

Visit Visa Abuse by Foreigners

Luh Putu Sudini*, Desak Gde Dwi Arini**

*Lecturer at Faculty of Law, Warmadewa University, Jl. Terompong No. 24 Tanjung Bungkak Denpasar – Bali, S.H., M.H. (Warmadewa University), sudini_putu@yahoo.co.id

**Lecturer at Faculty of Law, Warmadewa University, Jl. Terompong No. 24 Tanjung Bungkak Denpasar – Bali, S.H., M.H. (Warmadewa University), arinidesak1966@gmail.com

Abstract

The foreigners arrival to Indonesia is not merely about visiting, but some also come with a state purpose or a business visit, in tourism science the term “Bussines Tourisme” is known. For instance, the foreigners arrival to Indonesia is primarily for purposes of business, but tourist visits are used during the remaining time, these days these events are increasing. Based on this, the following problems are formulated: 1) what are the abuse forms of visit visas by foreigners? and 2) what are the legal sanctions for misuse of visit visas by foreigners?. The results of the study, the abuse forms of foreigner visit visas were identified, namely carrying out activities that were not in accordance with the purpose of issuing the visa, for example, a foreigner's visit visa was used to work in the area of Bali, an elderly visa was used to work and live in Indonesia beyond the period of validity of the visa so that it was categorized as over stay. Legal sanctions for misuse of Visit Visas for foreigners are subject to sanctions of administrative (forcible expulsion from Indonesian territory) or sanctions of criminal (imprisonment).

Keywords: Abuse, Visit Visa, Foreigner.

A. Introduction

Indonesia as an archipelagic country consisting of 13,000 large and small islands is well known abroad because of its natural beauty and cultural diversity, so it has attracted many tourists to visit Indonesia, both domestic and foreign. Tourism is one of the sectors in the Indonesian economy.¹ Tourism is the one of main sectors for its contribution to the economy.² Therefore, the flow of tourist visits has a positive impact on the Indonesian economy, which is being hit by various problems, whether it is a prolonged economic crisis, security issues, natural disasters, bomb terrors are everywhere, etc. It is hoped that in 2007 the visits of foreign tourists who come to Indonesia can return as in previous times so that it can increase the foreign exchange that enters

the state treasury, the economy can grow and develop well so that it has an impact on increasing the standard of living and welfare of the Indonesian people in general and Bali in particular.

Besides the positive impacts, of course there are also negative impacts caused by tourist visits, for example, it can disrupt the mentality of the younger generation, or national stability, because not a few tourists who come to Bali also smuggle drugs, narcotics like what was done by a famous Australian atis, Corby, recently, can then change the behavior of the younger generation by imitating the western lifestyle which is actually different from the lifestyle and mindset of the Indonesian people, or it could be that the tourist violates a residence permit or violates the immigration law which is

set in Law Number 6 of 2011 and a thousand other issues that should be watched out for, so that the motto "guest is king" cannot always be accepted.³

To avoid the negative effects of tourism, strict supervision is needed, especially overseeing the entry and exit of foreigners visiting Indonesia, so there is a need for institutions and rules to regulate this. This supervision is conducted by the Immigration Directorate General which is under the supervision of the Justice and Human Rights Ministry.⁴

The arrival of foreigners to Indonesia is not solely to make tourist visits, but there are also those who come with state purposes or for business visits, which in tourism science is known as "Business Tourism" where the foreigners arrival to Indonesia is mainly for business. business, but the remaining time is used to enjoy or make tourist visits, and in this day and age this is increasing.^{5,6} Then to be able to enter the Republic of Indonesia's territory, the person must have a permit issued by the Government of Indonesia which is called a Visa.⁷

When a foreigner is required to obtain a visa in order to enter Indonesia, there are still many issues that can arise because the visa is frequently used improperly, deviating from its intended use. For example, although the visa was intended to be used for a visit or as a sociocultural visa, foreigners frequently work in Indonesia as English teachers or in another jobs, which is obviously very harmful to the country from a fiscal and social standpoint. From an economic point of view, doing business/working using a visa that is not in accordance with its aims and objectives, thus providing income to a foreigner, means that the foreigner is escaping foreign exchange abroad.

