


Immigration Supervision: The Existence of RW Police Policies as a Problem Solver for Immigration Violations in the Archipelago Work Area

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Abstract

Introduction: The increase in the number of immigration violations in Indonesia in the 2022–2024 period indicates ineffectiveness in the supervisory function carried out by the Immigration Office's Technical Implementation Unit (IPT), especially due to limited numbers and territorial coverage.

Purposes of the Research: This study aims to examine the potential of the Community Police (RW Police) policy as an alternative solution to support more effective immigration supervision down to the most remote areas.

Methods of the Research: This research approach focuses on descriptive qualitative methods with literature studies and policy analysis of the Immigration Law, government policies, and academic literature. The aim is to understand the immigration supervision mechanism and evaluate the existence of the RW Police in handling immigration violations at the Technical Implementation Unit (IPT) in the archipelago work area.

Findings of the Research: The results of the study show that collaboration between Immigration and the Police through the active role of the RW Police can be a form of effective preventive supervision, especially in detecting the presence and activities of foreigners in remote areas. In addition, information technology support has been proven to be able to increase operational efficiency and strengthen data integration between institutions. The implementation of this policy is expected to be able to reduce the number of immigration violations and strengthen state sovereignty through community-based supervision.

Keywords: Immigration Control; RW Police; Immigration Violations.

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INTRODUCTION

Technological advancements in today's era have made it very easy for individuals worldwide to access information. The need for information has become a dependency for every individual, as it has become a part of life, fulfilling both primary and secondary needs. Furthermore, the use of technology is also crucial for obtaining information about events, the state of a country, tourist attractions across the globe, economic conditions, and more. With the ease of accessing information, the mobility of people worldwide from one country to another is rapidly increasing. The Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS) reported that, according to data provided by the Directorate General of Immigration, the number of foreign visitors in 2024 was 13,902,420.¹ One of the duties and functions of immigration is stated in Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning immigration, articles 38, 39, 40, and 41. These

¹ Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia, "Jumlah Kedatangan Wisatawan Mancanegara Ke Indonesia Menurut Pintu Masuk (Orang), 2012-2024," *Bps.Go.Id*, last modified 2025, <https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTAxNyMy/jumlah-kedatangan-wisatawan-mancanegara-ke-indonesia-menurut-pintu-masuk.html>.

articles focus on one of the main functions of immigration, namely supervision. Immigration supervision based on the articles in question covers Indonesian citizens and foreign citizens in the form of: 1) Granting permits to both Indonesian and foreign citizens; 2) Entry and exit of Indonesian territory, both by Indonesian and foreign citizens; and 3) The presence and activities of foreigners.²

Supervision is one of the management functions in an authority that plays a role in ensuring compliance with applicable regulations and procedures to ensure that there is no misappropriation, deviation or activities that deviate from established provisions.³ According to the Immigration Law, immigration supervision is one of the primary functions of immigration, aiming to monitor the activities and presence of foreigners in Indonesian territory. Accordingly, Indonesian immigration has 125 Immigration Technical Implementation Units (UPTs) spread across various regencies and cities throughout Indonesia. The limitations of the Immigration Technical Implementation Units (UPTs) in carrying out immigration duties and functions, such as the limited capacity of a single immigration office to cover a vast working area, often spanning several regencies over vast distances, have become a barrier to the effectiveness of immigration supervision.⁴ Based on the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 300.2.2-2138 of 2025 concerning the Granting and Updating of Codes, Data on Government Administrative Areas and Islands in 2021, Indonesia has 38 provinces as government administrative areas, consisting of 501 districts.⁵ The population of Indonesia, based on the 2024 statistical report, was recorded at 283,877,994 people.⁶

Unlike the technical implementation units within the Indonesian National Police, which have a broad and specific reach across Indonesia, even in remote areas, the Indonesian National Police operates at all levels, from villages and sub-districts to regencies/cities, to provinces, to foster a sense of security and well-being within the community. According to territorial administration, the police are divided from lower to higher levels, as follows: a) Sub-sector Police: The jurisdiction only covers villages or sub-districts; b) Sector Police: The legal area only covers several sub-districts; c) Resort Police: The legal area only covers one or more districts or cities; d) City resort police force: Legal area covering urban and high vulnerability areas; e) Regional Police: Legal area that covers one province⁷

In 2024, Immigration named 130 foreign nationals (WNA) as suspects in immigration violation cases, showing a 228% increase compared to 2023, which recorded 53 suspects. In addition, administrative immigration measures (TAK) were applied to 5,434 foreign nationals, a 150% increase from the previous year, which recorded 2,734 TAK cases. Meanwhile, as many as 10,583 foreign nationals were prevented from entering Indonesia in 2024, a 58% increase compared to the previous year, where 6,673 people were included in

² JDIH BPK Republik Indonesia, "Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 Tentang Keimigrasian," *Pemerintah Pusat* (2011): 1-103.

