



DELICTUM: JURNAL HUKUM PIDANA DAN HUKUM PIDANA ISLAM

<https://ejurnal.iainpare.ac.id/index.php/delictum/index>

*The Role and Authority of the Immigration Office in Preventing Illegal Foreign Workers Based on Indonesian Immigration Law*  
**Peran dan Wewenang Kantor Imigrasi dalam Pencegahan Tenaga Kerja Asing Ilegal Berdasarkan Hukum Imigrasi Indonesia**

Nabila Muna Aprilia<sup>1</sup>, A.R. Wirawan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Universitas Terbuka, Tangerang Selatan, Indonesia

[rachmat.wirawan@ecampus.ut.ac.id](mailto:rachmat.wirawan@ecampus.ut.ac.id)

Article	Abstract
<p><b>Keywords:</b>  <i>Immigration; authority; supervision; law enforcement; foreign workers.</i></p> <p><b>Kata Kunci:</b>            Imigrasi; otoritas; pengawasan; penegakan hukum; pekerja asing.</p>	<p><i>This study discusses the role and authority of the Immigration Office in the perspective of immigration law, especially in efforts to prevent illegal foreign workers in Indonesia. The background of this research is that there is still rampant immigration violations by illegal foreign workers even though there is a strong legal basis and institutional apparatus. The research uses a qualitative method with a normative juridical approach, supported by primary data from interviews and observations at the Pati Non-TPI Class I Immigration Office, as well as existing data in the form of literature document studies, and national statistics. The results of the study show that the Immigration Office has carried out supervision in stages through document checks, field visits, cross-sector collaboration through the Foreigner Supervision Team, the involvement of Village Development Immigration Officers, and the use of digital applications such as the Foreigner Supervision Application. However, the effectiveness of supervision and enforcement of illegal foreign workers is still constrained by limited human resources (HR), weak coordination between agencies, and suboptimal division of tasks. National and local graph data for 2024 and 2005 show that areas with high levels of supervision are areas prone to violations, while in areas with limited human resources, administrative actions such as detention and deportation have not been optimal. Strengthening the role of immigration intelligence and ongoing training was also identified as an urgent need to deal with increasingly complex modes of offense. The implications of this study emphasize the importance of strengthening human resources, institutional synergy and optimizing information technology to increase the effectiveness of immigration supervision and law enforcement.</i></p> <p><i>Penelitian ini membahas peran dan wewenang Kantor Imigrasi dalam perspektif hukum keimigrasian, khususnya dalam upaya pencegahan tenaga kerja asing</i></p>

*ilegal di Indonesia. Latar belakang penelitian ini didasarkan pada masih maraknya pelanggaran keimigrasian oleh tenaga kerja asing ilegal meskipun telah terdapat landasan hukum yang kuat dan aparat kelembagaan yang memadai. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan yuridis normatif, didukung oleh data primer dari hasil wawancara dan observasi di Kantor Imigrasi Kelas I Non-TPI Pati, serta data sekunder berupa studi dokumen literatur dan statistik nasional. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Kantor Imigrasi telah melaksanakan pengawasan secara bertahap melalui pemeriksaan dokumen, kunjungan lapangan, kolaborasi lintas sektor melalui Tim Pengawasan Orang Asing (TIMPORA), keterlibatan Pejabat Imigrasi Penggerak Desa, serta pemanfaatan aplikasi digital seperti Aplikasi Pengawasan Orang Asing. Namun, efektivitas pengawasan dan penegakan terhadap tenaga kerja asing ilegal masih terkendala oleh keterbatasan sumber daya manusia (SDM), lemahnya koordinasi antarinstansi, dan pembagian tugas yang belum optimal. Data grafik nasional dan daerah tahun 2024 dan 2005 menunjukkan bahwa wilayah dengan tingkat pengawasan tinggi merupakan daerah yang rawan pelanggaran, sedangkan di wilayah dengan keterbatasan SDM, tindakan administratif seperti penahanan dan deportasi belum berjalan secara optimal. Penguatan peran intelijen keimigrasian serta pelatihan berkelanjutan juga diidentifikasi sebagai kebutuhan mendesak untuk menghadapi modus pelanggaran yang semakin kompleks. Implikasi penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya penguatan sumber daya manusia, sinergi kelembagaan, dan optimalisasi teknologi informasi guna meningkatkan efektivitas pengawasan serta penegakan hukum keimigrasian.*



Copyright ©2021 by Author(s); This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. All writings published in this journal are personal views of the authors and do not represent the views of this journal and the author's affiliated institutions.