Gustav Radbruch, sparked the theory of legal certainty as quoted by Theo Hujibers⁸, that It is necessary to think about the connection

between justice and legal clarity. Positive legislation must always be upheld, even if it contains unfair or contrary provisions since maintaining legal certainty is necessary for maintaining state security. There are, however, exceptions, and the legal order may be revoked when the disparity between the legal system's principles and justice is so severe as to appear unfair.

Furthermore, Gustav Radbruch stated, a specific (conditional) matter, clause, or stipulation is referred to as legal certainty. Fundamentally, the law must be clear and equitable. Because the code of conduct must support an order that is regarded as reasonable, it must be a rule of behavior and fairness. The only reason the law can function is because it is fair and applied consistently.

Legal protection is an absolute right for every citizen and is an obligation that must be carried out by the government considering that Indonesia is a state of law. According to Philipus M. Hadjon's opinion that legal protection for the people is a preventive and repressive government action which is described as follows:⁹ a) Preventive Legal Protection Defense offered by the state with the intention of stopping violations before they happen. In order to prevent a breach and provide indications or restrictions when performing an obligation, this is included in laws and regulations. b) The last line of defense is repressive legal protection, which takes the shape of sanctions like fines, jail time, and additional fines imposed in the event of a conflict or a violation.

In addition to the income earned by foreigners, they are not subject to Income Tax (PPH) because they are not detected by tax officials because they work secretly/illegally and they will not report to the Tax Agency, because reporting it is the same as "suicide" or the term in The Balinese language "Lelipi Ngalih Gegitik" is at risk of getting

immigration action in the form of being deported to his country of origin. The researcher is interested in discussing this in a scientific study since it is suspected that there are still plenty of foreigners who visit Indonesia and abuse their visas, which has an effect on the economic and national stability. Based on the above background, problems can be made, as follows 1. What are the abuse forms of visit visas by foreigners? 2. What are the legal sanctions for misuse of Visit Visa by foreigners?

B. Forms of Misuse of Visit Visas by Foreigners

The term immigration is a translation of the Dutch language, namely *immigratie*, and if we examine the original term, it actually comes from the Latin word *imigratio*. The word immigration consists of two syllables, namely *in* and *migration*, where *in* means *in* and *migration* means *moving, coming, entering, boyongan*. So immigration means bringing people into a country.¹⁰ Immigration is also defined as the entry into a foreign country of people who intend to live or earn a living and more or less make that country a place for them to live and settle.

When examined more deeply the two definitions above, are the notions of immigration in the past, when the territorial boundaries of a country were not so clear, so that people could freely move from one country to another without any obstructing boundaries, which were solely to meet their needs. The need is, of course, the need for. get a better life.¹¹

In today's era the boundaries of a country are clear, immigration issues have been regulated in an orderly manner and set forth in the form of laws and regulations and it is impossible for foreigners to enter and move from one country to another without official permission from the government of their country and the country where they will visit.¹²

The occurrence of Emigration and Immigration in the history of human civilization initially happened or was done just like that, this fact is in line with human nature who likes to seek a better life, and if someone wishes to move to another country, it is his own business and the state does not interfere. The occurrence of emigration and immigration events is a common problem, migration on earth is one of the human rights protected by law, even though in the current reality to enter and leave the territory of a country cannot be done by someone at will.

Immigration can also be observed through historical facts, that people who migrated to the archipelago, which later became the forerunner of the ancestors of the Indonesian nation occurred, among others, in several waves:¹³

1. Migration of Malays, from mainland Asia or South China, 3000, years
2. BC.
3. Migration of Hindus, from India circa 18th century.
4. Migration from China between the years, 671-657 AD.
5. Migration from Arabia, for the purpose of trade and religious preaching and
6. Migration from Europe, which was initially for the purpose of trade but in its development became colonialist.

In everyday life, people often confuse the meanings of "Emigration, Immigration and Transmigration" if they don't confuse them, sometimes they equate the meanings. This fact is not an exaggeration because etymologically, the three words come from the word "migratio" which means the movement of people, or the people movement from a place to the other in a long distance or a short distance.

The history of Indonesian immigration continued to develop until the era of independence, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which was proclaimed on August 17, 1945. After the Unitary State establishment of the Republic of Indonesia between the

Government of Indonesia and the Dutch Colonial Government there was a negotiation known as the Round Table Conference (KMB) which was held in The Netherlands on December 27, 1949. As a result of these negotiations, the Dutch immigration apparatus was formally handed over to the Government of Indonesia on January 26, 1950, by appointing the first Head of the Immigration Bureau: Mr. H. Adiwinata, so that date is commemorated as the birthday of Indonesian Immigration.

