

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERVIEWS FOR THE EARLY DETECTION OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AT THE CLASS I SPECIAL IMMIGRATION OFFICE (TPI) BATAM

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Abstract

Immigration plays a strategic role in safeguarding national sovereignty through its functions of public service, law enforcement, immigration control, and as a facilitator of community development. One of the preventive initiatives developed by the Directorate General of Immigration is the Immigration Fostered Village Program, which aims to enhance public legal awareness of immigration matters, prevent the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and reduce the departure of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) through non-procedural channels. Batam City, as a border area directly adjacent to Singapore and Malaysia, experiences high population mobility, making it particularly vulnerable to immigration violations and human trafficking. Therefore, the implementation of the Immigration Fostered Village Program serves as an important preventive strategy to strengthen community-based immigration supervision. This study employed an empirical legal research method with a socio-legal (empirical juridical) approach. The research was conducted at the Class I Special Immigration Office with Immigration Checkpoint (TPI) Batam using primary data obtained through interviews and observations, supported by secondary data derived from legislation, books, scholarly journals, and official documents related to immigration and the prevention of trafficking in persons. The collected data were analyzed qualitatively through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing by relating empirical findings to the applicable legal framework. The results indicate that the Immigration Fostered Village Program at the Class I Special Immigration Office with Immigration Checkpoint Batam has been reasonably effective in enhancing public legal awareness, strengthening inter-agency coordination, and encouraging community participation in immigration supervision and the prevention of trafficking in persons. Nevertheless, its implementation continues to face several challenges, including limited public legal literacy, inadequate human resources, the extensive coverage area, suboptimal inter-agency coordination, and the misuse of information technology by perpetrators to recruit Indonesian migrant workers through non-procedural channels. Therefore, greater efforts are required to increase the intensity of public outreach, expand the coverage of the Immigration Fostered Village Program, strengthen cross-sector collaboration, optimize the use of digital media, and improve the capacity of immigration personnel to enhance the effectiveness of immigration supervision, prevent trafficking in persons, and provide better protection for Indonesian citizens.

Keywords: Immigration Fostered Village Program, Trafficking in Persons, Indonesian Migrant Workers, Immigration Supervision.

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A. INTRODUCTION

The increase in public mobility abroad, on the one hand, exerts a positive impact on national economic growth through remittances from Indonesian migrant workers. On the other hand, however, this condition also gives rise to various forms of transnational crime that utilize human movement as a vehicle for committing criminal offenses. One form of transnational crime that remains a serious concern at both national and international levels is the crime of human trafficking (Barda, 2010).

The crime of human trafficking is a crime against humanity that treats human beings as objects of exploitation for economic gain. Human trafficking does not only involve sexual exploitation, but also encompasses forced labor, modern slavery, organ harvesting, child exploitation, and illegal labor recruitment. This crime is categorized as an extraordinary crime because it is committed in an organized manner, operates across international networks, and inflicts severe impacts on victims physically, psychologically, socially, and economically (Farhana, 2017).

In Indonesia, protecting citizens from human trafficking practices is inherently part of fulfilling human rights guaranteed by the constitution. Article 28G Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that every person has the right to protection of their personal self, family, honor, dignity, and property under their control, as well as the right to a feeling of security and protection from the threat of fear to do or not do something which is a human right. This provision demonstrates that the state bears an obligation to provide protection to every citizen from all forms of threats that could harm human safety and dignity, including human trafficking practices.

Furthermore, Article 28I Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that the right to life, the right not to be tortured, the right to freedom of thought and conscience, the right to religion, the right not to be enslaved, the right to be recognized as a person before the law, and the right not to be prosecuted under retroactive laws are human rights that cannot be diminished under any circumstances. Based on this provision, protecting human beings from slavery and exploitation is a state responsibility that must be implemented through statutory regulations and effective law enforcement mechanisms.

As an effort to fulfill this constitutional mandate, the Indonesian government enacted Law Number 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking. Article 1 Point 1 of Law Number 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking defines human trafficking as the act of recruitment, transportation, harbor, transfer, or receipt of a person by means of threat, use of force, abduction, confinement, fraud, deception, abuse of power or position of vulnerability, debt bondage, or giving payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, whether carried out within the country or between countries, for the purpose of exploitation or resulting in a person being exploited.