## INTRODUCTION

"Immigration is part of a government institution with the authority to carry out law enforcement for violations and criminal acts in the field of immigration" (Dimas N. I & Singke, 2021, p. 37). As an implementation of this authority, Immigration established Immigration Intelligence which is tasked with immigration supervision using intelligence methods. Immigration Intelligence is an extension of the state in supervising the incoming and outgoing traffic of Foreign Citizens, including foreign workers. The role of intelligence is very important in supporting the supervision of foreign workers entering Indonesia (Sari, 2022). With immigration intelligence, the state can carry out early detection and take action against immigration violations more effectively.

In essence, foreigners or foreign workers living and working in Indonesia are required to comply with the applicable laws and regulations, by having a residence permit from the government through the Directorate General of Immigration (Ditjen Immigration). The Directorate General of Immigration acts as the gateway of the Republic of Indonesia in screening foreigners entering Indonesian territory (Ramadhani, 2022). Supervision of the entry and exit of Foreign Citizens is the state's duty to control the negative impacts that may be caused, including strict supervision of foreign workers (sari, 2022). However, in its implementation, supervision of foreign worker permits is often not optimal. There are many

cases of foreign workers working without complete permits or in fields that should be filled by local workers. The process for obtaining foreign workers work permits for foreign workers is also often considered less transparent, which raises allegations of abuse of authority (Zulyadi, 2019 in Pakpahan, Heriyanti, & Sitompul, 2024). This shows that there is still a need to increase the effectiveness of supervision so that the goal of protecting local workers can be achieved (Pakpahan, Heriyanti, & Sitompul, 2024).

According to Hanif Dakhiri in Jazuli (2018), the existence of illegal foreign workers is a problem that occurs in many countries in the midst of global economic dynamics. Indonesia has implemented strict regulations regarding the use of foreign labor services by companies, but the existence of illegal foreign workers is still a serious problem that requires attention. This phenomenon can be seen from a report circulating in 2016 about the number of foreign workers from China who do work illegally in Indonesia, although the government denies it, this reflects that the public's concerns regarding the entry and operation of foreign workers without official procedures (Ariani, 2018). The supervision process carried out by the Directorate General of Immigration faces obstacles such as the lack of administrative documents, especially for foreign workers who come using visa-free visit services, as well as suboptimal coordination between agencies such as the Ministry of Manpower and Immigration, so that the effectiveness of supervision of the existence of foreign workers is less than optimal (Pakpahan, Heriyanti, & Sitompul, 2024).

This problem is also exacerbated by the unclear division of tasks between supervisory agencies, so that coordination is less effective and violations are difficult to detect. The sanctions imposed are often less strict so that deviant practices continue to occur (Mirwanto, 2016 in Pakpahan, Heriyanti, & Sitompul, 2024). Preventive-educational supervision, such as socialization and technical guidance, has been carried out but is not optimal considering the complexity of the phenomenon of illegal foreign workers. In addition, immigration supervision is carried out through various stages ranging from data collection, compilation of a list of foreigners subject to deterrence, to supervision of the existence and activities of foreigners in Indonesia, including taking fingerprints and photos as a form of data collection that is legally accountable, but there are still challenges in field implementation (Jazuli, 2018).

Judging from data from the Directorate General of Immigration, immigration administrative actions against foreign workers, such as deportation, detention, and refusal of entry, are still carried out every year. However, violations related to the abuse of residence permits and violations of work permits by foreign workers remain the main challenges in immigration supervision (Directorate General of Immigration, 2024). BPHN of the Ministry

of Law and Human Rights (2020) also emphasized that the limitations of human resources and the complexity of increasingly diverse modes of violation are obstacles in the supervision of illegal foreign workers in Indonesia. This obstacle is also found in the field, as revealed by the immigration implementing official at the Class I Non-TPI Pati Immigration Office, that the limited number of officers causes that not all locations prone to violations can be monitored optimally, and cross-agency coordination that has not run smoothly often hinders the enforcement process. National and local graph data for 2024 and 2025 show that areas with high levels of supervision remain areas prone to violations, while in areas with limited human resources, administrative enforcement such as detention and deportation has not been running optimally. This shows that the supervisory efforts carried out so far still need to be increased by foreign workers, both in terms of regulations, human resources, and cross-sector collaboration.

