



Visa Violations by Foreigners in the Jurisdiction of the Jayapura Class I Immigration Office

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to find out and examine Visa violations by foreigners and how to legally resolve Visa violations by foreigners in the jurisdiction of the Jayapura Class I Immigration Office. The research method used is empirical juridical. Apart from conducting field research, library research was also carried out to obtain secondary data as supporting data. The results of the research reveal that immigration violations are actions carried out by foreigners that are not in accordance with the provisions or permits that have been given to them. This action can be classified as: Deviation, Abuse, Offense. Visa violations committed by foreigners are more dominantly administrative violations, such as late reporting/requirement to report that the visa has passed the validity period set by the local immigration office (overstay). Immigration actions carried out by immigration officials include: Restrictions, changes or cancellation of Stay Permits; Prohibition from being in one or several certain places in the territory of Indonesia; Requirement to reside in a certain place in the territory of Indonesia; Expulsion or deportation from Indonesian territory or refusal to enter Indonesian territory.

Keywords: *Foreigners; Immigration; Visa*

Introduction

The flow of globalization and information as well as differences in geography, climate, natural wealth and the level of capabilities of countries in the world today, cause every country to need each other. In this way, every country is encouraged to actively participate in relations between nations, if that nation wants to progress and not be isolated from international relations. The world tends to be influenced towards openness and mutually beneficial work.

Relations between nations are now increasingly abandoning the politics of power struggle, the cold war between superpowers has subsided, and instead efforts to help each other are increasingly visible. Meanwhile technology is increasingly advanced, especially in the fields of transportation and communications. Currently, it can be said that there is no longer a part of the world that is truly isolated and has never been touched by outsiders, or has not been influenced by developments taking place around it. Increasing cooperation between nations and increasingly sophisticated technological advances have led to an increase in the flow of human traffic between countries.¹

¹ Mochtar Kusumaatmadja dan Ety R. Agoes, 2013, *Pengantar Hukum Internasional*, Bandung: Alumni. hlm 32

The Indonesian state itself needs relations with the outside world, in the form of investment, technology and expertise. Apart from that, Indonesia also needs overseas markets to market its products, both oil and gas and non-oil and gas. Meanwhile, Indonesia is also trying to attract as many foreign tourists as possible and is active in making the tourism sector one of the *prima donnas* in collecting state income. These development demands have resulted in an increase in the flow of human traffic to and from Indonesia. To guarantee the benefits and protect various national interests, it is necessary to regulate the principles, supervision procedures, service arrangements for the entry and exit of people to and from the territory of Indonesia in accordance with the national values and objectives of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Constitution 1945.²

Currently, there are still many legislative products left over from Dutch colonialism that are still applied in the practice of Indonesian law. In the current Reform era, colonial legal products should be replaced with a national legal system that is unique and purely made by the Indonesian people. This fact is also one of the considerations for the issuance of a new immigration law, namely Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration (L.N. No. 52 of 2011), which in the following discussion the author will simply refer to as the Immigration Law.

Research Methods

The approach used in this legal research is an empirical juridical approach. The empirical juridical approach is by conducting field research to obtain primary data as the main data. Apart from conducting field research, library research was also carried out to obtain secondary data as supporting data.

Data collection is used to answer problems, namely related to the rights and obligations of the Republic of Indonesia in immigration regarding traffic in and out of Indonesian territory and also how to improve related laws and regulations regarding immigration in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia especially in the city of Jayapura, Papua Province.³

Discussion and Results

1) Indonesian Immigration Law in the National Legal System

When talking about the national legal system, we know that the current national legal system consists of various legal subsystems as positive law. The existence of these various subsystems is the result of the long history of the Indonesian nation. We know that long before the colonialists came and took control of the archipelago, society could be said to be orderly because it had various rules to ensure security, order and regularity. However, it must be acknowledged that the legal order that existed at that time was still local in nature so that a legal system that applied comprehensively in the archipelago had not yet been formed. Then, the arrival of various religions with their respective legal systems also had an influence on the development of the national legal system. This religious legal order and system is then followed by its respective adherents.