This regulation shows that the crime of human trafficking is closely linked to human movement processes, both domestically and internationally. In practice, victims of human

trafficking are frequently dispatched abroad using valid travel documents, making their departure appear administratively legal. This *modus operandi* makes the supervision of human traffic a vital aspect in preventing human trafficking (Lalu, 2012).

Immigration regulation in Indonesia is governed under Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration. Article 1 Point 1 of Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration states that immigration refers to matters regarding the traffic of people entering or leaving the territory of Indonesia and its supervision in order to maintain state sovereignty. This provision indicates that the immigration function is not strictly limited to the administrative service of travel documents, but also includes supervising human traffic entering and exiting Indonesian territory.

Furthermore, Article 4 of Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration states that every person entering or leaving the territory of Indonesia is required to possess a valid travel document. Travel documents are essential instruments in controlling cross-border traffic as they establish the legal basis for an individual to undertake international travel. Regulations regarding immigration supervision have evolved following the formation of the Ministry of Immigration and Corrections. Provisions previously regulated under Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 4 of 2017 on Immigration Supervision Procedures have been revoked and replaced by Minister of Immigration and Corrections Regulation Number 2 of 2025 on Immigration Supervision and Administrative Immigration Measures. This regulation serves as the latest legal framework for administering immigration supervision over Indonesian citizens, foreign nationals, and guarantors through administrative and field supervision mechanisms.

Within the Indonesian immigration system, a passport is an official state document that serves as identity and a travel document for Indonesian citizens traveling abroad. Article 1 Point 16 of Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration states that a passport of the Republic of Indonesia is a document issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to Indonesian citizens to travel between countries, valid for a specified period.

A passport serves not only as a travel document, but also as a form of state recognition and protection for citizens traveling abroad. Therefore, passport issuance cannot be carried out arbitrarily; it must undergo rigorous administrative checks and identity verification stages. This stringency is essential to prevent passport misuse in various cross-border crimes, including human trafficking.

Conducting interviews during the passport application process is part of the immigration supervision mechanism designed to verify identity accuracy, travel purpose, and document authenticity presented by the applicant. This authority aims not only to fulfill the administrative requirements for passport issuance, but also serves as a preventive instrument to detect early indicators of human trafficking. Provisions requiring applicants to provide truthful information and empowering immigration officers to conduct further examinations are established in Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration along with its implementing regulations, including rules governing administrative supervision and the examination of travel document applications.

The interview process in passport applications is an administrative supervision mechanism that grants immigration officers authority to perform further inquiries on an applicant if

discrepancies are detected between the stated destination purpose and the supporting documents submitted. These inquiries involve gathering information on travel purpose, employment, departure sponsors, and the validity of the applicant's identity and documents. If the examination reveals indications that the passport will be used for non-procedural labor or suspects involvement in human trafficking, immigration officers are authorized to defer or reject passport issuance in accordance with statutory regulations.

The urgency of conducting interviews in passport applications has heightened because the *modus operandi* of human trafficking continues to evolve. Perpetrators no longer rely solely on forged documents; they also exploit authentic documents by manipulating the victim's true travel purpose. Many victims are dispatched under tourist visas or visitor pretexts, even though their real objective is illegal work or exploitation in the destination country (Farhana, 2017).

These circumstances require immigration officers to possess early detection capabilities through effective interview procedures. Interviews must not be conducted merely to satisfy administrative protocols, but must actively uncover details concerning potential indicators of human trafficking. Consequently, interview effectiveness directly determines the success of immigration's preventive function in thwarting human trafficking crimes (Soerjono, 2014).

The phenomenon of human trafficking in Indonesia continues to register high numbers. According to data from the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency, most trafficking cases relate to the non-procedural dispatch of Indonesian migrant workers abroad. Migrant worker placement channels are still frequently exploited by trafficking syndicates to recruit and dispatch victims through various tactics.

Table 1. Data on Passport Application Rejections at the Class I Special TPI Immigration Office, Batam (2024–June 2026)

Years	Total Rejection	failed to complete the required documents	Suspected indication of a non-procedural Indonesian migrant worker
2024	81	25	56
2025	162	61	101
2026 (January–June)	90	77	13
Total	333	163	170

Source: Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam (processed by author, 2026).