Judging from data from the Directorate General of Immigration, immigration administrative actions against foreign workers, such as deportation, detention, and refusal of entry, are still carried out every year. However, violations related to the abuse of residence permits and violations of work permits by foreign workers remain the main challenges in immigration supervision (Directorate General of Immigration, 2024). BPHN of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (2020) also emphasized that the limitations of human resources and the complexity of increasingly diverse modes of violation are obstacles in the supervision of illegal foreign workers in Indonesia. This obstacle is also found in the field, as revealed by the immigration implementing official at the Class I Non-TPI Pati Immigration Office, that the limited number of officers causes that not all locations prone to violations can be monitored optimally, and cross-agency coordination that has not run smoothly often hinders the enforcement process. National and local graph data for 2024 and 2025 show that areas with high levels of supervision remain areas prone to violations, while in areas with limited human resources, administrative enforcement such as detention and deportation has not been running optimally. This shows that the supervisory efforts carried out so far still need to be increased by foreign workers, both in terms of regulations, human resources, and cross-sector collaboration.

## **METHOD**

This study uses a qualitative research method with a normative juridical approach. The normative juridical approach was chosen because this study focuses on the study of legal norms, laws and regulations, legal doctrines, and government policies that regulate the role

and authority of the Immigration Office in the supervision and prevention of illegal foreign workers in Indonesia (Syahrums, 2022). This approach aims to understand how the role of the Immigration Office should be carried out (*das sollen*) in accordance with the applicable legal provisions, as well as the reality of the implementation of this authority in the field (*das sein*). The data used in this study are qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative data consists of two types, namely primary data and secondary data. Qualitative primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with Immigration Office Officials and direct observation at the Immigration Office to obtain actual information on the implementation of supervisory authority and obstacles faced in practice. Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained through the study of documents or literature (library research) which includes laws, implementing regulations, government policies, judges' decisions, and academic literature relevant to the research topic (Syahrums, 2022).

As a complement, quantitative data is obtained through surveys or the collection of statistical data related to the number, type of offense, and effectiveness of immigration office supervision of illegal foreign workers. The addition of this quantitative data aims to provide a more objective picture and support qualitative findings in formulating more targeted policy recommendations.

Data analysis is carried out critically through a normative juridical approach with a comparative analysis method between the existing situation (*SEIN* watershed) and the supposed situation (*sollen* waters), to determine the gap or gap between legal provisions and practice in the field. This approach makes it easier to identify obstacles and shortcomings in the implementation of immigration office supervision of illegal foreign workers and formulate recommendations constructive law. Therefore, this study can provide a comprehensive overview of the effectiveness of the role and authority of the Immigration Office in preventing and cracking down on illegal foreign workers based on the perspective of immigration law

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **THE ROLE AND AUTHORITY OF THE IMMIGRATION OFFICE IN THE SUPERVISION OF ILLEGAL FOREIGN WORKERS**

According to Dimas N. I. and Singke (2021), "Immigration is part of a government institution with the authority to carry out law enforcement for violations and criminal acts in the field of immigration" (p. 37). This explanation is strengthened by the results of an interview I conducted with the Head of the Immigration Enforcement Sub-Section, as an immigration enforcement officer at the Pati Non-TPI Class I Immigration Office who

explained that the legal basis for the supervision of illegal Foreign Workers is very layered and interrelated. Law No. 6 of 2011 became the main umbrella, which was then strengthened by Government Regulation No. 31 of 2013 which has now been updated to Government Regulation No. 48 of 2021, and integrated with Government Regulation No. 34 of 2021 and Permenaker No. 8 of 2021. Supervision is carried out thoroughly on the three main aspects of visa application, namely arrival, presence, and departure. This supervision process includes all routes at the Immigration Checkpoint (TPI), both air, sea, and land, to inspections and enforcement in the field.

Furthermore, the official explained that in practice the Immigration Office also refers to Permenkumham No. 22 of 2023 concerning Visas and Residence Permits, Decree of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.HH-02.GR.02.01 of 2009 concerning Immigration Checkpoints, as well as Permenkumham No. 33 of 2016 concerning Technical Procedures for the Extension of Visit Residence Permits for Foreigners Former Indonesian Citizens and Their Families Holders of Multiple Visits Visas and Permenkumham No. 44 of 2015 concerning Procedures for Checking Entry and Exit of Indonesian Territory at Immigration Checkpoints. Supervision is carried out starting from document checks at TPI, visits to workplaces, to sudden inspections. If violations are found, an Examination Report is made which can lead to administrative sanctions, deportation, fines, or criminal penalties. The journal citations and interviews confirm that the Immigration Office carries out a strategic role as an immigration law enforcer that is not only administrative, but also repressive. Supervision is carried out in stages and structured, supported by regulations that reinforce each other and are adaptive to legal dynamics and modes of violation. A thorough supervision process from TPI to the field ensures that there are no loopholes for illegal foreign workers to escape supervision.