A significant influence in the development of our national legal system came from the arrival of colonial nations who brought and implemented their respective legal systems with the aim of guaranteeing and protecting their interests as well as a way to change the people of the archipelago who were considered left behind to accept a Western lifestyle. Apart from that, one of the policies of the

² Koerniatmanto Soetoprawiro, 1994, *Hukum Kewarganegaraan dan Keimigrasian Indonesia*, PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta, hlm. 74

³ Peter M. Marzuki, 2015, *Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group. hlm 25

colonial period which also had a big influence on the development of the national legal system was the establishment of a legal policy that allowed the various legal systems mentioned above to continue to apply to each group. This legal subsystem is known in national legal politics as part of colonial law.

After the proclamation of Indonesian Independence, the national legal paradigm conceptually underwent changes, especially because the Indische Staatsregeling was replaced with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution as the source for all sources of law. However, various existing legal subsystems are still enforced through Article II of the Transitional Rules of the 1945 Constitution, including colonial law which is enforced as positive law so that there is no legal vacuum in the post-proclamation of independence period. In other words, the legal order, legal rules, legal system that was established or recognized as valid before independence remains in effect. However, its implementation is no longer based on the spirit of the pre-colonial or colonial era when the order, rule or legal system was created but based on the spirit contained in the 1945 Constitution. Therefore, Article II of the Transitional Rules of the 1945 Constitution states that all provisions Existing colonial laws continue to apply selectively, as long as they do not conflict with the ideals of the Proclamation of Independence of 17 August 1945 and do not conflict with the essence of an independent nation and state. Thus, legal structuring is then directed at the formation of a national legal system, with nuances or characteristics that stand out in favor of national interests.

In legal science (*rechtwetenschap*) there are several positive legal sciences as the parent, namely criminal law science, civil law science, state law science and international law science.⁴ In line with the times, various branches of legal science have also grown as new legal disciplines, such as state administrative law, agrarian law, tax law, environmental law, economic law and immigration law. If it is related to the science of law which is its parent, immigration law is part of the science of state law, specifically a branch of state administrative law (*administratiefrecht*). This can be seen from the immigration function it carries out, namely the function of government organizer or state administration (*bestuur*) and community service (*publiek dienst*), not the law-forming function (*wetgever*) and not also the judicial function (*rechtspraak*).

Thus, immigration can be seen from the perspective of state administrative law. In fact, immigration issues are part of the policies of administrative organs (state) that carry out government activities (state administration). The policy in question is a description of the government's legal actions (*overheids handling*) carried out by the state in a state of motion (*staat in beweging*). For example, immigration has the authority to ward off and prevent people from entering or leaving Indonesian territory.

2) Visa Violations by Foreigners in the Legal Area of the Jayapura Class I Immigration Office

Jayapura Class I Immigration Office as one of the Immigration Technical Service Units of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Papua Province, is an Immigration Office located in the capital of Papua Province and has a working area that directly borders both land and sea with the neighboring country of Papua New Guinea (PNG). Along the border line between the Republic of Indonesia - Papua New Guinea from Jayapura Regency, Jayawijaya Regency to Merauke Regency there are several Border Immigration Posts which handle Traditional Border Crossing which is generally passed by residents of both countries. Initially the name of Papua Province was West Irian Province, then changed to Irian Jaya Province and since the advent of reform in 2001 it changed back to Papua Province.

The existence of the Jayapura Class I Immigration Office located in the provincial city makes it easier for people in this region to process immigration documents such as obtaining a Republic of Indonesia Passport and other documents. With the Immigration Office, immigration services for people in

⁴ Myron Winer, 2015, *Security, Stability and International Migration*, Centre For International Studies Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge. Massachusetts. p. 20.

the working area of the Jayapura Immigration Office can easily process immigration documents if they want to go abroad. Likewise, for foreign citizens who are in the working area of the Jayapura Immigration Office, the presence of closer immigration services makes it easier for them to handle immigration issues such as extending their residence permit and so on. With this convenience, investors from abroad will feel more comfortable in this area.

It is hoped that this convenience will create a multiplier effect so that it can have an impact on the development of tourism and investment as part of economic development in the region. The existence of the immigration apparatus is a strategic point in political, economic, socio-cultural and security dynamics. Immigration policies can have positive or negative effects on the people of a country, including those in the regions. The immigration function which regulates and monitors the presence of foreigners will have a very significant role. Universally, immigration is used as a policy corner that will have a big impact on other fields. For example, immigration policies to overcome transnational organized crime must also be able to reach other fields such as politics, economics, social society and culture. Whether on a regional, national or international scale, immigration policy is therefore substantially dynamic.

