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## The Role of Immigration Intelligence of the Directorate General of Immigration in Preventing the Entry of Foreigners Who Have the Potential to Threaten the Sovereignty of the State

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### ABSTRACT

Immigration intelligence plays a vital role in safeguarding Indonesia's borders from the potential negative impacts of foreign nationals' mobility, which can lead to violations and crimes that threaten national sovereignty. The increasing complexity of transnational crimes, such as human trafficking, terrorism, and illegal migration, highlights the need for robust intelligence measures to ensure national security. However, there is still limited research analyzing the strategic functions of immigration intelligence in addressing these evolving challenges. This study aims to examine the roles and functions of immigration intelligence in conducting investigations and securing borders through intelligence operations. The research employs a qualitative descriptive method, using a literature review and analysis of relevant reports, legal frameworks, and operational documents. The findings reveal that immigration intelligence is crucial in collecting, processing, and analyzing information across ideological, political, economic, social, cultural, defense, and security dimensions to anticipate potential threats. Its preventive role is also emphasized, particularly in early detection and risk mitigation. The implications of this study underscore the need for strengthening coordination among immigration authorities and security agencies, as well as enhancing the use of advanced technologies to improve the effectiveness of intelligence operations.

**KEYWORDS** Role, Immigration Intelligence, State Sovereignty.



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### INTRODUCTION

State security is a crucial aspect that must be maintained by every government to protect the sovereignty and national interests of a country. In the context of globalization, the mobility of people in and out of a country's territory is increasing (Czaika & de Haas, 2014). There are many factors underlying this mobility, such as business interests, tourism, education, investment, or the search for a better life. However, this phenomenon also comes with its own challenges related to the potential entry of *Foreign Citizens (WNA)* who can threaten national security from political, economic, social, and legal aspects. This certainly needs special attention because each country, including Indonesia, has its own sovereignty to regulate the traffic of people entering and leaving its territory (Ryngaert, 2015).

The mobility of foreigners in and out of a country's territory can have various positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts of human mobilization between countries include increasing economic growth through the tourism and foreign investment sectors, scientific and cultural exchange, and strengthening human resources to fill vacancies in several sectors. On the other hand, the negative impacts caused by cross-border human mobilization include transnational crimes such as human trafficking, human smuggling, illegal immigration,

narcotics trafficking, as well as crimes and disturbances that may occur in the social environment, which can result in administrative sanctions. This is inevitable given the importance of international relations. The state provides freedom of movement for citizens; however, it also limits this freedom, as every country possesses the highest authority that must be respected and obeyed by both indigenous citizens and *foreign citizens* in order to maintain the sovereignty of the State's territory (Ryngaert, 2015).

The negative impacts caused by cross-border human mobilization in Indonesia can be seen from the results of the *Immigration Administration Action (TAK)* which, according to (Asmara, 2020), is an administrative sanction imposed by *Immigration Officials* against *Foreigners* outside the judicial process for engaging in dangerous activities or those reasonably suspected of endangering public security and order, or for failing to respect or comply with laws and regulations. *TAK* carried out by the Directorate General of Immigration of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia against foreigners who violate the *Immigration Law* during the last 3 (three) years is shown in the following table:

**Table 1. Data on Immigration Administration Actions Against Foreigners of the Directorate General of Immigration, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia for 2022-2024**

| Types of Administrative Actions         | 2022         | 2023         | 2024         |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Deterrence                              | 757          | 690          | 2.347        |
| Cancellation of Residence Permit        | 36           | 5            | 79           |
| Prohibition of being in a certain place | 4            | 2            | 1            |
| Imposition of Load Charges              | 279          | 280          | 1.265        |
| Deportation                             | 1.359        | 2.374        | 1.355        |
| <b>Number of TAK</b>                    | <b>2.435</b> | <b>3.351</b> | <b>5.047</b> |
| % (Deportation/TAK)                     | 55,81        | 70,84        | 26,85        |

Source: Ministry of Immigration and Community Affairs Directorate General of Immigration.