Furthermore, Ramadhani (2022) explained that the increase in immigration violations due to the large number of foreign workers in Indonesia needs to be anticipated through supervision as a preventive measure and immigration enforcement against foreign workers who commit violations, as regulated in Law No. 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. In line with this, the immigration implementing official explained that this APOA must be used by hotels and companies to report the whereabouts of foreigners. The data collected in this application is directly connected to immigration officers, so that supervision can be carried out in real-time and accurately. This digital innovation is very helpful in modern surveillance because it allows the Immigration Office to monitor the presence and activities of foreign workers directly. Any change in status or violation can be immediately detected and acted

upon, so that this system increases the transparency of the Foreign Workforce, accelerates response, and minimizes unmonitored violations.

In the context of supervision of foreigners cross-sector synergy is needed for supervision to run effectively. The Government of Indonesia has established TIMPORA based in Permenkumham No. 50 of 2016. TIMPORA is a cross-agency coordination forum consisting of elements of Immigration, Police TNI, Manpower Office, and Regional Government. The immigration implementing official clarified that TIMPORA is a cross-agency forum (Immigration, Police, TNI, Manpower Office, Regional Government) that routinely exchanges information, both online and manually. In addition, there is PIMPASA that fosters and supervises the village level. Cross-sector collaboration through TIMPORA and the existence of PIMPASA expands the scope of supervision to the village level. With the existence of forum and special officers at the village level, early detection of violations of foreign workers becomes more effective so that it can strengthen the position of the Immigration Office as the main coordinator of the supervision of foreigners in Indonesia and accelerate enforcement in the event of violations.

This kind of collaboration pattern is very strategic to answer the challenges of supervision in a wide and diverse area. By involving foreign workers from village elements through PIMPASA, supervision is not only administrative from the center, but also participatory and responsive to local dynamics. This condition allows for early detection and handling of immigration violations more quickly and on target. Strengthening the role of immigration intelligence is very important to support the state's efforts in countering the entry of illegal foreign workers. Immigration intelligence functions as an extension of the state in supervising and prosecuting illegal acts committed by foreigners, including early detection of new modes of immigration violations (Sari, 2022). In practice, implementing officials said that they use Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) and immigration intelligence, as well as carry out special training to improve foreign workers' intelligence and enforcement capabilities law. This combination of immigration intelligence, PPNS, and ongoing training is essential to anticipate new and increasingly complex modes of offense, so that the supervision and enforcement of illegal FOREIGN WORKERS is not only reactive, but also proactive. From this description, it can be concluded that strengthening immigration intelligence is the key to facing the increasingly complex challenges of supervising illegal foreign workers. With continuous training and the use of intelligence, the Immigration Office can be more adaptive in detecting and taking action against violations that develop along with changes in the modus operandi of immigration violators.

## **EFFECTIVENESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE IMMIGRATION OFFICE IN CRACKING DOWN ON ILLEGAL FOREIGN WORKERS**

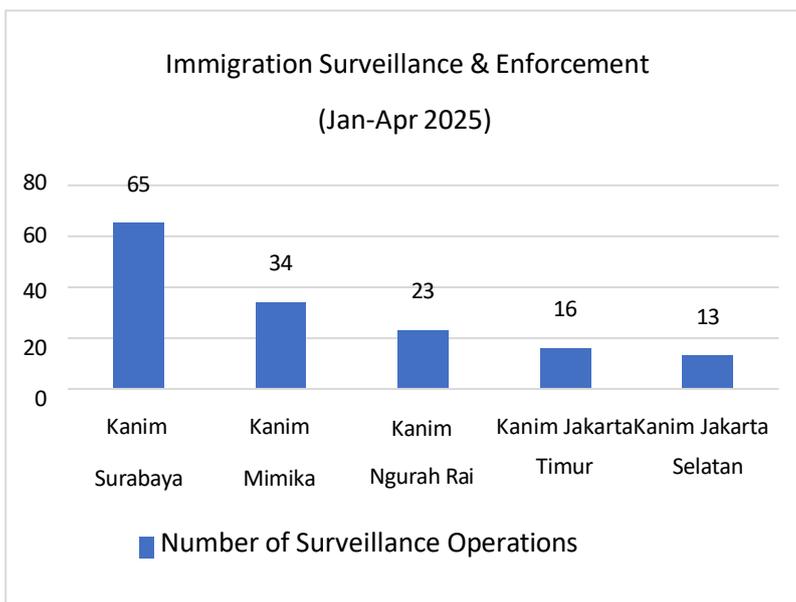
Pakpahan, Heriyanti, and Sitompul (2024) stated that although the regulation of supervision of the licensing of foreign workers has provided a strong legal basis, in practice there are still many violations in the field that require foreign workers to have an imbalance between regulation and implementation. One of the main problems is the lack of the number of labor supervisors and weak coordination between agencies, to the point that the number of foreign workers is illegal. In line with the results of the interview, which said that the biggest obstacle is the limitation of human resources, both in terms of number and competence. The large supervision area and the limited number of employees, especially in the field section, are the main challenges in the implementation of supervision. Therefore, the addition of employees and training is an urgent need. Even though the reporting system is digital and is carried out on a weekly, tiered, and structured basis, regular evaluations are still needed to improve the effectiveness of supervision. Based on findings in the field, limited human resources cause sampling or community-based monitoring to be carried out frequently, so there is a possibility of violations that go unmonitored. Strengthening training, adding employees, and optimizing the digital reporting system are solutions that continue to be sought to overcome these obstacles.