In this case, immigration policy is dynamic, because what is regulated is human movement and human nature is dynamic. The emphasis of the immigration function is on adapting to the situation and conditions of the country both in terms of general policy and operational aspects in the field. The community service function is the function of government or state administration in providing immigration services by immigration institutions, both to their own citizens and to foreign citizens. Supervision of foreigners in this country is very important, especially in this era of globalization as if the boundaries between countries are becoming blurred. This requires carefulness and agility in carrying out supervisory duties, especially in the immigration sector.

In terms of monitoring foreigners entering the Papua region, administrative checks are carried out by examining the validity of immigration permit documents in the form of visas, and what is carried out by immigration officers is *Cekal* (Prevention and Deterrence) data. Based on the selective policy principle that only foreigners can bring benefits to the welfare of the people, nation and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and do not endanger national order and security, these foreigners are permitted to enter and reside in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The aim of monitoring foreigners is to create security and stability from external threats, to provide security and order for Indonesian citizens and foreign citizens, to maintain a safe image to the outside world, to uphold the supremacy of law, including in their activities. In practice, the implementation of supervision of foreigners has actually been carried out since the beginning of foreigners who want to enter Indonesian territory through Immigration Checkpoints, namely by carrying out inspections in the form of examining immigration documents (travel documents in the form of visas or passports) as well as checking ban lists, and Next, check Immigration Permits such as Visit Permits (Visa) in the form of the intended time period, then Immigration also tries to take preventive action (operative supervision), namely by carefully carrying out all the requirements regarding the Immigration Work Permit document (if the person concerned is working), holding periodic inspections. regarding the completeness of the identity of foreigners, properly recording the identity and activities of foreigners, and coordinating with related agencies.

There are several types of supervision carried out by immigration authorities, including: Closed supervision, namely carrying out supervision without wearing official uniforms; Regular observation/reconnaissance; Following a target; Undercover, disguise; Check the field by proving the authenticity of the sponsor (who sponsors the foreigner) to prove its validity; Intelligence, from public reports, carried out a more in-depth search for evidence that was deemed lacking and then only looked for information and did not take action.

Immigration Administrative Actions are imposed on every foreigner in Indonesian territory who:

a. Suspected of carrying out activities that are dangerous or reasonably suspected to be dangerous to security

This activity can take the form of carrying out propaganda or sympathizing with ideologies and values that are contrary to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, preventing people from carrying out worship according to religions recognized in Indonesia; damaging and dangerous and not in accordance with the norms of public decency; ridicule that creates a false response to societal customs; gives a false picture of Indonesia's social and cultural development; indulging in obscene acts, through writing, images and so on and getting drunk in public places; have no living expenses, do begging either alone or together; damaging or disrupting social and community order, including in the work environment; creates tensions in household or community harmony and stimulates the emergence of crime; inflame enthusiasm or incitement that can encourage tribal, religious, hereditary and class sentiments; and provide opportunities for gambling, competition between fellow colleagues or tribes and groups;

b. Not complying with applicable laws

For example, for foreigners who are suspected or reasonably suspected of committing immigration violations and are suspected or reasonably suspected of violating other laws and regulations after coordinating with the competent authority.

Apart from the above, Immigration Administration Action can also be imposed on foreigners in Indonesian territory who: (a) There is sufficient evidence that the person concerned intends to be in Indonesia and if submitted to court will use legal remedies starting from appeal, cassation and if necessary clemency and/or the opportunity to be used by foreigners who are fugitives from their own country (involved in serious cases or fleeing countries that are in turmoil); (b) According to political, economic, social and cultural considerations as well as security, it is deemed more effective to carry out Immigration Administration Actions; (c) Based on the consideration of the official who has the authority to decide on Immigration Administration Action, that it will be more efficient and effective to carry out Immigration Administration Action than judicial action.