Based on data from the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam, the total number of rejected passport applications from 2024 to June 2026 reached 333 applications. Out of this total, 163 applications were rejected because the applicants failed to fulfill administrative requirements, while 170 applications were rejected due to suspected indications of being non-procedural Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers (CPMI). In 2024, 81 rejections were recorded, comprising 25 applications rejected due to incomplete administrative requirements and 56 applications suspected of being non-procedural CPMI. In 2025, the number of rejections increased to 162 applications, with a breakdown of 61 applications failing to meet

administrative requirements and 101 applications suspected of being non-procedural CPMI. Furthermore, in the period from January to June 2026, there were 90 rejections, consisting of 77 applications due to incomplete administrative requirements and 13 applications due to suspected non-procedural CPMI status.

The data indicates that in 2024 and 2025, passport application rejections were primarily driven by suspected non-procedural CPMI status rather than administrative deficiencies. This condition demonstrates that the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam not only executes its service function of issuing passports, but also fulfills its supervisory function through interview mechanisms and document verification as an early detection measure against potential human trafficking (TPPO). Although the number of indicated non-procedural CPMI applications declined between January and June 2026, the effectiveness of the Immigration Assisted Village Program (*Program Desa Binaan Imigrasi*) still requires further analysis, as this decrease cannot yet be conclusively attributed as a direct outcome of the program. Therefore, this research is important to assess the contribution of the Immigration Assisted Village Program in strengthening early detection, increasing public awareness, and supporting the quality of public immigration services.

On the other hand, the surge in rejections due to incomplete administrative requirements between January and June 2026 indicates that applicant compliance with passport requirements remains a challenge in administering immigration services. This situation requires immigration officers to not only deliver public services, but also execute the immigration supervision function optimally through administrative checks and in-depth interviews with applicants indicated to have departure purposes inconsistent with provisions.

This phenomenon illustrates that the interview stage plays a strategic role in the passport application process because it serves as a vehicle for immigration officers to verify the accuracy of information provided by applicants. Consequently, assessing the effectiveness of interview execution is necessary to determine the extent to which this process successfully operates as an early detection instrument against passport application misuse that could potentially lead to the non-procedural departure of prospective Indonesian migrant workers and human trafficking crimes.

Based on this data, TPI Batam was chosen as the research location due to its highly strategic geographical position as one of Indonesia's international gateways directly bordering Malaysia and Singapore. The high volume of human traffic passing through international ports and airports in Batam makes the region highly vulnerable to the misuse of travel documents for non-procedural labor purposes and human trafficking crimes. These conditions require the interview process conducted by immigration officers to not merely satisfy administrative procedures, but to function effectively as an early detection mechanism against evolving human trafficking tactics.

The misuse of passport applications as a means for dispatching non-procedural Indonesian migrant workers has visibly manifested in the city of Batam as an international gateway of Indonesia. In January 2025, the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam rejected nine passport issuances after administrative checks and in-depth interviews revealed indications that

the applicants intended to work abroad non-procedurally. During the examination process, officers discovered discrepancies between the applicants' stated travel purposes, supporting documents, and statements given during the interview. Based on the findings from these in-depth inquiries, immigration officers decided to withhold passport issuance as a preventive measure to thwart human trafficking crimes and protect Indonesian citizens from potential exploitation abroad.

In light of these conditions, the effectiveness of interview execution cannot be evaluated solely by the procedural completion of the interview itself; it must be assessed based on its capacity to verify the truthfulness of information provided by applicants, detect indications of passport application misuse, and support immigration supervision in preventing the departure of non-procedural prospective Indonesian migrant workers who could potentially become victims of human trafficking. Therefore, research on the effectiveness of conducting passport applicant interviews at the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam is critical to determining the extent to which these objectives are met and identifying the factors that influence its execution effectiveness.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

The theoretical foundation of immigration control and law enforcement is rooted in the concept of state sovereignty and legal effectiveness. State sovereignty grants a nation the ultimate authority to regulate and control the entry, stay, and departure of individuals within its territory to maintain national security and public order. Under Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration, immigration functions extend beyond administrative processing to encompass rigorous supervisory mechanisms. According to Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness, the successful enforcement of laws depends on key factors including legal substance, law enforcement personnel, facility support, public compliance, and legal culture. In the context of immigration, administrative controls such as in-depth applicant interviews and document verification serve as primary legal instruments to detect irregularities and prevent cross-border crimes.