Based on the table above, it appears that over the last 3 (three) years, there has been an increase in the number of *Immigration Administration Actions (TAK)*. In 2023, there were 3,351 foreigners, an increase of 916, or 37.62%, compared to 2022. In 2024, the number of *TAK* rose to 5,047 foreigners, an increase of 1,696, or 50.61%, compared to 2023. Of the total number of foreign *TAK*, deportation action has been taken. In 2022, 1,359 foreigners were deported (55.81%) out of a total of 2,435 *TAK* cases. In 2023, the number of deported foreigners increased to 2,374, or 70.84% of the 3,351 foreign *TAK*. In 2024, the number of foreigners deported was 1,355, or 26.85% of the 5,047 foreign *TAK*.

The increasing occurrence of *TAK* as mentioned above indicates a rise in immigration violations committed by foreigners while in Indonesia, and at the same time can be used as a primary indicator of problems in the implementation of the duties and functions of *Immigration Intelligence*. Based on research, several factors are considered to have contributed to the increase in immigration violations. First, the intelligence products produced are still considered insufficient. In fact, these intelligence products serve as the basis for stakeholders when making decisions, considering that the Directorate of *Immigration Intelligence* is a strategic agency for carrying out early detection of overall immigration security (Ahmad & Sa'adah, 2021). Second, there is an imbalance between the number of intelligence personnel and the large work area. The Role of Immigration Intelligence of the Directorate General of Immigration in Preventing the Entry of Foreigners Who Have the Potential to Threaten the Sovereignty of the State

On the other hand, the intelligence function is still considered weak, especially when faced with increasingly complex immigration challenges (Public Relations of the East Java Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2024).

Considering the above issues, it is clear that to anticipate security disturbances potentially threatening state sovereignty as a negative impact of the presence of foreigners in Indonesia, the role of *Immigration Intelligence* is needed as stipulated in Article 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 concerning *Immigration Intelligence* functions. Its main duties, according to (Herawaty & Moeljantoro, 2019), include carrying out early detection, early warning, and early prevention, conducting security analysis and providing policy direction to leaders, and creating secure conditions. This aligns with the viewpoint of the Minister of Law and Human Rights, Yasonna H. Laoly, in (Directorate General of Immigration, 2023), who states that "*Immigration Intelligence* specifically plays a role in detecting and preventing threats related to transnational crimes."

In light of the above, the background of this writing is to analyze the role of *Immigration Intelligence* of the Directorate General of Immigration in preventing and detecting every foreigner who seeks to enter Indonesian territory, so that state sovereignty is maintained, using the intelligence theory approach from Mark M. Lowenthal and national security theory from Barry Buzan to explain how the collection, analysis, and distribution of immigration intelligence information is conducted, and whether there are weaknesses in the early detection of *immigration intelligence* against foreigners at risk.

Previous research by Kriswibowo and Rofii (2025) conducted a systematic literature review on the role of *immigration intelligence* in preventing terrorism and illegal immigration in Indonesia. Their study concluded that *immigration intelligence* plays a vital role in the early detection of threats such as human trafficking and radicalization through inter-agency collaboration, and highlighted the need to improve human resource capacity and the use of advanced data analysis technologies (ajesh.ph). However, the study remains conceptual and does not explore operational weaknesses on the ground, such as the imbalance between intelligence personnel and the vast working area.

A study conducted at the Class I *Immigration Office TPI Bandung* (Harahap et al., 2022) examined the implementation of the intelligence cycle in immigration investigations. While planning and data collection were adequately carried out, the stages of processing and presenting intelligence were found to be less effective due to limited facilities, training, and derivative regulations (jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id). However, this research is limited to a local immigration office and does not address the national function of *immigration intelligence* in mitigating the rise of immigration violations such as *TAK (Immigration Administrative Actions)*.

This research aims to analyze the role of *immigration intelligence* at the Directorate General of Immigration in detecting and preventing potential threats posed by foreign nationals that could jeopardize national sovereignty, using Lowenthal's intelligence theory and Buzan's national security theory. The benefit of this study is to provide evidence-based strategic recommendations for improving human resource capacity, personnel allocation, intelligence

product development, and cross-sector coordination, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of early detection and national immigration security.