BPHN of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (2020), emphasized that limited human resources are one of the main factors that cause some immigration violations to go unchecked, so that supervision of foreigners, including foreign workers, has not run optimally. To overcome this, BPHN recommends strengthening training, adding employees, and optimizing the digital reporting system as solutions that need to be pursued so that supervision can run more effectively and comprehensively. Related to these recommendations.

Although limited human resources are still the main challenge in the field, quantitative data from Immigration and Corrections in April 2025 (Imipas) and the internal recapitulation of the Class I Non-TPI Pati Immigration Office show that optimization efforts are starting to bear fruit in several aspects of the implementation of immigration tasks. The graphs show that a number of

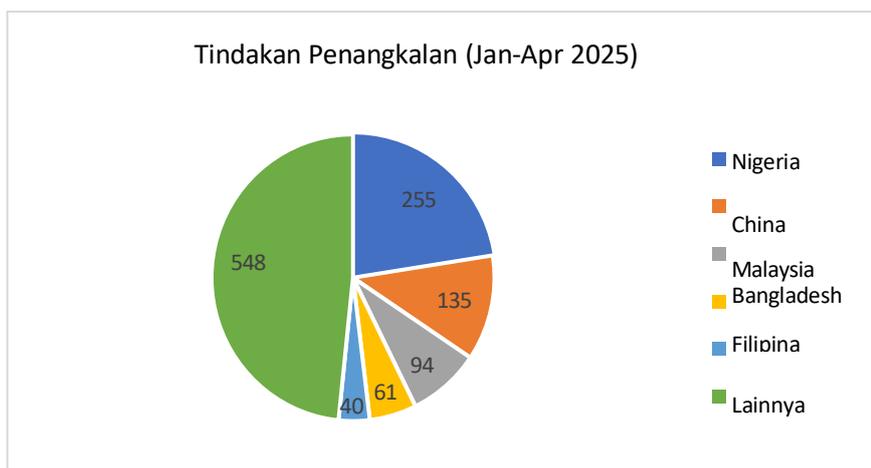
immigration offices in Indonesia are able to carry out high-intensity surveillance and enforcement operations, supported by cross-sector collaboration and the use of structured digital reporting systems. This indicates that, in the midst of the limited number of employees, training optimization, technological innovation, and synergy between agencies have had a positive impact on the effectiveness of immigration supervision and enforcement in several region.

In more detail, there are four main graphs that illustrate the dynamics of immigration supervision and enforcement, both nationally and locally.



