by foreign nationals that do not align with the purpose for which their stay permits were granted. Under Presidential policies regarding visa exemptions, misuse by foreign nationals frequently occurs. Such misuses carry prescribed penalties set forth in Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. In this regard, immigration authorities play a crucial role as border guardians controlling human movement based on government policies, while serving a vital role in national security (Iman, 2012).

Pursuant to Article 17 of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, the refusal of entry (*penangkalan*) against foreign nationals is carried out based on the following grounds:

- Known or suspected to be involved with an international criminal syndicate;
- While in their home country or another country, acts in a hostile manner toward the Government of Indonesia or commits acts that tarnish the reputation of the Indonesian nation and state;
- Suspected of committing acts contrary to security and public order, public morals, religion, or the customs and traditions of Indonesian society;
- At the request of another country, a foreigner attempting to evade the threat or execution of punishment in that country for a crime that is also punishable under Indonesian law;
- Previously expelled or deported from Indonesian territory;
- Other immigration-related grounds as further regulated by Government Regulation

Pursuant to Article 42, paragraph (1) of Law Number 6 of 2011, immigration measures are to be taken against foreigners present within Indonesian territory who engage in activities that are dangerous or reasonably suspected to be dangerous to security and public order.

These immigration measures are implemented as part of immigration oversight policies regarding foreigners within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia who engage in activities that contravene prevailing laws and regulations. Immigration measures apply to any foreigner within Indonesian territory who engages in activities such as: suspected involvement in dangerous activities, or activities reasonably suspected to pose a danger to security, including.:

Engaging in propaganda or expressing sympathy toward ideologies and values that contradict Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution;

- Obstructing individuals from performing worship according to religions recognized in Indonesia;

- Damaging, endangering, and defying public decency norms; utilizing taunts that incite erroneous perceptions regarding community customs; presenting a distorted depiction of Indonesia's social and cultural development;
- Promoting obscene acts through written works, imagery, or other mediums, as well as engaging in public drunkenness;
- Lacking living expenses and engaging in begging, whether individually or in groups;
- Disrupting or undermining social and public order, including within one's work environment;
- Causing tension in domestic or community harmony and inciting criminal acts;
- Fueling passions or incitement that can inflame ethnic, religious, racial, or inter-group sentiments;
- Providing opportunities for gambling or inciting conflict among peers, ethnic groups, or societal classes.

Pursuant to Article 75 of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, administrative immigration sanctions for immigration violations may take the form of:

- Entry ban (*penangkalan*),
- Revocation of stay permit,
- Prohibition from being present in one or several specified locations in Indonesia,
- Requirement to reside in a specified location within Indonesian territory,
- Imposition of overstay fees/fines, and/or
- Deportation from Indonesian territory.

Pursuant to Article 75 paragraph (1) of Law Number 6 of 2011, there are two stages/forms of supervision, namely administrative supervision and field supervision:

- Administrative Supervision: Oversight applied to foreign nationals through the collection, processing, and presentation of data and information regarding immigration services for foreigners, traffic of foreigners entering or exiting Indonesian territory, and foreigners subject to detention decisions. It also includes compiling lists of foreigners subject to entry bans or exit bans, as well as capturing photographs and fingerprints.
- Operational/Field Supervision: Executing routine activities and field operations through a series of monitoring or investigation activities, such as interviews, observations, mapping/sketching, surveillance/tailing, wiretapping, photography, undercover operations, tracking, infiltration, the use of informants, and other activities to monitor anyone both Indonesian citizens and foreign nationals—entering and leaving Indonesian territory. All these activities serve to gather necessary information and evidence required in decision-making to formulate and establish immigration policies, particularly regarding the supervision of all individuals.

Under Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, foreign nationals violating Article 78 paragraph (3) face Administrative Immigration Sanctions (*Tindakan Administratif Keimigrasian* / TAK) in the form of deportation and entry bans (*penangkalan*).

The execution of immigration supervision over foreign nationals to prevent the misuse of stay permits for employment within the working area of the Immigration Office is conducted through integrated administrative supervision and field supervision to ensure that the presence and activities of foreign nationals align with their stay permits. This supervision encompasses

inspecting immigration documents, monitoring foreign nationals' activities, coordinating with relevant agencies, and conducting supervisory operations through the Foreigner Supervision Team (*TIMPORA*). Through intensive and continuous supervision, the Immigration Office can detect and take action against immigration violations, particularly the illegal misuse of stay permits for employment, thereby establishing immigration administrative order, protecting local manpower, and maintaining regional security stability.

### **Obstacles Faced in the Execution of Immigration Supervision over Foreign Nationals in the Working Area of the Ngurah Rai Class I Non-Tax State Revenue (TPI) Immigration Office**

The State of Indonesia is a state based on the rule of law (*rechtsstaat*), not on mere power (*machtstaat*) (Kansil, 2000). Criminal law forms a part of general law; thus, its function is identical to the general function of law, which is to regulate social life and maintain order in society. First, acts that will not disrupt social order fall outside the reach of the law. Second, there is legitimacy in criminal law to use harsher sanctions whenever a violation of its regulated norms occurs (Tongat, 2012).