Immigration policy after the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is very different from the Dutch Colonial era before the Big Table Conference (KMB), which is known as the "selective policy" policy where Indonesia is no longer an Immigrant country (free entry for foreign nationals), but who may enter only foreigners who are truly beneficial to national development and are not harmful to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This policy is intended to further strengthen Indonesia as a sovereign state, because sovereignty is the absolute highest power over the state and all that is in it, so that in a sovereign state, the sovereignty is exercised by the state on behalf of the holder. In the State of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 1 paragraph (2) of the Republic of Indonesia 1945 Constitution, such sovereignty is in the Indonesian people hands.^{14,15}

Aspects of immigration services have the meaning of facilitating and making it simple for people to enter and leave to and from the territory of Indonesia. In the field of service aspects, including arrangements of visa exemption for foreigners from specific countries. This policy is inseparable from the national interest and is expected to have reciprocal benefits for the State of Indonesia.

To realize the "selective polici" principle, it is necessary to supervise foreign nationals (foreigners). This supervision is not only when foreigners enter, but also as long as foreigners are in the State of Indonesia territory, including

their activities or activities, which include law enforcement of immigration, both administrative in nature and immigration criminal acts.

The history of immigration continues to develop dynamically in accordance with the times. New developments and various content materials related to immigration principles such as "selective policy" service procedures, supervision, prevention, deterrence, investigation, monitoring and others have not been fully accommodated in the existing laws and regulations. Integrating and unifying them and accommodating various new developments, a new law was drafted, namely the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2011, about Immigration.

The term immigration was officially used by the government on March 31, 1992 which coincided with the date of promulgation and the entry into force of Law Number 9 of 1992 concerning Immigration which was contained in the State Gazette Number 33 of 1992. Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration.

Article 1 point (1) of Law Number 6 of 2011 formulates that what is meant by Immigration refers to the movement of individuals into or out of the Republic of Indonesia's borders as well as the control of foreign nationals while they are on Indonesian soil. A permit, also referred to as a travel document, is required in order to leave and enter Indonesian territory.

Prior to the enactment of Law Number 9 of 1992 jo. Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration in Indonesia, the applicable immigration laws are scattered in various laws and regulations. Some are still laws and regulations established by the Dutch East Indies Government, and some were formed after the proclamation of independence August 17, 1945.

Laws and regulations originating from the Dutch East Indies period, for example, Toelatingsbesluit 1916 (Staatsblad 1916 Number 47), Toelatingsbesluit 1949

(Staatsblaad 1949 Number 330), as well as laws and regulations that were formed after Indonesia's independence, such as Law Number 42 Drt. 1950 concerning Immigration Duties, Law Number 9 Drt of 1953 concerning the Foreigners Supervision and various other regulations, are deemed to be incompatible with the development and legal needs of today's society. territory of the state and various sovereign rights recognized by law and international relations that affect the scope of immigration duties and authorities.

In an effort to realize the Archipelago Insight in 1960, Law No. 4 Prp/1960 concerning Indonesian Waters was enacted which caused the duties and powers of territorial immigration to become wider. Furthermore, this territorial reach was further expanded with the issuance of Law Number 1 of 1973 concerning the Indonesian Continental Shelf, Law Number 7 of 1976 concerning the Ratification of the Unification of East Timor into the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Establishment of the Level I Regional Province of East Timor, then Law - Law Number 5 of 1983 concerning Exclusive Economic Zones, as well as Law Number 17 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

In addition to the presence of the various new laws and regulations mentioned above, there are also a number of factors that affect the immigration development duties and authorities such as national development, advances either in science or technology and the regional development and international cooperation which encourages increased people flows to enter and leave the Indonesia territory.

Then, in accordance with the national values and objectives of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is necessary to establish principles, supervision procedures, and service arrangements for the entry and exit of people to and from the

Indonesia territory. Indonesian Republic in 1945.

Services and oversight in the area of immigration are provided to foreigners based on the notion of being selective (selective policy).