Graphic Source I : Kementerian Imigrasi dan Pemasarakatan (Imipas), 2025

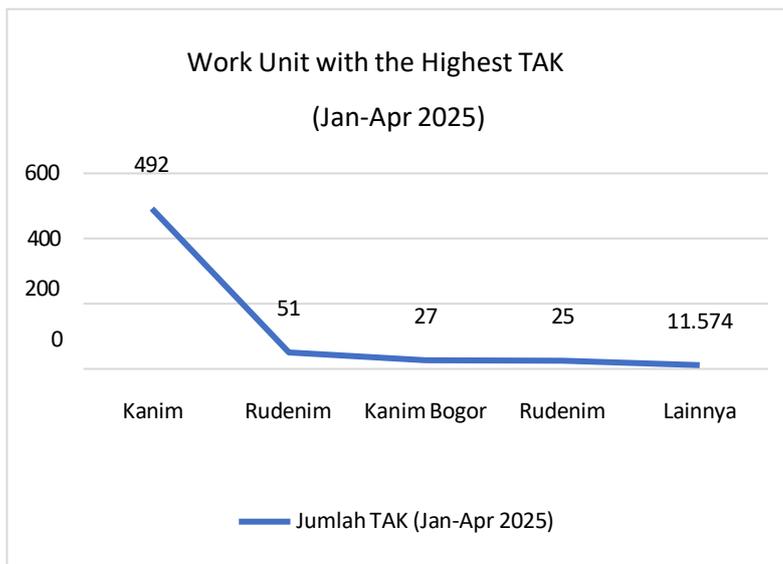
The surveillance operation graph shows that Kanim Surabaya is the immigration office with the highest number of surveillance operations from January to April 2025, namely (65 operations), followed by Kanim Mimikas (34 operations) and Kanim Ngurah Rai (23 operations). The high number of surveillance in these areas indicates that these areas are a



concentration point for FOREIGN WORKER activities, both legal and illegal. In other words, the higher the number of surveillance, the higher the number of surveillance, the more likely it is that the area is prone to violations and requires extra supervision, not that the conditions are optimal.

Source Graph II : Kementerian Imigrasi dan Pemasarakatan (Imipias), 2025

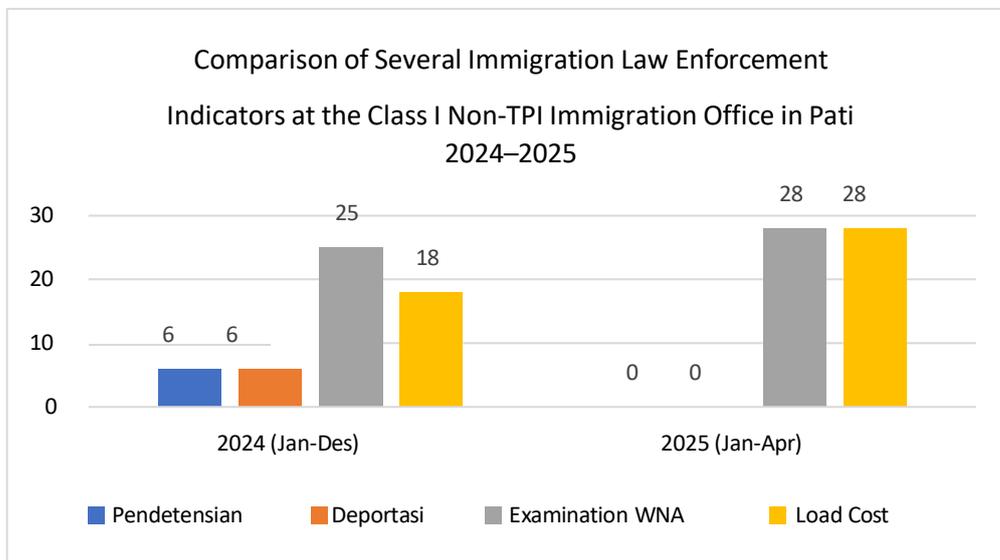
The deterrence graph examines the distribution of cases of refusal of foreigners to enter Indonesia based on the country of origin. The five countries with the highest number of deterrents are Nigeria (255 cases), China (135 cases), Malaysia (94 cases), Bangladesh (61 cases), and the Philippines (40 cases), while the "Other" category includes 548 cases from various other countries. This data is important to formulate more focused surveillance strategies, such as tightening document checks and increasing foreign workers coordination with relevant parties in their home countries, especially against countries that are often sources of violations.



Sources Grafik III : Kementerian Imigrasi dan Pemasarakatan (Imipias), 2025

The Immigration Administrative Action graph shows the number of Immigration Administrative Action carried out by the work unit (Satker) with the highest number. Kanim Ngurah Rai occupies the top position with 492 cases of TAK, followed by the Denpasar Detention Center (51 cases), Bogor Prison (27 cases), and the Pekanbaru Detention Center (25 cases). The "Other" category even reached 11,574 cases, showing that immigration violations are widespread and occur in many regions. The high number of Immigration Administrative Action in Kanim Ngurah Rai can be interpreted as a success in detecting and cracking down on violations, but it is also an indicator that Bali as an international tourist

destination has a high level of vulnerability to immigration violations, so it requires more intensive supervision.