Human trafficking (Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang / TPPO) is widely recognized in legal literature as an extraordinary transnational crime that severely violates human rights and dignity. Scholars emphasize that perpetrators increasingly exploit legal channels by manipulating legitimate travel documents and travel purposes, such as utilizing tourist or visitor visas to illegally dispatch non-procedural migrant workers abroad. As highlighted by Farhana (2017) and Lalu (2012), this evolving *modus operandi* necessitates enhanced early detection capabilities at international exit points. Consequently, conducting rigorous interviews during the passport application stage becomes a vital preventive tool for immigration authorities to verify applicant intent, identify indicators of potential exploitation, and withhold travel documents when non-procedural migration risks are detected.

Prior research and contemporary public administration literature highlight the shift from purely repressive law enforcement toward proactive, community-based preventive strategies. Programs such as the Immigration Assisted Village (Program Desa Binaan Imigrasi) represent

an operationalization of collaborative governance (good governance), integrating public legal education, inter-agency coordination (e.g., among immigration offices, local governments, and law enforcement), and active public participation. Studies on policy implementation by scholars such as Riant Nugroho (2021) and Budi Winarno (2020) indicate that while preventive outreach enhances public legal literacy and early awareness, its overall effectiveness is often constrained by organizational resource limits, broad geographical jurisdictions, and emerging digital recruitment tactics. Therefore, combining community-based education with stringent administrative interview screenings forms a comprehensive framework for mitigating human trafficking risks

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a descriptive, empirical-legal research method to examine the effectiveness of passport applicant interviews as an early detection measure against human trafficking (TPPO) at the Class I Special Immigration Office for TPI (Immigration Checkpoint) Batam. The research was conducted at the said office, utilizing primary data obtained through interviews and observations involving passport service officials, interviewing officers, Immigration Intelligence and Enforcement (Inteldakim) officers, and passport applicants. Secondary data were gathered from laws and regulations, books, journals, and official documents pertaining to immigration and human trafficking. Data collection techniques included literature review and direct interviews. All data were analyzed qualitatively—through processes of reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing—by correlating empirical facts with legal provisions and theories regarding legal effectiveness, law enforcement, and legal protection, in order to assess the effectiveness of the interview process and identify the obstacles encountered.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Effectiveness of the Immigration Assisted Village Program at the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam

The effectiveness of the Immigration Assisted Village Program (Program Desa Binaan Imigrasi) at the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam can be analyzed through the program's level of success in achieving its established goals: enhancing public legal awareness regarding immigration, preventing human trafficking crimes (Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang/ TPPO), preventing the non-procedural dispatch of Indonesian migrant workers, and strengthening public participation in immigration supervision. The Immigration Assisted Village Program represents an implementation of immigration functions oriented not only toward public services, but also toward supervision and citizen protection through a community-based preventive approach (Jazim & Charles, 2016).

Conceptually, the effectiveness of a program can be measured based on goal achievement, target accuracy, public participation levels, organizational capability in executing the program, and the generated impact on shifts in community behavior (Richard, 2016). In the context of the Immigration Assisted Village in Batam, these indicators demonstrate that the program has

contributed positively to improving public understanding of proper immigration procedures, particularly concerning passport applications, migrant worker departures, and the dangers of human trafficking (Lilik, 2021).

Batam is a strategic region directly adjacent to Singapore and Malaysia, resulting in exceptionally high population mobility. These geographical conditions make Batam one of the areas with a considerable risk of non-procedural migrant worker dispatch and human smuggling crimes. Therefore, the Directorate General of Immigration, through the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam, developed the Immigration Assisted Village Program as a preventive strategy involving local governments, community leaders, neighborhood associations (RT/RW), security enforcement, and the public directly.

The execution of the Immigration Assisted Village Program is carried out through legal immigration counseling sessions, dissemination of information regarding the dangers of TPPO, education on legal procedures for working abroad, and the creation of an information network linking the community with immigration officers. Through these activities, the public gains an understanding of the importance of completing travel documents in accordance with regulations, recognizing illegal migrant worker recruitment tactics, and reporting suspicious activities to competent authorities (Indra, 2022).

In terms of goal achievement, this program demonstrates fairly good effectiveness as it successfully enhances public involvement in supporting the immigration supervision function. This is evident in the increasingly intensive coordination between the Batam Immigration Office and sub-district administrations, district governments, BP3MI, the Manpower Office, the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), the Indonesian National Police (Polri), and community leaders in educating the public on immigration issues. This collaborative approach aligns with the concept of good governance, which emphasizes the necessity of inter-agency synergy and public participation in governance execution (Sedarmayanti, 2018).