³ Sukaaro Waruwu, "Implementasi Fungsi Pengawasan Guna Meningkatkan Efektivitas Kerja Pegawai Pada Kantor Ketahanan Pangan, Pelaksana Implementation of Supervision Functions To Increase Effectiveness of Employees At the Office of Food Security, Agricultural," *Jurnal EMBA* 9, no. 2 (2021): 1197-1205.

⁴ Tony Yuri Rahmanto et al., "Efektivitas Kebijakan Pembentukan Unit Layanan Paspordan Unit Kerja Kantorimigrasi Sebagai fungsi Pelayanan Dan Pengawasan Keimigrasian Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Manajemen dan Kebijakan Publik* 5, no. 2 (2020): 72-98.

⁵ "Kepmen 300.2.2-2138 Tahun 2025.Pdf," n.d.

⁶ Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia, "Jumlah Penduduk Pertengahan Tahun (Ribuan Jiwa), 2022-2024," *Bps.Go.Id*, last modified 2024, <https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTk3NSMy/jumlah-penduduk-pertengahan-tahun--ribu-jiwa-.html>.

⁷ Ida Bagus Kade Danendra, "Kedudukan Dan Fungsi Kepolisian Dalam Struktur Organisasi Negara Republik Indonesia," *Lex Crimen* 1, no. 4 (2012): 41-59, <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/3161-ID-kedudukan-dan-fungsi-kepolisian-dalam-struktur-organisasi-negara-republik-indone.pdf>.

the prevention list.⁸ The report reveals inconsistencies and ineffectiveness in immigration oversight, particularly related to the smaller number of Immigration Office Technical Implementation Units (UPT) compared to the National Police. This raises significant questions about the effectiveness of oversight of the presence and activities of foreign nationals in Indonesia. Based on data on immigration violations from 2022-2024, which show an increase, an evaluation of the weaknesses in the current oversight system is needed. Based on this, the problem formulation proposed is how to improve the immigration supervision function as a preventive measure even with the limited number of UPTs, in order to reduce the number of immigration violations?

METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with a normative approach because the focus of the study is based on the ineffectiveness of immigration supervision. The study uses the following approaches: statute approach, conceptual approach, and analytical approach. The legal material search technique uses literature study, policy analysis, and qualitative analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

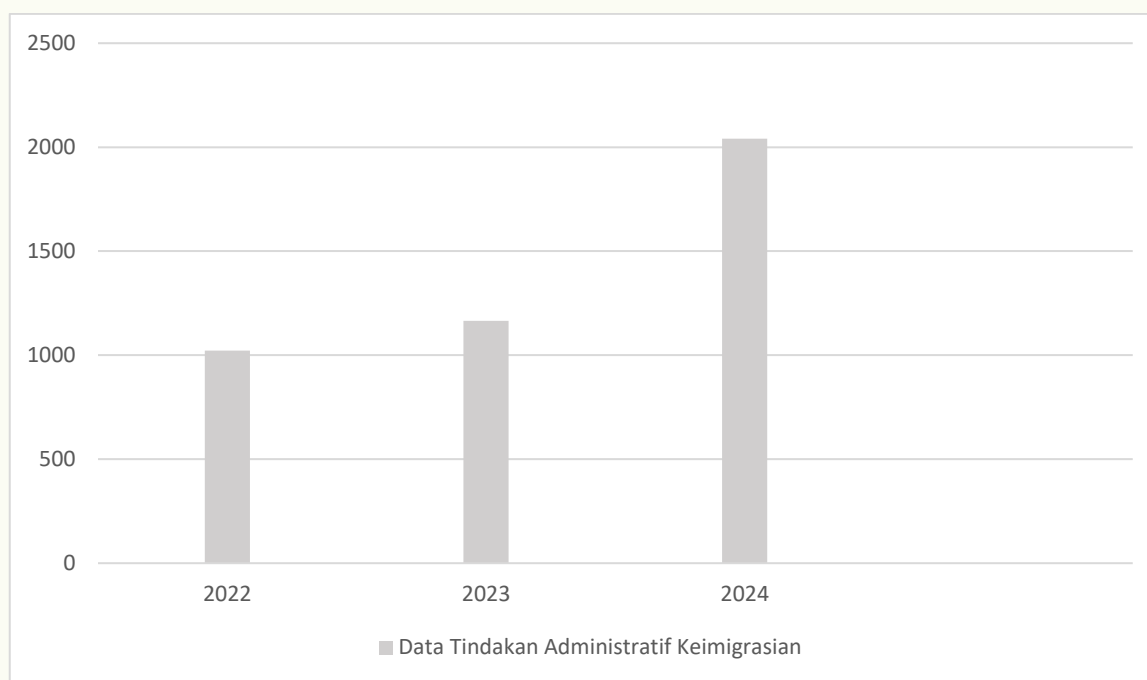
Immigration oversight is a preventive measure implemented by the Directorate General of Immigration to safeguard Indonesia's security and sovereignty. With the motto "Bhumi Pura Wibawa," meaning "guardian of the nation's gates," immigration officers serve as the frontline in border protection, as stipulated by law. For every movement into or out of Indonesia, Immigration is the sole institution with full authority to grant permits in accordance with the principle of selective policy. The objectives of the immigration oversight function include: 1) Monitor the presence and activities of foreign nationals to ensure they comply with their visas and residence permits; 2) Ensure that no immigration violations are committed by foreigners; 3) Protect the integrity of Indonesia's sovereignty from potential threats posed by foreign nationals; 4) Uphold the principle of selective policy, ensuring that only individuals who bring benefits are granted permission to enter Indonesia.