Source of Graph IV: Internal data of the Pati Class I Non-TPI Immigration Office, the results of an interview with the Head of the Immigration Enforcement Sub-Section, 2025

Local data from the Pati Non-TPI Class I Immigration Office shows that in 2024 (January-December) there will be 6 detention cases and 6 deportation cases, with 25 foreign citizen checks and 18 burden charges. However, in the January-April 2025 period, no cases of number of examinations increased, limited Human Resources caused administrative actions such as detention and deportation to not be carried out optimally. The zero number of detentions and deportations in the January-April period does not mean that enforcement is optimal, but it can be an indication that limited human resources and other obstacles cause the administrative enforcement process to not be carried out optimally, even though the potential for violations remains. In other words, the supervision carried out is more preventive and administrative, while repressive actions decrease due to limited personnel in the field.

The four graphs complement each other in providing an overview of the effectiveness of the implementation of the authority of the Immigration Office. Task forces with intensive supervision tend to have high TAK numbers, indicating that massive surveillance operations directly proportional to the findings and enforcement of the violation case. However, the high number of supervision and enforcement is also an alarm that the area is prone to violations and needs attention and further strengthening of Human Resources capacity. On the other hand, the country of origin of Foreign Citizens who are most often denied entry also needs to

be a special concern in the country's entry control policy. Meanwhile, data from Class I Non-TPI Pati confirms that the limitation of Human Resources is still a major challenge, although optimization efforts through digital audits and reporting continue to be carried out.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the supervision and enforcement of illegal foreign workers in Indonesia has a strong legal basis through Law No. 6 of 2011, various implementing regulations, and technical guidelines that clarify the role and authority of the Immigration Office. The Immigration Office carries out the supervision function with the support of devices such as Immigration Intelligence, TIMPORA, and PIMPASA, as well as utilizing foreign workers digital innovations such as the APOA application to improve the transparency and accuracy of reporting.

Optimizing the use of information technology, such as APOA, which has been proven to help with real-time supervision, needs to continue to be developed and widely disseminated to all relevant parties, including companies and hotels that employ or accept foreign workers with an integrated reporting and monitoring system, potential violations can be immediately detected and acted upon quickly. Strengthening cross-sector coordination through the TIMPORA forum and the active involvement of officers at the village level through PIMPASA must also be a priority. This collaboration not only expands the scope of local level supervision, but also encourages more participatory and responsive supervision to dynamics in the field so that immigration supervision is not only administrative from the center, but also includes foreign workers throughout the community and local governments. It is hoped that these efforts can close the loophole in violations, accelerate the enforcement process, and create an effective and sustainable immigration supervision system so that it can reduce illegal foreign workers in Indonesia and provide policy direction that is relevant to global challenges and the development of the times.

## REFERENCES

- Aldino, M. B., Furqan, M. D., Alamsyah, M. F., Musyafa, R., Pramuditya, R. N. J., Pratomo, S. A., Mansur, W. R., & Putri, Z. Z. (2023). *Pedoman kerja kelompok kerja (Pokja) keimigrasian dalam penanganan kejahatan lintas negara di Indonesia*. Dewangga Publishing.
- Ariani, N. V. (2018). Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tenaga Kerja Asing Ilegal Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Penelitian HukumDe Jure*, 18(1), 115-126. <http://dx.doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2018.V18.115-126>

- Asmara, H. M. G., & Basniwati, A. (2020). Hukum keimigrasian di Indonesia. UniversitasMataram.<https://eprints.unram.ac.id/21539/1/Hukum%20Keimigrasian.pdf>
- Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional (BPHN). (2020). Evaluasi pelaksanaan hukum keimigrasian di Indonesia. BPHN.  
[https://bphn.go.id/data/documents/ac\\_2\\_buku\\_pokja\\_keimigrasian.pdf](https://bphn.go.id/data/documents/ac_2_buku_pokja_keimigrasian.pdf)
- Dimas N. I., F., & Singke, M. I. (2021). Penegakan Hukum Keimigrasian Terhadap Penyelundupan Manusia Tenaga Kerja Asing Ilegal Di Indonesia : Aksiologi Normatif - Empiris. *JLBP: Journal of Law and Border Protection* are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, 3(2), 35-45. Politeknik Imigrasi.  
<https://journal.poltekim.ac.id/jlbp/article/download/278/276>
- Jazuli, A. (2018). Eksistensi Tenaga Kerja Asing Di Indonesia Dalam Perspektif Hukum Keimigrasian. *Jikh*12(1),89-106. *Academia*.
- Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia. (2015). Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Nomor 44 Tahun 2015 tentang Tata Cara Pemeriksaan Masuk dan Keluar Wilayah Indonesia di Tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi. *Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 1834*.
- Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia. (2016). Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Nomor 33 Tahun 2016 tentang Prosedur Teknis Perpanjangan Izin Tinggal Kunjungan Bagi Orang Asing Eks Warga Negara Indonesia dan Keluarganya Pemegang Visa Kunjungan Beberapa Kali Perjalanan. *Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2016 Nomor 1491*.
- Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia. (2016). Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Nomor 50 Tahun 2016 tentang Tim Pengawasan Orang Asing. *Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2016 Nomor 2060*.
- Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia. (2023). Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Nomor 22 Tahun 2023 tentang Visa dan Izin Tinggal. *Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2023 Nomor 651*. Kementerian Kehakiman dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia. (2009). Keputusan