Immigration officials have the authority to carry out Immigration Administration Actions against foreigners residing in Indonesian territory, where these citizens have carried out dangerous activities or are reasonably suspected of endangering security and public order, or do not respect or comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Every foreigner who enters or leaves Indonesian territory is obliged to comply with applicable laws and regulations, such as Stay Permits and guarantors. Basically, every foreigner who enters Indonesian territory is required to have a visa. A visa is a permit to enter a country so the person does not immediately get permission to land. Because even though they have obtained a visa, the person must go through the immigration inspection process at the Immigration Checkpoint to obtain landing/entry permission from the authorized official. Visas are issued by representatives abroad after obtaining approval from the Directorate General of Immigration or based on the authority to grant visas held by Indonesian representatives abroad and of course having fulfilled formal requirements. After that, the visa is printed in the passport in the form of a stamp, label sticker, electronic data or other media. Based on this visa, foreigners are given permission to stay in Indonesian Territory, but this provision is not applied to foreigners who are in Indonesian Territory because they are victims of criminal acts of human trafficking.

Therefore, every person entering/leaving the territory of Indonesia is required to have a travel document, namely an official document issued by an authorized official from a country, the UN or other international organization to travel between countries which contains the identity of the holder. The requirements for entering and leaving the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are having a travel

document (passport), a valid and still valid visa.

Immigration violation is an action carried out by a foreigner that is not in accordance with the provisions or permits that have been given to him. These actions can be classified as:

- 1) Deviations or those that can be categorized as minor or minor errors; the error occurred unknowingly or unintentionally by the person concerned; such as the arrival of foreigners with Tourist Visa Free (TVF) facilities to Indonesia with the aim of visiting their families; foreigners who have legal wives in Indonesia then visit their wives using the TVF facility.
- 2) Abuse, is a deviation that can be categorized as large or serious regarding the permission granted but is misused for other purposes for the personal interests of the person concerned. For example, foreigners who come with TVF facilities but carry out work activities to earn money for their own personal interests, or it could happen that foreigners work not only for the company that brought them in as a sponsor but also work for other companies.
- 3) Offense is an act committed by either an Indonesian citizen or a foreigner which is contrary to immigration rules and regulations which can be taken by Immigration Administration Action, such as: entering or leaving Indonesian territory not going through an Immigration Checkpoint and foreigners not displaying permits. lives in Indonesia (Overstay).

To reduce or minimize immigration violations that occur, every foreigner residing in Indonesian Territory is obliged to:

- 1) Provide all necessary information regarding the identity of himself and/or his family and report any change in civil status, citizenship, employment, guarantor, or change of address to the local Immigration Office; or
- 2) Show and submit travel documents or residence permits if requested by the immigration official on duty.

This is done in view of migration violations that occur, such as not fulfilling requirements, using fake documents or providing incorrect information regarding personal identity, documents or the purpose of arrival. Then the validity period of the residence permit has expired, falsification of residence permit documents, not having valid residence permit documents, misuse of residence permits. And deviations or violations involving its activities, include:

- 1) Misusing permits, namely carrying out activities that deviate from the purpose of coming to Indonesia, such as having a tourist residence permit but working in Indonesia.
- 2) Apart from carrying out activities in accordance with the permit, carrying out other activities that are not included in the granting of the residence permit or carrying out multiple jobs.
- 3) While in Indonesian territory carrying out activities that are detrimental to the state, government and society or activities that endanger the state in the fields of ideology, politics, economics, social and defense and security.
- 4) Visa violations committed by foreigners are more dominantly administrative violations, such as late reporting/requirement to report that the visa has passed the validity period set by the local immigration office (overstay), which in this case, has not been able to handle and supervise the number of foreigners entering the working area of the Jayapura Class I Immigration Office, the number of which is increasing and increasing every year.
- 5) Other inhibiting factors such as facilities and infrastructure are important, this is because without certain facilities or facilities, it is impossible for law enforcement to take place properly. These facilities or facilities include, among other things, adequate equipment and sufficient finances. Other facilities and infrastructure such as computers, communication equipment and means of transportation such as cars, motorbikes and cameras to monitor the supervision of foreigners in the working area of the Jayapura Class I Immigration Office which also support the implementation of supervision.

