

IMMIGRATION EFFORTS IN THE SECURITY OF INTERNATIONAL PASSENGERS ENTRY AND EXIT AT THE IMMIGRATION CHECKPOINT TANJUNG BALAI KARIMUN

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Abstract

Indonesia has international ports spread across in several regions, one of them is in Tanjung Balai Karimun. The presence of international passenger in group and individual makes Tanjung Balai Karimun a gateway to the country's traffic, so that it can effect domestic security and order. This research uses a qualitative approach. The conclusion is immigration security aims to carry out early detection and prevention efforts against threats, obstacles, and disturbances in the region or the country. Immigration inspection procedures include: checking travel document, visa, interview, scanning travel document, taking biometric data, and checking blocking lists. Immigration checks on foreigners entering Tanjung Balai Karimun area through passport and visa (visa index classification, visa security features, identity of visa's holder data stated in the travel document, and visa validity period). Meanwhile, the action refusing entry by immigration officials against foreigners (WNA), for the reason whose name is registered in banned data, counterfeit visa, have provided false information in obtaining a visa, and other reasons can be done by giving a stamp of refusal of entry on the travel document. Apart from the process of refusing entry, immigration official has rights to carry out deportation action. Deportation action is carried out by immigration authorities on foreigner can be found in cases of falsifying travel document and residence permit, overstayed, and actions that endanger people.

Keywords: *Immigration efforts, Security, International passengers.*

Abstrak

Indonesia memiliki pelabuhan internasional yang tersebar di beberapa daerah, salah satunya di Tanjung Balai Karimun. Kehadiran penumpang internasional secara kelompok dan individu menjadikan Tanjung Balai Karimun sebagai pintu gerbang kemacetan negara, sehingga dapat mempengaruhi keamanan dan ketertiban dalam negeri. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Kesimpulannya adalah keamanan keimigrasian bertujuan untuk melakukan upaya deteksi dan pencegahan dini terhadap ancaman, hambatan, dan gangguan di wilayah atau negara. Prosedur pemeriksaan imigrasi meliputi: memeriksa dokumen perjalanan, visa, wawancara, memindai dokumen perjalanan, mengambil data biometrik, dan memeriksa daftar pemblokiran. Pemeriksaan imigrasi terhadap orang asing yang memasuki wilayah Tanjung Balai Karimun melalui paspor dan visa (klasifikasi indeks visa, fitur keamanan visa, identitas data pemegang visa yang tercantum dalam dokumen perjalanan, dan masa berlaku visa). Sementara itu, tindakan penolakan masuk oleh pejabat imigrasi terhadap orang asing (WNA), dengan alasan yang namanya terdaftar dalam data terlarang, visa palsu, telah memberikan keterangan palsu dalam memperoleh visa, dan alasan lainnya dapat dilakukan dengan memberikan cap penolakan masuk pada dokumen perjalanan. Selain proses penolakan masuk, petugas imigrasi memiliki hak untuk melakukan tindakan deportasi. Tindakan deportasi yang dilakukan oleh otoritas imigrasi terhadap WNA dapat ditemukan dalam kasus pemalsuan dokumen perjalanan dan izin tinggal, overstay, dan tindakan yang membahayakan orang.

Kata kunci: *Upaya imigrasi, Keamanan, Penumpang internasional.*

INTRODUCTION

The increasing human population at this time and increasingly sophisticated developments in the field of transportation technology make it easier for people to travel from one country to another. This has an impact on national security, which will influence immigration policies for passengers leaving or entering the country. In accordance with the Minister of Law and Human Rights of Republic of Indonesia Regulation No 30 of 2016 (Kementerian Hukum dan HAM Indonesia, 2016)

regarding immigration intelligence in chapter IV article 11 regarding immigration security as explained in article 2 letter b functions as an initial discovery and effort to prevent the risk of securing immigration permits in the form of travel documents (visas, tickets, boarding passes and application letters) as well as personal data and interference with the implementation of immigration function.

An international port is one of the places designated by the state as a place for the arrival and departure of international ships, the port is also a place for the movement of people in and out of a country. Every person who crosses national borders or crosses countries must also pass the requirements of government or agency elements, one of which is immigration which guards borders at international ports and is an absolute requirement for every country. National borders are also a state's sovereignty because they have special rights, namely the right to refuse or allow someone to leave and enter the country as well as deportation.