Menteri Kehakiman dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia Nomor M.HH-02.GR.02.01 Tahun 2009 tentang Tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi.

Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan Republik Indonesia. (2021). Peraturan Menteri Ketenagakerjaan Nomor 8 Tahun 2021 tentang Penggunaan Tenaga Kerja Asing. Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2021 Nomor 301.

Pakpahan, E. F., Heriyanti, & Sitompul, M. J. (2024). Efektivitas Pengawasan Pemerintah terhadap Perizinan Tenaga Kerja Asing Menurut UU No. 13 Tahun 2003: Analisis Yuridis Normatif. *Jurisprudensi Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ah, Perundang – undangan dan Ekonomi Islam*, 16(2), 468-482. <https://doi.org/10.32505/jurisprudensi.v16i2.9237>

Ramadhani, D. F. (2022). Analisis Pengawasan Dan Penindakan Keimigrasian Terhadap Tenaga Kerja Asing Yang Melanggar Izin Tinggal Di Wilayah Indonesia. *Jurnal Keimigrasian Indonesia. Academia*. [https://www.academia.edu/86585091/analisis\\_pengawasan\\_dan\\_penindakan\\_keimigrasian\\_terhadap\\_tenaga\\_kerja\\_asing\\_yang\\_melanggar\\_izin\\_tinggal\\_di\\_wilayah\\_indonesia](https://www.academia.edu/86585091/analisis_pengawasan_dan_penindakan_keimigrasian_terhadap_tenaga_kerja_asing_yang_melanggar_izin_tinggal_di_wilayah_indonesia)

Republik Indonesia. (2011). Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 tentang Keimigrasian. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011 Nomor 5216.

Republik Indonesia. (2013). Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 31 Tahun 2013 tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 tentang Keimigrasian. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2013 Nomor 5409.

Republik Indonesia. (2021). Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 34 Tahun 2021 tentang Penggunaan Tenaga Kerja Asing. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2021 Nomor 6646.

Republik Indonesia. (2021). Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 48 Tahun 2021 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 31 Tahun 2013 tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 tentang Keimigrasian. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2021 Nomor 6660.

Sari, R. P. (2022). Peran Negara Di Bidang Intelijen Keimigrasian Dalam Rangka Menangkal Masuknya Tenaga Kerja Asing Ilegal Di Indonesia Menurut Undang- Undang

Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 Tentang Keimigrasian. *Lex Lata Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Hukum*, 4(2), 252-262. <https://doi.org/10.28946/lexl.v4i2.1457>

Suryandono, W. (2017). Politik hukum ketenagakerjaan asing di Indonesia. Pustaka Hukum. [https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=WsReDwAAQB-AJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=buku+tenaga+kerja+asing+ilegal&ots=F2-hUIqb6D&sig=luNGaMDyp2gGidVdm770fT6bOKc&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=WsReDwAAQB-AJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=buku+tenaga+kerja+asing+ilegal&ots=F2-hUIqb6D&sig=luNGaMDyp2gGidVdm770fT6bOKc&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false)

Syahrum, M. (2022). Panduan penelitian hukum: Pendekatan normatif dan empiris dalam penelitian hukum. <https://books.google.com>

Ulu, F. X., & Wijaya, A. U. (2025). Action Against Assistance in the Abuse of Residence Permits for Foreign Nationals by the Class I Immigration Office TPI Tanjung Perak (Case Study of the Surabaya District Court Decision No. 4485/Pid. C/2021/PN Sby). *Journal of Law, Politic and Humanities*, 5(3), 1948-1956. <https://dinastires.org/JLPH/article/view/134>