- 6) implementation of immigration duties, all immigration law rules are enforced for everyone within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia. Law enforcement aimed at the movement of foreigners is aimed at preventing and eradicating problems of falsifying the identity of foreigners, violations of foreigner registration and the provision of foreigner control books, misuse of residence permits, illegal entry or illegal stay, monitoring/surveillance administrative and field, as well as geographic immigration vulnerabilities and crossings.
- 7) Operationally, the law enforcement function also includes refusal to grant entry permits, departure permits, immigration permits, Immigration Administration Actions. All of this is a form of administrative law enforcement. Closely related to the function of law enforcement is the function of state security (security), immigration functions as a guard at the gates of the country, because immigration is the first and last institution that screens the arrival and departure of foreigners to and from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The implementation of the security function is realized in the form of prevention and deterrence. Deterrence is a temporary prohibition on certain people from entering Indonesian territory based on certain reasons. Prevention is a temporary prohibition on certain people leaving Indonesian territory based on certain reasons.

Form of Immigration Administrative Action:

- 1) Restrictions, changes and cancellation of existence permits;
- 2) Prohibition from being in a certain place or places in Indonesia;
- 3) Requirement to reside in a certain place in the territory of Indonesia (Immigration Detention Center or equivalent);
- 4) Expulsion or deportation.

The Immigration Law provides or applies strict administrative sanctions for foreigners who carry out dangerous activities or are suspected of endangering security and public order or do not respect or comply with applicable laws and regulations. ⁵In detail, it states that the forms of administrative sanctions that can be applied to foreigners include:

1) Inclusion in the Prevention or Deterrence List

Prevention is a temporary prohibition on certain people leaving the Indonesian Territory based on certain reasons. The legal rules which are the foundation in the process of preventing foreigners for immigration reasons are regulated in the Immigration Law. Prevention and prevention of foreigners who are included in the black list is the authority and responsibility of the Minister.

2) Restrictions, Changes or Cancellation of Stay Permit

Every person in the territory of Indonesia is required to have an immigration permit, this means that every foreigner who is in the territory of Indonesia with any status, whether in the capacity as a diplomat, official or regular, is required to have an immigration permit without exception, as are the criteria Both adults and children are also subject to the same laws regarding immigration permits.

Every foreigner who enters the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is required to obtain an entry permit. Entry permits are given according to the type of visa held by the foreigner concerned. The entry permit is granted by the immigration official on duty at the Immigration Checkpoint by placing the permit on the visa or travel letter of the foreigner concerned. Entry permits are also given to re-entry permit holders as long as the re-entry permit is still valid. Re-entry permission is granted by the Head of the local Immigration Office.

Residence permits consist of diplomatic residence permits, official residence permits, visit residence permits, limited stay permits and permanent residence permits. In terms of immigration

⁵ Muhammad Indra, 2008, *Perspektif Penegakan Hukum dalam Sistem Keimigrasian Indonesia*, Disertasi, Progam Doktor Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung. hlm 25

practice, an immigration document is a Republic of Indonesia Travel Document, and a Stay Permit issued by an immigration official or foreign service official, which is said to be an immigration document, is an immigration permit in the form of a limited stay permit and permanent stay permit stated on a card with the format and certain sizes which are usually called Limited Stay Permit Cards (KITAS) and Permanent Stay Permit Cards (KITAP).⁶

3) Prohibition from being in one or several certain places in the Indonesian Territory.

Another form of administrative action is a prohibition or requirement to be in certain areas of the Republic of Indonesia. This prohibition is aimed at foreigners whose presence the government does not want in certain areas of Indonesia. The prohibition on being in certain areas is intended as part of efforts to prevent negative impacts that could be caused by the presence of foreigners in the area in question, for example the presence of foreigners in a certain area in Indonesia is considered to be in conflict with applicable norms and customs. in the midst of society, so it is feared that the presence of foreigners could cause friction which could lead to disruption of security, order and peace of society in the area. Meanwhile, on the other hand, foreigners can also be given sanctions in the form of having to stay in certain areas of the Republic of Indonesia.

4) Requirement to Live in a Certain Place in the Territory of Indonesia

Having to stay in a certain area can be interpreted as an effort to isolate foreigners so as not to cause wider negative excesses due to the activities they carry out. Certain areas as intended above can also be interpreted as temporary shelters for foreigners or what are commonly referred to as Immigration Detention Centers (RUDENIM).