## METHOD

This research uses a qualitative research approach. According to Creswell, qualitative research is research in which the findings use text, subject quality, and provide an overview of the researcher's views (Rahman, 2022). According to Creswell in (Fiantika, 2022), qualitative research findings cannot be achieved through statistical processes or other quantitative methods because what is being studied relates to social life, events, behaviors, interactions, and so on, which do not employ measurement tools. Based on the purpose of the research, this study is descriptive. Descriptive research, according to Neuman, is research that presents or describes a problem in order to accurately and systematically depict a situation or phenomenon (Fiantika, 2022). Referring to Creswell's opinion, this research aims to understand social situations, events, roles, groups, or interactions (Nasution, 2024).

This type of research is used by the author to answer research questions related to the role of *Immigration Intelligence* of the Directorate General of *Immigration* in preventing the entry of foreigners who have the potential to threaten the sovereignty of the state. The data used is secondary data sourced from the literature. Data collection techniques carried out through literature are conducted by studying theories or concepts that can form a framework to arrive at conceptual theoretical answers to problems, or can be used as perspectives or viewpoints from experts (Nurdin & Hartati, 2019).

The data or research materials that have been collected are then analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model, which divides the data analysis in this study into stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and testing. Data reduction is carried out by researchers by reviewing the initial data that has been produced and testing the data in relation to the focus of the research. In the data presentation stage, researchers are often involved in presenting the data that has previously been collected and analyzed narratively. The stage of drawing conclusions and verification is the advanced stage of data reduction and data presentation, where the researcher draws conclusions and verifies the data (Haryoko, 2020).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Overview and Functions of the Directorate General of Immigration

Based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 63 of 2024 concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration (Immigration Law), the Directorate General of Immigration is a government agency that is domiciled under and responsible to the Minister of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia which is led by the Director General. In carrying out his duties, the Director General of Immigration has a mission to provide quality legal and law enforcement services (Immigration, 2020)

In order to realize quality services and law enforcement in accordance with its mission, the Directorate General of Immigration has the task of organizing the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of immigration in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations as stated in Article 548 of the Immigration Law. In order to carry out these

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duties, the Directorate General of Immigration has several functions mentioned in Article 549 of the Immigration Law. First, formulate and implement policies in the fields of law enforcement, immigration security, immigration services and facilities, state crossings and immigration foreign cooperation, and immigration information technology. Second, the provision of technical guidance and supervision in the fields of law enforcement and immigration security, immigration services and facilities, state crossings and immigration foreign cooperation, and immigration information technology. Third, the implementation of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting in the fields of law enforcement and immigration security, immigration services and facilities, state crossings and immigration foreign cooperation, and immigration information technology.

The Directorate General of Immigration has several Directorates under it, including the Directorate of Immigration Intelligence which has the main task of presenting intelligence products, cooperating in the implementation of security activities, immigration licensing, other immigration products, and supervision of the existence of foreigners in Indonesia (Soedjono, 2023), which is carried out in a measurable, planned and directed manner in accordance with applicable intelligence systems, methods, techniques and tactics (Herawaty & Moeljantoro, 2019).

Immigration Intelligence in carrying out its duties has a work mechanism that includes investigation and security, where the results are used to predict the immigration situation that is being or will be faced with the purpose of its work is to anticipate crimes committed by foreigners and as an early detection and prevention measure (Hutagalung, 2023).

### **Immigration Intelligence Investigation**

Immigration intelligence investigation is all efforts, work and activities carried out in a planned and directed manner to find, collect, process and interpret the information materials needed in the fields of ideology, politics, economy, social, culture, defense and national security and then convey them to the leadership or authorities in order to make a plan or estimate of the problems faced, so that it can be determined policies and actions with risks that have been taken into account (Herawaty & Moeljantoro, 2019).

Immigration Intelligence investigations are tactical and strategic in nature. Tactical in nature by referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 concerning Immigration Intelligence Article 6 paragraphs (1) and (2), is carried out by searching and processing information or information materials used to determine actions with calculated risks so that they are effective and successful within a certain time limit in certain areas to achieve goals in accordance with the Immigration function. Meanwhile, the investigation of Immigration Intelligence which is strategic in nature Article 6 paragraph (3) of the same regulation is carried out by searching for and processing information, data, or information related to ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, or state defense and security, which is related to the function of Immigration.