Indonesia is a country that has international ports spread across several regions in Indonesia, one of which is in Tanjung Balai Karimun. The presence of international passengers in groups and individuals makes Tanjung Balai Karimun one of the country's traffic gates so that it will affect state security and domestic order. Every movement or movement made will have a positive and negative impact on each country, so security is carried out by the immigration authorities at the time of inspection of incoming and outgoing international passengers in line with world developments in the field of technology, it is necessary to make initial discoveries and initial guidance on various national and international risks. Securing immigration permits during every person's journey from one country to another, permits and refusing someone to leave or enter as well as taking action against deportation are the main problems in this research. Based on the problems expressed, this research was carried out so that the parties involved in improving the security of Tanjung Balai Karimun obtain useful input.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research design is a series of procedures that will be used to analyze data or as a strategy in conducting research to systematically connect each component so that the research focus can be determined more effectively and efficiently. Research design according to (Silaen, 2018), namely a design that includes the entire process that will be needed in planning and implementing research. In this research, the researcher took a qualitative approach starting from the background to the results of data processing and conclusions from the results of this research. According to (Sugiyono, 2011) population is a group or data including certain characters consisting of subjects and objects, to be carried out research so that conclusions can be drawn. Immigration officials who work at TPI as well as superiors from the Class II Tanjung Balai Karimun Immigration Office are the population in this research.

A portion of the population that has characteristics is taken as a sample. According to (Arikunto, 2019), a sample is a partial or representative sample taken from a large number population. The sampling process was carried out using the technique of selecting part of the desired population according to the research to be conducted so that the sample in this study were officers in charge of carrying out security in and out international passengers on TPI Class II Tanjung Balai Karimun (1 person) and Head of Section (1 person). In general, data collection techniques are one way of collecting data or supporting information in the field for research purposes. Meanwhile, according to (Riduwan, 2008), data collection techniques are one method in research for collecting data using a technique carried out by researchers. In this research, researchers used the following data collection techniques:

1. Primary Data

Primary data is a source of data obtained directly by researchers in the field. Data sources were obtained using observation, interview and documentation techniques (Sugiyono, 2016). Below is an explanation of observations, interviews and documentation. a). Observation, is a data collection technique carried out by observing something events, phenomena or objects. Researchers observe an event directly without disturbing the object to be researched and only in the form of collecting documentation, photographs when making observations, as well as other research supporting data. b). Interview, is a conversation between two people who conduct questions and answers to exchange information and topics. In this research the researcher used a systematic interview method where before conducting the interview the researcher first prepared questions that would be asked during the research. c). Documentation, namely in the form of records of the past expressed in written form. In

this research, the researcher attempted to collect several documents that existed at the time of the research.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data according to (Sugiyono, 2019), namely indirect data sources given to researchers, in the form of passenger departure and arrival documents (passport, visa and supporting documents) via TPI as well as documentation or photos while in the field conducting research. According to (Silalahi & Gunarsa, 2009), the data analysis method is drawing conclusions from data taken in the process of collecting research data includes observation results, interview results and documentation. The results of the data collection process are a series of processes before the research, during the research and after the research as well as building insight. Apart from that, data analysis is also a research process in examining data in the form of a collection of words and not a series of numbers. The data to be analyzed is data collected through observation, interviews and documentation. The qualitative analysis method is a technique for processing data that is collected and then managed so that it become partial data and is arranged into an expanded text structure. Meanwhile, in analyzing the data, the following method was used:

- a. Data reduction. One process that has meaning is a process of selecting data, simplifying data, from a collection of rough data taken from several collections of written data at the research site. Data reduction activities are carried out during data collection which takes place repeatedly. Data reduction has several stages, namely making a summary, making limitations, and making a memo. Conclusions can be drawn from this data reduction activity.
- b. Triangulation. The next stage after carrying out data reduction is the triangulation process, what is meant by triangulation is the technique of checking the truth of research data by comparing the results of interviews with the research object (Moleong, 2018). Meanwhile, according to (Nasution, 2006) the triangulation method can be implemented through observation in the field, questions and answers, or documentation by checking the validity of data through interviews, observations and documentation. The purpose of the triangulation method is to re-check research data by comparing interview results and observation results, interview results and documentation, as well as the results of observation and documentation results during the researcher's research with the aim of making this comparison whether the research data is correct exists in accordance with processes and events in the field.
- c. Draw a conclusion. The final stage of the data analysis method is drawing conclusions, after carrying out data reduction and triangulation. In the data analysis method, this phase is an important stage. This stage is the stage of drawing conclusions from the data that the researcher has collected from the field, with the process of collecting answers from the research results and verifying the research data. The final conclusion will appear to depend on the number of data collections obtained during the research, then the results of conclusion obtained are made in the form of a story (narrative) and then presented in the form of explanations so that they can answer the problem formulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Immigration is one of the pillars in the security activities of a country and a region. Immigration has a role/function as stated in Law Number 6 of 2011 article 1 number 3 (Pemerintah Pusat Indonesia, 2011). Immigration function as a component of state activities and provides immigration services, strengthening laws and regulations, national peace and developing people's prosperity, from this explanation immigration has an important role in state security. According to (Arifin & Nurkumalawati, 2020), general services in immigration interrogation at TPI are influenced by security, management and border technology factors, therefore they are not the same as services commonly used in other fields.