In addition to elevating public awareness, program effectiveness is reflected in a shift in the immigration supervision paradigm, moving from a previously repressive stance toward a preventive one. Supervision is no longer conducted exclusively by immigration personnel, but also engages the community as strategic partners in providing information upon identifying indications of illegal migrant worker departures or activities that potentially violate immigration rules (Soerjono, 2019). This approach complies with legal effectiveness theory, which posits that policy success is heavily influenced by public compliance levels and on-the-ground implementation effectiveness.

Nevertheless, the effectiveness of the Immigration Assisted Village Program is not yet fully optimal. One persistent constraint is the uneven level of public understanding regarding immigration functions, especially in areas with high population mobility. Furthermore, personnel limitations at the Immigration Office prevent counseling activities from reaching all potential Indonesian migrant worker source areas (Indra, 2022). In addition, advancements in information technology have introduced new recruitment methods via social media, calling for more adaptive and sustainable educational strategies.

Based on the program execution results carried out by the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam, the Immigration Assisted Village continues to be developed to build a community-based supervision system. In 2024 and through its expansion in 2026, the program has involved various stakeholders to strengthen the prevention of human trafficking (TPPO) and migrant worker smuggling (*Tindak Pidana Penyelundupan Manusia* / TPPM) through community capacity building and direct dissemination of immigration information to residents. This approach demonstrates that program success is measured not merely by the number of counseling sessions held, but by the formation of collective public consciousness in safeguarding their territory against various immigration violations.

Thus, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the Immigration Assisted Village Program at the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam is classified as fairly effective. The program has achieved most of its defined goals, particularly in boosting public legal awareness, strengthening inter-agency coordination, and encouraging public participation in immigration oversight. However, further performance enhancements are still needed through expanding the coverage of assisted villages, increasing counseling frequency, utilizing digital media as an educational tool, and reinforcing synergies with local governments and related agencies so that the objectives of preventing immigration violations can be achieved more optimally.

Constraints in Optimizing the Implementation of the Immigration Assisted Village Program at the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam**

The Immigration Assisted Village Program is an innovation by the Directorate General of Immigration designed to increase public legal awareness regarding immigration, specifically in preventing non-procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers (*Pekerja Migran Indonesia* / PMI), Human Trafficking Crimes (TPPO), and the misuse of travel documents. This program serves as an operational manifestation of immigration functions encompassing service provision, law enforcement, and public education. However, the implementation of the Immigration Assisted Village Program at the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam still encounters various obstacles that hinder optimal goal achievement.

The first constraint is the low level of public understanding regarding immigration law. A portion of the population still considers immigration matters to strictly concern passport processing, thus failing to grasp the necessity of legal overseas departure procedures or the risks of becoming a victim of TPPO. Consequently, counseling sessions conducted by immigration officers require additional time for participants to thoroughly digest the presented material. According to Arifin, the success of a community empowerment program is heavily determined by the target population's level of legal literacy (Arifin, 2020).

The second constraint relates to the extensive operational area and geographical characteristics of Batam City. As a region directly bordering Singapore and Malaysia, Batam features high population mobility and numerous residential pockets that serve as hubs for prospective migrant workers. As a result, not all areas can be visited on a routine basis by immigration personnel due to limitations in human resources and operational budgets. This aligns with Riant Nugroho's perspective, which states that public policy implementation

frequently faces hurdles due to constrained organizational resources, both human and financial (Nugroho, 2021).

Furthermore, inter-agency coordination remains a challenge in carrying out the Immigration Assisted Village Program. The program requires synergy among the Immigration Office, local government, BP3MI, the Manpower Office, sub-district officials, and community leaders. In practice, this coordination does not always run seamlessly because each agency maintains distinct program priorities and operational mechanisms. Yet, effective public policy implementation relies heavily on inter-institutional communication and coordination (Winarno, 2020).

Another obstacle is limited public participation. Not all community members are willing to attend counseling sessions due to work schedules or the perception that immigration topics do not directly impact their daily lives. Low participation rates hinder the optimal dissemination of safe migration procedures. According to Mardikanto, public participation is a vital element in the success of empowerment programs because citizens are not merely objects, but subjects of development (Totok & Poerwoko, 2019).

In addition, advancements in information technology pose a distinct challenge. Information regarding overseas employment opportunities is now more frequently acquired through social media rather than government sources. A significant portion of this information originates from irresponsible parties, presenting a risk of misleading the public. Therefore, conventional counseling must be complemented by digital media education to achieve broader outreach (Suryani, 2022).