### **Immigration Security**

Immigration security aims to detect early and prevent threats, challenges, obstacles and disruptions to the implementation of immigration functions. In addition, immigration security

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can function for early detection in preventing immigration disturbances and violations that have the potential to disrupt the security of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Immigration security activities are directed to carry out planned and directed activities in order to prevent and counteract espionage, sabotage and fundraising activities carried out by Foreign Citizens (Herawaty & Moeljantoro, 2019).

Immigration Security is regulated in Article 14 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 concerning Immigration Intelligence (PMH and Human Rights No.8/2022). Immigration Security is carried out for: immigration permits, personnel, materials and documents, and vital offices and installations. First, Immigration Security for Immigration Permits regulated in Article 15 of PMH and Human Rights No.8/2022, including: immigration documents (travel documents of the Republic of Indonesia and residence permits), visas, entry and exit marks of Indonesian territory, and other Immigration documents, carried out at the time of submission of the application until the expiration of the Immigration Permit, by: collecting data and identifying regulations and/or policies for the issuance of Immigration Permits, monitor the implementation process of implementing regulations and/or policies for the issuance of Immigration Permits, conducting research and analysis on the implementation of regulations and/or policies for issuing Immigration Permits; and develop recommendations and/or policy strategies for the implementation process of implementing regulations and/or policies for the issuance of Immigration Permits.

Second, Immigration security for personnel regulated in Article 16 of the PMH and Human Rights No.8/2022 is carried out to: prevent the occurrence of irregularities, abuse of authority or violation of the code of ethics by immigration personnel in the implementation of their duties and functions as State civil servants, and present data and information needed by the leadership as a consideration in making policies for placement and career development of each immigration personnel. Third, Immigration security for materials and documents regulated in Article 17 of the PMH and Human Rights No.8/2022 is carried out to prevent misuse of: Immigration document materials, Immigration documents, licensing documents, Immigration stamps, and supporting tools in the production of Immigration documents. Immigration security of Immigration materials and documents according to Article 18 of the PMH and Human Rights No.8/2022 is carried out by: analysis and evaluation of the use of document materials, Immigration, data collection and processing, electronic administration, and supervision in storage and distribution.

Fourth, Immigration security for vital offices and installations in accordance with Article 19 of PMH and Human Rights No.8/2022 is carried out to prevent threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances to vital offices and installations in carrying out duties and functions in the field of Immigration to: the Directorate General of Immigration building, the Immigration Division, immigration offices, immigration detention houses and other places that carry out Immigration functions, as well as infrastructure facilities both inside and outside the building of the Directorate General of Immigration, Immigration Division, immigration offices, immigration detention houses, and other places that carry out Immigration functions. Immigration security for offices and vital installations according to Article 20 is carried out by: data collection and identification, checking and supervision, making an analysis of the

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condition of the office and/or vital installation, and preparing recommendations for securing offices and/or vital installations.

### **Analysis of the Role of Immigration Intelligence of the Directorate General of Immigration in Preventing the Entry of Foreigners Who Have the Potential to Threaten State Sovereignty**

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 concerning Immigration Intelligence, it is explained that Immigration Intelligence is an activity of investigating Immigration and securing Immigration in the context of the process of presenting information through analysis to determine the estimated state of Immigration faced or to be faced. Referring to the security function, the Immigration Intelligence of the Directorate General of Immigration plays a role in preventing the entry of foreigners who have the potential to threaten State sovereignty with the aim that Indonesia as a sovereign country is in a safe condition from all forms of security disturbances that have the potential to be carried out by foreigners.

Referring to the opinion (Herawaty & Moeljantoro, 2019) that the security carried out by Immigration Intelligence aims to detect early and prevent threats, challenges, obstacles and disruptions to the implementation of immigration functions. In addition, immigration security can function for early detection in preventing immigration disturbances and violations that have the potential to disrupt the security of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Immigration security activities are directed to carry out planned and directed activities in order to prevent and counteract espionage, sabotage and fundraising activities carried out by opponents (Herawaty & Moeljantoro, 2019).