In society, an act is categorized as unlawful if it results in harm to others or the community, and carries direct or indirect implications that violate the interests of others or society. Many acts are occasionally committed by individuals without realizing the extent of their impact on others or the community, as the perpetrator focuses only on their own pleasure and self-interest.

Acts categorized as criminal offenses carry strict sanctions explicitly regulated in criminal law. Criminal law contains acts punishable by law, conditions under which a perpetrator can be punished, legal subjects who can be penalized, and sentences that can be imposed. Criminal law is also referred to as substantive law, while criminal procedure law is known as formal criminal law. According to Muladi, the criminal justice system is a judicial network utilizing substantive criminal law, formal criminal law, and criminal execution law (Romli, 1996).

Fundamentally, a crime is a wrong typically a moral wrong that stands against society as a whole. Criminal prosecution is carried out to punish wrongdoers, either because we aim to prevent future crimes or simply because we believe wrongdoers deserve punishment. A simple definition of a criminal act is an action prohibited by a rule of law, where the prohibition is accompanied by threats of sanctions (punishment) for anyone who violates the provision (Ismu, 2011).

Law enforcement as a process is, in essence, the application of discretion involving decision-making that is not strictly regulated by legal rules, but contains elements of personal judgment. Conceptually, the core of law enforcement lies in harmonizing the relationship of values articulated in established norms and actual behavior as the final stage of translating those values, to create, maintain, and preserve social peace. This philosophically grounded concept requires further explanation to appear more concrete (Ali, 2009).

The execution of law within society, besides being shaped by public legal awareness, is heavily determined by law enforcement officers. Violations of law frequently fail to be properly addressed due to certain officers failing to execute enforcement provisions properly. Law enforcement itself is a process to transform legal ideals into reality. These legal ideals are none other than the thoughts of lawmakers formulated into legal regulations (Zainab, 2022).

Law enforcement in foreign terminology encompasses various terms, such as *recht toe passing hand having* (Dutch), as well as *law enforcement* and *application* (American), meaning the concrete application of law in daily societal life (Imron, 2007). Law enforcement is an effort to realize legal ideas and concepts expected by the people into reality. Concrete law enforcement is the application of positive law in practice as it ought to be complied with. Therefore, delivering justice in a case means deciding the law *in concreto* to uphold and

guarantee compliance with substantive law through procedural methods established by formal law.

Law enforcement can be defined as the administration of law by law enforcement officers and anyone holding an interest according to their respective authority under applicable legal rules. Thus, law enforcement is a system involving the harmonization of norms and actual human behavior.

These norms then serve as guidelines or benchmarks for behavior or actions deemed appropriate or necessary. Such behavior or conduct aims to create, maintain, and preserve peace. Law enforcement represents an effort to realize the ideas of legal certainty, social utility, and justice into reality. The process of realizing these three ideas constitutes the essence of law enforcement (Satipto, 2013).

Obstacles faced in the execution of immigration supervision over foreign nationals in the working area of the Ngurah Rai TPI Immigration Office include the limited number of supervisory officers relative to the high mobility and large volume of foreign nationals entering the Bali region, the vast scope of the supervisory area, and covert stay permit misuses through illegal employment activities. Furthermore, inter-agency coordination hurdles, limited supervisory equipment and technology, low legal awareness among certain foreign nationals and sponsors, as well as the evolving variety of immigration violation methods further complicate optimal supervision. Consequently, immigration supervision requires human resource enhancements, strengthened cross-sectoral cooperation, and the utilization of information technology to make the monitoring of foreign nationals' presence and activities more effective and efficient.

## E. CONCLUSION

The execution of immigration supervision over foreign nationals to prevent the misuse of stay permits for employment within the working area of the Immigration Office is conducted through integrated administrative supervision and field supervision to ensure that the presence and activities of foreign nationals align with their stay permits. This supervision encompasses inspecting immigration documents, monitoring foreign nationals' activities, coordinating with relevant agencies, and conducting supervisory operations through the Foreigner Supervision Team (*TIMPORA*). Through intensive and continuous supervision, the Immigration Office can detect and take action against immigration violations, particularly the illegal misuse of stay permits for employment, thereby establishing immigration administrative order, protecting local manpower, and maintaining regional security stability.

Obstacles faced in the execution of immigration supervision over foreign nationals in the working area of the Ngurah Rai Class I Non-Tax State Revenue (TPI) Immigration Office include the limited number of supervisory officers relative to the high mobility and large volume of foreign nationals entering the Bali region, the vast scope of the supervisory area, and covert stay permit misuses through illegal employment activities. Furthermore, inter-agency coordination hurdles, limited supervisory equipment and technology, low legal awareness among certain foreign nationals and sponsors, as well as the evolving variety of immigration violation methods further complicate optimal supervision. Consequently, immigration supervision requires human resource enhancements, strengthened cross-sectoral cooperation, and the utilization of information technology to make the monitoring of foreign nationals' presence and activities more effective and efficient.

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