According to this theory, only foreigners who do not threaten security and order, are not hostile toward the people or the Republic of Indonesia Unitary State, and who contribute to the welfare of the people, nation, and State of the Republic of Indonesia may do so.¹⁶ This is based on Pancasila and the Republic of Indonesian Constitution. In 1945 it was allowed to enter or leave the territory of Indonesia. So that foreigners who have an attitude of hostility towards the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia can be prevented from entering the territory of Indonesia. Then based on the "selective policy" principle, a residence permit for foreigners will be selectively regulated in accordance with either the intent or purpose of being in Indonesia.

The principle applies to Indonesian citizens that each citizen of Indonesian has the right to leave or enter the Indonesia territory, but not as freely as freely but still within certain limits. So within certain reasons and limits Indonesian citizens can be prevented from leaving and entering the Indonesia territory. may be imposed on Indonesian citizens who have been abroad for a long time and create a sense of hostility towards the state and the Government of Indonesia, as well as disrupt the security stability of the Republic of Indonesia.

Aspects of immigration services refer to ways to make it simpler and more convenient for individuals to enter and leave in the territory of Indonesian. In the aspect of service, including the Visa exemption arrangement for foreigners from specific countries. These kinds of service forms cannot be separated from the interest of national, therefore immigrations facility provided to foreign nationals as much as possible seeks out to apply the reciprocity's principle that allows citizens of Indonesian to

benefit the same facilities from countries that have immigration facilities in Indonesia.

What is meant by a "Visa for the Indonesia Republic," and referred to as a "Visa," is a written permit issued by the official which authorized at the Republic of Indonesia Representative or at another place determined by the Republic of Indonesia government and containing the person foreigners approval to enter and travel to Indonesian territory. This definition is found in the General Provisions of Chapter I, Article 1 part 7. In contrast to Passports, in the Indonesia Republic Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, the visas types are not described further. Meanwhile, the provisions regarding the type of passport are regulated in Articles 29 to 35, Law of the Indonesia Republic Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. It is determined in the Article 29 that the document of travel of the Indonesia Republic are:

- a. Ordinary Passport
- b. Diplomatic Passport
- c. Service Passport
- d. Hajj Passport
- e. Passport for foreigners
- f. Travel Letter Like a Passport for Indonesian Citizens
- g. Travel Letter Like a Passport for Foreigners
- h. Travel letter like an official passport

According to Regulation of Government of the Indonesia Republic that is Number 32 of 1994 on Visas, Entry Permits, and Immigration Permits, at the Chapter I Part One on the Types and Forms of Visas states that the Types of Visas include:

1. Diplomatic Visa.
2. Service Visa
3. Stopover Visa
4. Visit Visa
5. Limited Stay Visa.

If a foreigner enters Indonesian territory and engages in behavior that is against the purpose for which he was granted the visa or permit, or engages in activity that is outside the scope of the foreigner's permit, that behavior may constitute visa abuse.

For instance, a visit visa, which can be obtained for a period of up to 60 days, must be used for purposes of non-working whose activities span all government parts, tourism, sociocultural, and activities of business, as following:

- a. Cooperation visits between other countries governments and the state of Indonesia
- b. Family or social
- c. Take short training and so on

When the foreigner arrives in to Indonesia specially Bali Island, the permit does not utilized for the purposes specified in the visa but for purposes of work and business, indicating a blatant violation of various law regulations, such as those pertaining to labor, tax, immigration, and so forth.

In the category of visa breaches, where data indicates that from 2009 to mid-2011 there were roughly 18 percent of all cases, or as many as 200 cases, the misuse of residence permits by foreign visitors is sufficient. Other types of violations that the Denpasar Immigration Office can spot include using elderly visas that the Republic of Indonesia government has issued to foreign nationals for work or business purposes after they have arrived at their destination, though these violations do not occur frequently.

First, engaging in activities or activities that are not permitted by the issued visa or permit is a foreign visit visa misuse that Immigration Class I Special for Ngurah Rai can spot. This type of visa violation is against the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 6 of 2011 rules, which carries a possible 5-year prison sentence, a maximum fine of Rp. R.I. Number 6 of 2011, as well as expulsion from Indonesia.

Second, a stay permit that is overstayed (which accounts for around 75% of all cases as indicated above) is a method of abusing a visa; the remainder takes the shape of other breaches, such as mental illness and other offenses. Depending on the type of visa held, the visa holder is given a residency permission in Indonesian territory.