Based on the provisions that require foreigners to be in a certain place, there is an institution or container called an immigration detention center. Immigration Detention Center is a technical implementation unit that carries out Immigration Functions as a temporary shelter for foreigners who are subject to Immigration Administration Action. Immigration Detention Center which is not a detention center and is also not a prison or correctional institution.

In principle, the Detention Center is not a prison for foreigners and is also not a correctional institution. The Detention Center is a Technical Implementation Unit in the immigration sector within the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia which is under and responsible to the Regional Office of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. RUDENIM has the task of carrying out some of the main tasks of the Indonesian Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in the field of detaining foreigners. RUDENIM has the function of enforcing, isolating, repatriating and deporting foreigners who are proven to have violated their immigration permits. These three functions are an inseparable part of administrative action against violations of the Immigration Law.

5) Imposition of Expense Fees

Implementation of mandatory fees related to violations of immigration permits such as completeness of immigration documents and violations of residence permits held by foreigners. Load fees can be charged to the person in charge of the means of transportation who, based on the results of the inspection, cannot show the immigration documents of the passengers. Apart from the obligation to pay fees, the person in charge of transportation is also required to repatriate passengers who do not have official immigration documents.

⁶ Christmarrathus, Shagita., Istislam., & Wijayati, Herlin, 2014, Pengawasan Dan Tindakan Kantor Imigrasi Kelas I Malang Terhadap Pelanggaran Izin Tinggal Terbatas (Kitas) Yang Dilakukan Warga Negara Asing (Studi Di Kantor Imigrasi Kelas I Malang). Jurnal Hukum Universitas Brawijaya, Tanpa Volume (Agustus), pp.1-19

The amount of the burden that must be paid by the person responsible for transportation in connection with forgetful immigration documents is determined based on the provisions of the applicable laws. Burden fees are non-tax state revenues in the immigration sector. The application of financial sanctions can also be applied for violations of residence permits, both permanent residence permits and temporary residence permits.

Foreigners holding a Stay Permit whose validity period has expired and are still in the Indonesian Territory for less than sixty days from the Stay Permit deadline are subject to a fee in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations. Furthermore, foreigners who do not pay the burden fee are subject to Immigration Administration Action in the form of deportation and detention.

6) Deportation from Indonesian Territory

Deportation is an act of forcibly removing foreigners from Indonesian territory. The right of a country to expel foreigners who are in its country is known as expulsion or expulsion, expulsion is based solely on the interests of the country itself. So it has nothing to do with the country of origin or the country from which he originally came.

Deportation is an application of sanctions where better efficiency has been achieved through increased operational cooperation between member countries. Two recent tools that have contributed are joint decisions or flights and repatriation preparation measures. On the legislative side, the commission proposes a repatriation regulation, the draft regulation provides clear common rules regarding repatriation, expulsion, use of inspection methods, detention, temporary re-entry which fully takes into account the principle of proportionality and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens the third is living illegally. Expulsion or deportation is a unilateral action by the government in the form of expelling foreigners from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia because they are dangerous or reasonably suspected to be dangerous to peace, morality or public welfare. Apart from that, foreigners who enter and reside in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia can also be deported.⁷

Conclusion and Suggestions

There are two types of visa violations by foreigners, namely administrative violations and criminal violations, but the violations that are more dominant in the working area of the Jayapura Class I Immigration Office are administrative violations such as not having a valid visa, late reporting/being required to report a visa that has passed its validity period (overstaying), misuse of visas that are not in accordance with the intended use. The method of legal resolution for Visa violations by foreigners in the jurisdiction of the Jayapura Class I Immigration Office which is carried out is Immigration Administrative Action, namely administrative action in the immigration sector carried out by Jayapura Class I immigration officials in the form of: a) Inclusion in the list of Bans or Restrictions (Cekal.), b) change or cancellation of Residence Permit; c) Prohibition from being in one or several certain places in the territory of Indonesia; d) Requirement to reside in a certain place in the territory of Indonesia (detention); e) Imposition of burden costs; f) Expulsion or deportation from Indonesian territory or refusal to enter Indonesian territory.

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