The above correlates with the intelligence theory of Mark M. Lowenthal, who explains that the need for a safe condition that is free from danger or threat is the main reason why the existence of intelligence is important (Lowenthal, 2012). However, the trend of increasing the number of Immigration Administrative Acts (TAK) in the last three years shows that there are still many foreigners who violate immigration regulations, both in the form of abuse of residence permits, visa violations, and illegal activities in Indonesia, this can be interpreted that the implementation of the duties and functions of the Intelligence of the Directorate General of Immigration still has limitations. This can be further analyzed using Mark M. Lowenthal's Intelligence Theory approach.

In Intelligence Theory, Mark M. Lowenthal mentions that there are three main reasons why intelligence agencies are needed for every country. First, to avoid strategic surprises. Every intelligence agency is always required to be able to detect all threats, forces, events and developments that have the potential to endanger existence (Lowenthal, 2012). This is in line with the main tasks of Immigration intelligence according to the opinion (Herawaty & Moeljantoro, 2019), carrying out early detection, early warning and early prevention, carrying out security and directing policy leaders, and creating safe conditions. Mark M. Lowenthal's Intelligence Theory is in line with what was conveyed by the former Director of Immigration Intelligence, R.P. Mulya, that securing immigration intelligence activities is by detecting early threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances in the implementation of immigration functions (Masjuno & Triansyah, 2024). Based on the provisions, the early detection in question is carried

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out by conducting an examination of the Immigration Permit which includes: immigration documents (travel documents of the Republic of Indonesia and residence permits), visas, entry and exit marks of Indonesian territory, and other Immigration documents, carried out at the time of submission of the application for an Immigration Permit, as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 About Immigration Intelligence.

Second, Mark M. Lowenthal in his theory of intelligence mentions that for the nation and the state, it supports the policy process. Policymakers constantly need accurate and accurate reports on background, context, information, warnings, risk assessments, benefits, and predictions of future outcomes (Lowenthal, 2012). This theory is in line with the statement submitted by the Team from the Directorate General of Immigration in the implementation of monitoring and evaluation activities for the Intelligence Daily Report at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Maluku, that "intelligence reporting must be able to provide timely and accurate information to support strategic decision-making, both related to the supervision of foreigners and national security" (Admin of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Maluku, 2024).

The third is to maintain the confidentiality of information, needs and methods. When the government of a country keeps important information confidential, the way to obtain or protect the information also needs to be confidential (Lowenthal, 2012). This theory is relevant to what has been stated in the provisions of Article 68 paragraph (2) of the Immigration Law, that "the results of Immigration supervision are in the form of collection, processing, and presentation of data and information; the preparation of a list of names of Foreigners subject to Deterrence or Prevention; supervision of the existence and activities of Foreigners in Indonesian Territory; and the taking of photos and fingerprints are Immigration data that can be determined as confidential data and packaged as immigration intelligence products that are presented by adhering to the principle of confidentiality, as formulated in Article 27 paragraph 4a of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 concerning Immigration Intelligence. Thus, the product of immigration intelligence is secret, in line with Mark M. Lowenthal's theory of intelligence.

The importance of immigration intelligence information that is important to be kept confidential aims to be able to know early the estimated immigration situation that is faced or that will be faced in order to prevent the occurrence of immigration law violations committed by foreigners that interfere with the security of the State. This is relevant to the opinion (Herawaty & Moeljantoro, 2019), that the role of Immigration Intelligence in carrying out security functions aims to be for early detection in preventing immigration disturbances and violations that have the potential to disrupt the security of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The above concept, associated with Barry Buzan's security theory, states that security is a state of the state or actor in a state that is free from all forms of threats and dangers. Remembering, the security of the State is related to the survival of the State concerned (Buzan & Hansen, 2009). Barry Buzan is of the view that the national security of a country is a condition that is free from problems or disturbances in the form of threats and dangers from the existence of foreigners that can occur at any time without being known (Buzan & Hansen,

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2009). Therefore, the role of Immigration Intelligence in the security sector serves to detect early as an effort to prevent foreigners entering Indonesian jurisdiction from all forms of immigration interference and violations that have the potential to interfere with the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia (Herawaty & Moeljantoro, 2019).