The duration of a tourist visa's permission to remain in Indonesia is 30 days, a business visa's permission to remain in Indonesia is 60 days, and a socio-cultural visa's permission to remain in Indonesia is sixty days. When a foreign national stays on the Bali island for a period of time longer than that allowed by their visa, they are considered to have overstayed or to have exceeded the allowed duration and may be subject to the provisions of criminal based on the Law No. 6 of 2011 of Immigration, specifically Article 52, which carries a 5 years maximum penalty of in prison or as much as Rp. 25,000,000 of fines (twenty five million rupiah).

Obtaining an unlawful and/or forged entry/resignation stamp are further offenses that can be classified as visit visas misuse. Immigrants who are Illegal are the foreigners who enter the territory of Indonesian without having a visa. The immigration officer will then stamp a permit of entry in a box shape when international visitors enter Indonesian territory or the Bali island through the entrances which is specified. The date of arrival, reason for arrival (visit), and validity period (60-day tourist stay permit) are all recorded on the stamp. Tourists must immediately depart Indonesian territory through the designated exit before or when their visit permission expires. The immigration officer will place a triangular-shaped stamp at the exit. The departure date and the office of immigration which applied the stamp are both listed on the stamp.

According to Article 49 of Law No. 6 of 2011, a foreign national who does not match the aforementioned standards has fabricated a visa and is therefore classified as an illegal immigrant, punishable by a 6-year prison sentence: Sentenced to a 6 (six) years maximum imprisonment and a Rp. 30,000,000 (thirty million rupiah) of maximum fine:

1. a foreigner who intentionally fakes or falsifies a Visa or immigration permit; or
2. a foreigner who intentionally uses a Visa or permit fake immigration or

falsified immigration to enter or be in the Indonesia territory.

Considering Gustav Radbruch's idea of legal certainty, which claims that legal certainty is a specific (state) topic, law, or provision. Fundamentally, the law must be clear and equitable.

It appears that the misuse of visit visas by foreigners, particularly on the island of Bali, already has firm and clear legal certainty with regard to the regulation of the immigration sector in Indonesia, specifically the Indonesia Republic Law No. 6 of 2011. This refers to the legislation in the area of immigration in Indonesia.

C. Legal Sanctions for Misuse of Visit Visas by Foreigners

The adage "prevention is better than cure" means that this maxim also applies to the efforts of the Class I Immigration Office Special Ngurah Rai Denpasar, preventing the foreigners illegal entry into the territory of Indonesia and the Bali island in particular. This is applied economically, psychologically and procedurally, this step is more profitable when compared to actions taken after a crime has been committed, because the costs incurred are less than actions after the act is committed. From a legal perspective, countermeasures are referred to as preventive measures.

The Immigration Office Special Class I Ngurah Rai Denpasar has implemented the following preventative measures to stop foreign nationals who misuse visas from entering the country: 1) Making immigration laws more accessible to the general population so that they are aware of their provisions and prepared to support the relevant authorities in their work; 2) Increased oversight of foreigners entering Indonesian territory (Bali Island) at immigration checkpoints (TPI) when they are present; 3) Execute intense supervision procedures for foreign nationals (WNA) who enter and are present in Indonesia, including administrative and field supervision (Bali).

Along with taking preventative procedures to stop the misuse of visas, the Immigration

Office also takes punitive measures or legal handling steps that are legally conducted once a crime has been committed. With knowledge that the foreigner has misused the visa that was granted to him, the countermeasures' initial step is to be taken.

When a visa holder abuses his or her immigration authorization, the public will typically report it, or the person will be caught red-handed during an inspection, search, or other legal action.

These steps are taken as part of repressive measures: 1) Coordinate with another party to oversee the foreign nationals (foreigners) who enter and are in Indonesia (Polri, Depnaker, Pemda); and 2) Take action of immigration, specifically by enforcing strict penalties against foreigners who break the relevant Immigration Law. There are two ways to carry out this action: through immigration or through prostitution (submitted to court).

Additionally, Article 1 Paragraph 14 of Republic of Indonesia Law Number 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration establishes that administrative actions taken outside of the judicial system constitute immigration activities. Immigration-related decisions are made in writing with the goal of ensuring legal certainty. Immigration actions are governed by Articles 42 to 45 of Law No. 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration of the Republic of Indonesia. Additionally, the Republic of Indonesia's Government Regulation No. 31 of 1994 concerning the Supervision of Foreigners and Immigration Actions regulates immigration action in its Articles 24 through 30.