Implementation of immigration functions to ensure security in Tanjung Balai Karimun as one of the overseas crossing points most frequently passed by foreign nationals (WNA) and Indonesian citizens (WNI). Immigration has a Traffic and Immigration Stay Permit Section, this section is tasked with carrying out travel documents and services immigration crossings as follows: a). Program assessment and disclosure of results in the traffic and permit sector settled immigration; b). Passport services; c). Travel document services such as passports for foreign citizens; d). Cross border pass

services; e). Re-entry permit services; f). In order to issue an immigration certificate, an identity check is carried out citizenship and immigration; g). Immigration certificate services; h). Management services for children who have more than one citizen; i). Inspection of travel documents and immigration letters; j). Submission of proof of entry and proof of exit; k). Refusal to submit proof of entry and proof of exit.

Immigration has the function of security the main roads of a nation or region because immigration is the initial and final institution for filtering foreigners who will leave and enter the Tanjung Balai Karimun area. The implementation of this function is directed at foreigners because: a). Carry out selection of every foreign arrival by examining visa applications; b). Carry out immigration intelligence actions for the security interests of a region; c). Implementing prevention and rejection, namely prohibiting someone from leaving the Tanjung Balai Karimun area within a certain period of time and prohibiting entering the Tanjung Balai Karimun area within a certain time.

The immigration security function is also required to provide services to the community (Indonesian citizens or foreigners) so that the security of immigration areas is maintained, namely: a). Providing Immigration Documents (DOKIM) in the form of a Limited Stay Permit Card, Permanent Stay Permit Card, and Special Immigration Facilities; b). Extension of Stay Permit includes Tourist Visit Visa, Socio-Cultural Visit Visa, Business Visit Visa; c). Extension of Immigration Documents (DOKIM) includes Limited Stay Permit Visits (KITAS), Permanent Stay Permit Visits (KITAP), and Special Immigration Facilitated Limited Stay Permits (DAHSUSKIM); d). Granting re-entry permission; e). Providing departure and entry signals. The function of ensuring security for foreigners is aimed at problems such as following: a). Forgery of foreigner identity; b). Registration of foreigners and provision of foreigner control books.; c). Residency permit error; d). Illegal entry or illegal residence.

Immigration Security Process

Protection by immigration immigrants means early discovery and deterrence efforts implemented based on risks, obstacles and threats that will occur in a region or country. Application protection is implemented for foreigners and Indonesian citizens, for Indonesian citizens the protection will be implemented through document inspection when applying for RI travel documents and when the person arrives and departs to or from Tanjung Balai Karimun. Permit security for foreigners is carried out when the person concerned applies for a visa, when entering the Tanjung Balai Karimun area through immigration interrogation, continuing the application to stay and leaving or coming to Tanjung Balai Karimun. Immigration inspection procedures are written in the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 44 of 2015 (Kementerian Hukum dan HAM Indonesia, 2015) "Immigration interrogation of foreign citizens article 22 every foreign citizen destined for Indonesia must comply with the provisions: a). Have an original visa that has not expired, in addition to freedom from ownership which is required according to law applicable; b). There is an original travel document which has not expired for a maximum of 6 (six) months; c). Not as someone who is banned.

Immigration interrogation of foreign nationals heading to Tanjung Balai Karimun is carried out in the following steps: a). Viewing travel documents, consisting of tracking protective equipment, authenticity and time limit of travel documents, facial images and status recorded on travel documents match with the owner, this inspection stage was carried out while at TPI Tanjung Balai Karimun. There are two inspection points available, each with one or two immigration officials on duty; b). Conducting questions and answers, in order to determine the similarity of individual statements regarding the information contained in the travel letter. This interview process is carried out during the inspection of the travel letter by immigration officials; c). Checking Visa. If the visa abroad includes an inspection process: 1). Visa index category; 2). Visa security equipment; 3). Status of the visa holder with the owner's data registered on the travel letter; 4). Visa deadline.