The role of Immigration Intelligence in carrying out such an important State security function can also be analyzed by using the security theories of Barry Buzan and Lene Hansen through several approaches as their choices. First, it gives privileges to the state as the only referent object. Security according to Buzan and Hansen's concept is an attempt to secure something: whether it is a country, an individual, an ethnic group, and an environment. Second, include threats that come from within and threats that come from outside. This is important because security has always been part of the debate about state sovereignty and has to do with the determination of threats in relation to territorial boundaries. Remembering, in the current order of international relations or security studies, we are facing challenges where globalization has obscured or even eliminated the boundaries regarding the distinction between threats that come from within and threats that come from outside. Third, expanding the security of the military sector and the use of military force. International Security Studies (ISS) was discovered during the Cold War, which at that time was covered by the strengthening of military capabilities (both conventional and nuclear), national security then intersected with the military sector and the use of military force. As ISS develops, the expansion of sectors includes the economic, social, health, environment, development and gender sectors. Fourth, see if security is tied to dynamic, dangerous and urgent threats. During the Cold War, the concept of national security was built in a political climate in which the United States and the west, more broadly, considered themselves threatened by the presence of the enemy. Security is further related to attempts to invade, conquer, dominate, destroy (Buzan & Hansen, 2009).

Regarding the four things in the security concept of Barry Buzan and Lene Hansen above, what is relevant to the role of Immigration Intelligence in the security function is to give privileges to the state as the only referent object, as well as the existence of potential threats that come from within and threats that come from outside with the following analysis:

### **Country as a Referent Object**

The concept of the State as a referent object in the view of Barry Buzan and Lene Hansen contains the meaning that the sovereignty of the State must be protected and secured by the State as the only one who has the right and obligation in establishing immigration laws. This can be seen from considerations in terms of considering the issuance of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration (Immigration Law). First, Immigration is part of the realization of the implementation of sovereignty enforcement over Indonesian Territory. Second, today's global developments encourage the increasing mobility of the world's population which has various impacts, which are not only beneficial but detrimental to the interests and lives of the nation and state of the Republic of Indonesia. With the existence of Immigration law regulated by the Law associated with the security theory of Barry Buzan and Lene Hansen showed, that the State was given privileges as the only referent object.

A state that has the obligation to maintain State sovereignty through the role of Immigration Intelligence is associated with the increase in Immigration Administrative Actions (TAK) as described above, there is a gap with the discovery of several weaknesses. First, the biggest problem faced by the Directorate of Immigration Intelligence is the lack of intelligence products produced. In fact, these intelligence products will be the basis for stakeholders to make decisions. Considering that the Directorate of Immigration Intelligence is a strategic agency to carry out early detection (early warning) in securing immigration as a whole (Ahmad & Sa'adah, 2021). Second, according to the former Director of Immigration Intelligence of the Directorate General of Immigration, R.P. Mulya, there are problems in several intelligence activities that are not accommodated and there are limited resources in carrying out the function of Immigration Intelligence (Sulistyo, 2022). This is in line with the findings of research conducted (Aktivanto, Mirwanto, & Aji, 2023), that the lack of human resources to carry out information transfer, administrative and external supervision tasks and functions is an obstacle in the implementation of immigration supervision. Third, according to the former Head of the Immigration Division of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of East Java, Herdaus, there is an imbalance in the number of intelligence personnel with a large work area. Meanwhile, according to the Director of Immigration Intelligence, Anom Wibowo, the increasingly complicated the challenges faced, while on the other hand, it is necessary to strengthen the intelligence function (Public Relations of the East Java Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2024).

### **Internal and External Threats**

Security for the State based on the security theory of Barry Buzan and Lene Hansen is related to the existence of internal and external threats that are suspected to have a correlation with the increase in TAK that occurs in Indonesia. Internal factors as a threat to State sovereignty according to the Director of Internal Compliance of the Directorate General of Immigration, Barron Ichsan, can be interpreted as coming from the internal compliance of the Directorate General of Immigration in carrying out the security function of Immigration Intelligence which includes preventing violations by identifying potential risks that can cause violations, developing policies and procedures to prevent violations, and conducting monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of operational activities to ensure compliance with applicable regulations (Public Relations of the Directorate General of Immigration, 2024).