In its execution, the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam also faces challenges regarding limited dissemination frequency. The Immigration Assisted Village Program cannot yet be conducted continuously across all targeted areas, necessitating strategies to sustain educational efforts by establishing immigration information cadres or agents at the sub-district level. Nevertheless, the Batam Immigration Office continually strives to expand program reach by collaborating with local governments, BP3MI, community leaders, neighborhood associations (RT/RW), and various community elements in counseling efforts aimed at TPPO prevention.

To address these various obstacles, the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam continually undertakes efforts to ensure the Immigration Assisted Village Program operates optimally. One such effort is increasing the intensity of immigration legal dissemination and education through regular counseling sessions. Education is focused not only on passport application procedures, but also on instilling an understanding of the dangers of Human Trafficking Crimes (TPPO), the importance of departing as procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI), and the public's role in reporting suspected immigration violations. This educational approach is considered capable of raising public legal awareness so that citizens transition from passive service recipients to government partners in immigration supervision (Rachmat & Mala, 2023). The execution of Immigration Assisted Village counseling in Batam is also directed toward strengthening the community's capacity to identify illegal recruitment

tactics that could lead to TPPO, thereby minimizing the risks of non-procedural migration (Nurhidayat & Nuraeny, 2022).

Beyond elevating educational outreach, the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Batam reinforces inter-agency collaboration by coordinating with local government bodies, the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Service Center (BP3MI), the Manpower Office, sub-district administrators, RT/RW leaders, community figures, and civil society organizations. This synergy is necessary to ensure immigration information reaches a broader demographic while creating a community-based supervision system. Research indicates that the successful implementation of public policy depends significantly on effective communication, clear task division, and sustained commitment from all stakeholders to execute the program over time (Yusriadi, 2021).

A further effort involves leveraging information technology as an immigration educational platform. Disseminating information on passport application procedures, procedural overseas travel, TPPO hazards, and public complaint channels is conducted via social media, official websites, and various digital platforms. Utilizing digital media is viewed as enhancing public service effectiveness because information can be accessed by the public quickly, easily, and without spatial or temporal restrictions (Rina & Fitri, 2022). Consequently, the public obtains broader information access, reducing reliance on unverified details from irresponsible parties.

Additionally, optimizing the Immigration Assisted Village Program is accomplished by encouraging public participation through communication networks linking immigration officers, village officials, community leaders, and residents who have attended counseling sessions. Through this approach, community members are empowered to act as immigration information agents within their respective environments, ensuring program sustainability does not rely solely on outreach events organized by the Immigration Office. This participatory method has proven effective in enhancing public policy implementation as the community actively participates in supervision, information sharing, and preventing immigration infractions at the local level.

E. CONCLUSION

The Immigration-Assisted Village Program (*Desa Binaan Imigrasi*) at the Class I Special TPI Immigration Office in Batam has proven quite effective in raising public legal awareness, preventing human trafficking and the use of irregular migrant workers, and strengthening community participation in immigration oversight. Nevertheless, further improvements in effectiveness are needed through expanding the program's reach to more villages, increasing the frequency of outreach activities, leveraging digital media, and strengthening synergy with local governments and relevant agencies.

An analysis of the challenges and optimization efforts regarding the Immigration-Assisted Village Program at the Class I Special TPI Immigration Office in Batam reveals that implementation still faces obstacles such as low public legal literacy, limited human resources, coordination issues between agencies, and the rapid evolution of information technology. To address these issues, the Batam Immigration Office continues to enhance public outreach,

strengthen stakeholder collaboration, utilize digital media, and encourage active community participation to support effective immigration oversight and the prevention of human trafficking.

The Class I Special TPI Immigration Office in Batam is expected to enhance the effectiveness of the Immigration-Assisted Village Program by expanding the number of assisted villages, increasing the frequency of legal outreach regarding immigration matters, and optimizing the use of digital media for educational purposes. Additionally, strengthening human resource capacity is essential to ensure the program can reach a wider audience in a sustainable manner.

The Class I Special TPI Immigration Office in Batam needs to strengthen synergy with local governments, BP3MI, the Manpower Agency, village officials, and community leaders in implementing the Immigration-Assisted Village Program. Sustained collaboration is expected to boost community participation in immigration oversight, accelerate information dissemination, and support efforts to prevent human trafficking and the deployment of irregular Indonesian migrant workers.

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