If the visa is issued at the Immigration Checkpoint (TPI) upon arrival covers inspection as follows: 1). Visa payment receipt. 2). Payment receipt, visa index and travel documents on SIMKIM. 3). Cover letter from the Director General, in case of granting a visa on arrival issued according to the permission of the Director General. a). Scanning travel documents as intended means reading and recording the holder's identity data, recording crossing data, verifying the holder's data in the prohibition list; b). Retrieving Biometric data is done by taking and recording facial photos and

fingerprints, this action is carried out during the document inspection and interview process with a tool has been installed at the document inspection site at TPI; c). Checking on the prohibition list is carried out to ensure that foreigners are not listed on the prohibition list.

Immigration interrogation for Indonesian citizens as in accordance with Minister of Law Human Rights Regulation No 44 of 2015 article 33 which reads “Every Indonesian citizen arriving or departing to/from Indonesia is obliged to comply with provision: a). Have an original travel document that has not expired; b). Not listed as a banned person; c). Registered as a passenger on a ship except for your own transport as well cargo transportation.

The immigration inspection process for Indonesian citizens is carried out in this way following: 1). Checking Republic of Indonesia travel documents, carried out by ensuring the validity and validity period of the Republic of Indonesia travel documents, as well as matching the photo and identity printed on the Republic of Indonesia travel documents Indonesia with its holders. 2). Conduct interviews, this stage is carried out if necessary to gain confidence in the holder of the Republic of Indonesia travel document. 3). Scanning Republic of Indonesia travel documents, carried out to read and record the identity data of the Republic of Indonesia travel document holder. This scanning process is to record crossing data of Republic of Indonesia travel document holders, as well as a process to verify data of travel document holders the Republic of Indonesia is on the prevention. 4). Checking the prevention list is carried out to ensure that Indonesian citizens who are leaving Indonesian territory are not included in the prevention list.

After carrying out an immigration examination for foreigners or Indonesian citizens, if problems are found during the interrogation process, the immigration officials at TPI must inform the relevant immigration officers to carry out further interrogations. Problems related to passengers who do not have RI travel documents or whose citizenship identity is in doubt, RI travel documents whose authenticity is doubtful, documents that are different ownership, letters that have run out of limits, letters in poor condition, and those included in the prevention list, one of the follow-up inspection processes carried out by immigration officers is through the submission of other letters regarding the validity of Indonesian citizens as follows: a). Resident Identity Card (KTP); b). Family Card (KK); c). Driving License (SIM); d). Birth certificate, marriage certificate or marriage book, diploma or baptism certificate; e). Republic of Indonesia travel document for those who have had this document; f). Another certificate to convince the immigration officer that the person concerned has Indonesian citizenship status.

When the person concerned completes the referred to in the description above process, the person will be placed in a temporary accommodation (immigration detention). The results of the examination prove that the person concerned has Indonesian citizenship status, the immigration official accepts the application and gives an entry code. If it is proven that the person concerned does not have citizenship status, the immigration official has the right to refuse to leave the area Tanjung Balai Karimun. If there is a problem with travel documents, immigration officers are required to take the person's travel documents the person then submits the documents that have been received as well as the exit certificate issued by the immigration officer. Follow-up actions for immigration investigations related to the problem were not proven the relevant Indonesian citizenship status will be carried out by immigration officials electronic information collection consists of Biometric information including fingerprints, individual photos and status. Regarding allegations that RI travel documents are invalid or different ownership, then immigration officers must carry out interrogations to obtain information from that person and if it is proven to be false, immigration officials have the right to delay the relevant travel document and then submit it as a banned person.

Continued process after the immigration inspection process for passengers in international ports for foreigners and Indonesian citizens will be directed to inspections that will be carried out by Customs and Excise. At this stage, passengers are required to provide Customs documents to explain their luggage. All passenger luggage will be checked using X-Ray, the results of the inspection will be divided into two routes in accordance with the policies that have been made in article 17 Paragraph 1 of the Regulations Minister of Finance (Kementerian Keuangan Indonesia, 2017) regarding regulations for the entry and exit of international goods for passengers and seafarers, namely the red lane and green lane. If a passenger's luggage is classified as a red route, a physical inspection will be carried out by the official on duty.

After carrying out an in-depth inspection, if it is proven that the person concerned is carrying prohibited goods, Customs and Excise will detain the goods concerned and they will be processed further by the official on duty. After Customs and Excise have detained the goods and received clear information, they will then be handed over to the responsible immigration officer for further processing of travel documents and the process of recording personal data concerned and the deportation process.