Actions of immigration can be imposed on foreigners who abuse immigration permits, specifically Visas, which can be in the form of:

1. Restriction, change, or cancellation of permission of existence.
2. Prohibition of being in one or several certain places in the Indonesia territory.
3. The requirement to reside in a certain place in the Indonesia territory.
4. Expulsion or deportation from Indonesian territory or refusal to enter

Indonesian territory (Article 42 paragraph (2), Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2011)

According to Article 45 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, foreign nationals who break immigration laws are subject to administrative costs.

The Indonesia State is a law state, according to Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. According to these clauses, the assurance of an independent judiciary, free from the other forces influence to administer justice and uphold law and justice, is one of the fundamental elements of the rule of law. So that if a foreigner who is in Indonesia violates immigration law, they will be subject to Indonesian legal rules that follow the same system as those that are used for Indonesian citizens.

Article 47 of Law of the Indonesia Republic Number 6 of 2011 Concerning states of Immigration that: In addition to State Police Investigators of the Indonesia Republic, particular Civil Servant Officials within the Department whose duties scope and responsibilities include guidance of immigration are given special authority as investigators as referred to in Law of the Indonesia Republic Number 8 of 1981 Concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, to carry out in immigration cases as described in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration.

Investigators of Civil Servants as referred to above have the authority to:

- a. Receiving reports about immigration crimes
- b. Summons, investigates, searches, arrests, detains a person suspected of committing an immigration crime
- c. Examine and/or confiscate letters, documents, travel documents or objects related to immigration crimes.
- d. Calling people to be heard as witnesses

- e. Conduct inspections at certain places where it is suspected that there are letters, documents, travel documents, or other objects related to immigration crimes.
- f. Taking fingerprints and photographing suspects.¹⁷

The investigator authority as mentioned above is conducted according to Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code.

The immigration crime occurrence, the provisions of legal are the same as for other criminal acts, namely starting from an investigation conducted by investigators, then when it is deemed sufficient evidence proceeds to the Prosecutor's Office and next is the judicial process, in which the principles, principles and others are in accordance with the provisions. applicable in Law Number 4 of 2004 concerning the Basic Law on Judicial Powers.¹⁸

Taking into account the legal protection theory from Philipus M.Hadjon, it appears that legal protection is related to the abuse of visit visas by foreigners, especially on the island of Bali, using preventive measures taken by the Immigration Office in tackling abuse of Visas, as well as taking repressive steps or legal handling steps, prosecuted after a crime has been committed. The first step in the countermeasures begins with information that the foreigner has abused the visa given to him.

D. Conclusions and suggestions

I. Conclusion

Based on the above discussion, the conclusion that can be taken are:

- a. Misuse of visas by foreigners can take the following forms: a) Engaging in activities or activities that are not in line with the purpose for which the visa was issued, such as using foreigners' visit visas and elder visas to work in Bali; b) remaining in Indonesia for a

period of time that is longer than the visa's validity period and is deemed an overstay, such as using a tourist visa for 30 days and a business visa for 60 days. They are in Bali past the 60-day limit of their residence permit under the terms of their cultural visa; c) Entering the territory of Indonesian without a visa (illegal immigrants).

- b. If a foreigner abuses their visit visa, they may be subject to administrative penalties or criminal penalties, such as incarceration or forcible expulsion from Indonesia, depending on the nature of the violation.

2. Suggestions

- a. Seeing the development of the number of visits by foreigners to Indonesia is increasing, either as tourists or by profession as workers or for business, it is better for Immigration Officers to act decisively in the case of misuse of Visa usage by foreigners in Indonesia, especially on the island of Bali, therefore it is necessary to have a reliable human resources in solving problems involving foreigners in them, especially in the application of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, especially regarding the punishment so that they feel deterred and do not repeat their actions.
- b. To achieve the expected goals, in the era of globalization for the future, it is necessary to have facilities and infrastructure in terms of immigration, for example in the field of technology. Besides that, it is also necessary to have definite legal provisions/rules so that they can take action against any violations, whether committed by foreigners, or those committed by the apparatus themselves, who are good at taking advantage of opportunities in a narrow situation, so that the misuse of

visas by foreigners in Bali and Denpasar on especially not found anymore.

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