The practice that occurs, the increase in TAK in Indonesia does not rule out the possibility of a contribution to the absence or lack of compliance from within the Directorate General of Immigration itself, which can be seen from the existence of several things. First, referring to the opinion of the former Director of Immigration Intelligence of the Directorate General of Immigration, Brigadier General Pol. Ratna Pristiana Mulya, which can be interpreted, that the intelligence has not been able to understand the material of the estimated situation that is used as a consideration in taking strategic steps in the future (Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Yogyakarta, 2024). Second, the immigration system and technology are still weak. The fact that happened, according to the former Head of the Immigration Division of the Jakarta Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Wahyu Eka Putra, said that "some time ago the National Data Center (PDN) experienced a ransomware

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attack which resulted in the obstruction of Immigration services and the loss of some data, even though the internal party, namely the Directorate of Immigration Systems and Technology, which is supposed to be for security purposes, important Immigration data is protected" (Public Relations of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Jakarta, 2024). In such conditions, the potential for immigration violations is likely to be unavoidable because the identification of potential Immigration Intelligence risks that can cause violations has not been understood, especially as globalization is faced with increasingly complex immigration problems.

External threats that have the potential to disrupt State sovereignty in the study (Mayang, Wani, & Ambia, 2021) are related to Peoples Smuggling, namely the problem of illegal immigrants. Other people smuggling is in the form of transnational crimes related to crimes with financial motives, which have an impact on the interests of more than one country. These crimes can be in the form of: organized crime across state borders, money laundering, financial crimes, deliberate destruction of the environment, and others that can cause political stability in Indonesia to be unbalanced and will have a lot of adverse effects on social, cultural and political life, there will be a lot of social inequality due to these transnational crimes. This is in line with Berry Buzan's security theory which divides security issues into five dimensions, namely political, military, economic, social, and environmental. Where, in each sector, these sectors have different values and characteristics of survival and threats but are interrelated and influential with each other (Buzan & Hansen, 2009).

In connection with external factors that have the potential to disrupt the sovereignty of the State, Indonesia implements a selective policy as an effort to minimize all forms of crimes committed by foreigners. In his research (Mayang, Wani, & Ambia, 2021), it was stated that the Directorate General of Immigration through the role of Immigration Intelligence in combating International Crimes that disturb public order, is very large and strategic, this is associated with its duties and functions as the gatekeeper of Indonesian territory, to the flow of traffic entry of foreigners into Indonesia, so by implementing a selective policy for foreigners, that is, only foreigners who provide benefits and do not disturb security and order are allowed to enter Indonesian territory. Therefore, the selective policy of immigration can be used as a filter for every crosser, especially foreigners who want to enter and exit Indonesia so that foreigners who receive permission to enter Indonesia are only foreigners who can provide benefits to society, nation and state and do not endanger Indonesia's security and sovereignty (Mentari, Fadilah, & Fazilah, 2024).

## CONCLUSION

The Directorate General of *Immigration*, under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, is responsible for regulating and supervising the flow of people entering and leaving Indonesian territory to protect national sovereignty. *Immigration Intelligence* plays a crucial role in this function by conducting investigations and security operations to detect and prevent threats posed by foreign nationals. The increasing number of *Immigration Administrative Actions (TAK)* reflects the challenges faced by *Immigration Intelligence* in maintaining border security. Several key issues hinder optimal performance. First, the limited production of intelligence outputs reduces their effectiveness as a basis for stakeholder decision-making and early warning systems. Second, resource constraints—such as insufficient operational facilities,

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funds, transportation, and communication tools—limit the efficiency of intelligence operations. Third, the imbalance between the vast territorial coverage and the number of intelligence personnel affects situational awareness and strategic planning. Fourth, cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration remain inadequate, reducing the overall impact of *immigration* security efforts. *Immigration* policy directly influences national security by affecting political stability, defense, and sovereignty. Indonesia's selective policy ensures that only foreigners who provide benefits and do not threaten public order are allowed entry. Future research should integrate additional variables, such as technological innovations in border control, inter-agency collaboration frameworks, and comparative intelligence models from other countries, to provide comprehensive insights and strengthen the development of *immigration intelligence* practices.

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