Process for Denying Entry and Exit to Foreigners

Immigration officials can refuse foreigners who want to enter the Tanjung Balai Karimun area for the reasons stated in Permenkumham Number 44 of 2015 article 106 which reads as follows: a). The name concerned is registered in the ban data; b). There are no travel documents and they have expired; c). Invalid visa possession; d). There is no visa except that it is free from the necessity of having a visa; e). Providing incorrect information when obtaining a visa; f). Carrying germs of disease that can disrupt the physical condition of the community; g). Related to interstate crime and organized transnational crime; h). Listed as a fugitive from abroad and detained; i). Taking part in a rebellion against the legitimate government; j). Involved in cases of immorality, trafficking, and embezzlement.

Apart from the points above, immigration officers have the right not to accept foreigners coming to Tanjung Balai Karimun for the following reasons: a). Not registered as a sailor or passenger; b). While in Indonesia the cost of living is not sufficient; c). Disrupting the peace of local residents; d). Disrupting the order of local residents.

Actions for refusing entry due to the reason that their name is registered in the deterrence data, possession of an invalid immigration letter (visa), having submitted incorrect information when obtaining a visa and other reason can be carried out by giving a rejected acceptance code stamp on the travel letter. Denials that are carried out without giving a stamp indicating refusal to enter are in cases where the intended travel document is without an original travel document and the expiry date has not expired, there is no visa other than one that is free from the requirement to have a visa, then this act of refusal will be given a certificate of refusal to enter. Foreigners who are refused entry will be proposed to be included in the ban list. When there are problems in the immigration inspection process for foreigners, the immigration authorities will direct the foreigner to the authorized immigration officer to carry out a more in-depth inspection. The problem in question is regarding foreigners who will enter the Tanjung Balai Karimun area does not comply with applicable regulations and laws.

Process of Deporting Foreign Citizens

Deportation is the process of expelling foreigners from the territory of Indonesia Law Number 6 of 2011 article 1 paragraph 36. Deportation action taken by immigration authorities on foreigners can be found in cases of falsifying travel documents, misuse of residence permits, overstaying, actions that endanger the local community. Process the deportation in the case in question is carried out by the immigration authorities on duty at TPI check the foreigner's travel documents, if there is anything suspicious then the immigration authorities will carry out an interview process, the next step in the examination the immigration authorities will match the foreigner's data with his travel documents have, if it does not match the holder then the inspection process will be transferred to authorized immigration officials, and deportation and foreign nationals will be processed immediately receive a temporary ban in accordance with established rules. According to (Mayang et al., 2021), immigration supervision of Indonesian citizens and foreigners at this time leaving, entering or remaining in Indonesia, immigration actions and immigration quarantine for foreigners who are being processed for expulsion or deportation.

The implementation of immigration supervision is carried out on foreigners and Indonesian citizens, consisting of field supervision and administrative supervision, while the immigration action taken is administrative action, namely deportation or the imposition of fees (Rahma, Wardhani, et al., 2022). The deportation process in cases that will endanger the surrounding community will be immediately processed under strict escort from the detention center to the international port, then they will be escorted onto the ship, the immigration authorities will hand over the relevant travel documents to the ship's captain who is responsible for the equipment transport that will carry the foreigner to the port of origin before the foreigner enters the Tanjung Balai Karimun area. Foreigners

who commit acts that endanger the local community will be given administrative action in the form of a lifetime ban.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that immigration security aims to carry out early detection and prevention efforts against threats, obstacles, and disturbances that will occur in a region or country. Immigration security has immigration inspection procedures which include: checking travel documents, interviews, visa checks, scanning travel documents, taking biometric data, and checking on the blocking list. Immigration checks on foreigners entering the Tanjung Balai Karimun area are carried out in several stages, the first is checking travel documents (passports) and visa checks including: visa index classification, visa security features, identity of the visa holder with the holder's data listed in the travel document, and validity period visa. Meanwhile, the act of refusing entry by immigration officers to foreigners who, for reasons of their names being registered in the deterrence data, have fake immigration documents or visas, have provided false information in obtaining a visa, etc, can be carried out by giving a stamp of not being accepted on the travel document. Apart from the process of refusing entry, immigration officials have the right to carry out deportation actions. Deportation is the process of expelling foreigners from Indonesian territory. Deportation actions carried out by immigration authorities on foreigners can be found in cases of falsifying travel documents, misuse of residence permits, overstaying, and acts that endanger the local community.

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