Between January and May 2024, the number of foreign nationals (WNA) subjected to administrative immigration actions (TAK) increased by 94.4%, reaching 2,041 cases, or an average of 352 people per month. In comparison, in 2023, there were 1,165 TAK cases, or approximately 181 cases per month, accompanied by 2,174 deportations. Meanwhile, the 2022 immigration violation report recorded 1,033 TAK cases.⁹ When linked to the objectives of the immigration oversight function, the data shows that policy implementation has not been fully effective in reducing the number of immigration violations, so further evaluation is needed to ensure that the benefits of immigration law can run optimally.

⁸ Direktorat Jenderal Imigrasi, "Menteri Imipras: Penegakan Hukum Oleh Imigrasi Terhadap Orang Asing Pada 2024 Meningkatkan Hingga Dua Kali Lipat," *Imigrasi.Go.Id*, last modified 2025, https://www.imigrasi.go.id/siaran_pers/2025/01/13/menteri-imipras-penegakan-hukum-oleh-imigrasi-terhadap-orang-asing-pada-2024-meningkat-hingga-dua-kali-lipat.

⁹ Direktorat Jenderal Imigrasi Indonesia, "Dirjen Imigrasi: Januari - Mei 2024 Penegakan Hukum Keimigrasian Naik 94,4%," *Imigrasi.Go.Id*, last modified 2024, https://www.imigrasi.go.id/siaran_pers/2024/06/13/dirjen-imigrasi-januari-mei-2024-penegakan-hukum-keimigrasian-naik-94persen.

Chart 1. Immigration Administrative Action Report for the 2022-2024 Period



Source: Directorate General of Immigration 2024¹⁰

The bar chart above represents the Immigration Administrative Action (TAK) report for the 2022-2024 period, which provides concrete evidence that immigration oversight has not been operating optimally over the past three years. This data underscores the need for a balance between the acceptance of foreign nationals as part of development efforts and improving public welfare—and the effectiveness of immigration oversight, which can be strengthened through the implementation of the selective policy principle. Reports of immigration violations cover various forms of violations, such as overstaying, misuse of stay permits, human trafficking (TPPO), the presence of undocumented foreigners, illegal entry, and others. One example of an immigration violation is an overstay case, as reported in an Antara News article. The report identified an Indian foreign national who had overstayed his visa by 466 days. Due to this violation, immigration authorities arrested him and placed him in detention at the Tasikmalaya Immigration Office. This case provides clear evidence of weaknesses in immigration oversight, allowing for prolonged overstaying.

One form of immigration supervision is known as immigration field supervision, namely a monitoring process carried out directly on location to ensure the existence, activities, and completeness of travel documents or residence permits held by the individual concerned.¹¹ The ineffectiveness of supervision is caused by the limitations of the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT), which makes it difficult to reach all areas evenly to monitor the presence and activities of foreigners. In this context, the division of complex jurisdictional sectors by the police plays a role in creating a sense of security and comfort in the community. In line with this, Bhabinkamtibmas, based on the Letter of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number: B/3377/IX/2011/Baharkam dated September 29, 2011 concerning the Deployment of Bhabinkamtibmas in Villages/Sub-

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Feni Yuli T., “Urgensi Penerapan Fungsi Pengawasan Keimigrasian Sebagai Upaya Preventif : Studi Kasus Pemeriksaan Dokumen Perjalanan Kebangsaan Nigeria Atas Nama Echezona Kingsley Okolie,” *Jurnal Ilmiah Kajian Keimigrasian* 2, no. 1 (2019): 33–44.

districts, is a member of the police who is mandated to be present in the community to ensure order and security in the village or sub-district environment.

Bhabinkamtibmas is a policy implemented by the Indonesian National Police, where police officers work at the village and sub-district levels, primarily to prevent general crime in the community, particularly in rural areas. One of their roles is to regulate and secure various community activities to maintain order and security in the community.¹² Regulated in the Decree of the Chief of Police Number: KEP/773NII/2016, it is stated that the functions of Bhabinkamtibmas include: 1) Guiding and providing legal support to the assisted community; 2) Serving the community on matters related to public order and security; 3) Guiding the community with applicable norms; 4) Mediating and acting as a mediator between problems that arise in the community; and 5) Coordinating public order and security efforts with village officials, Babinsa (village supervisory officers), and related parties.¹³ The public security and order (kamtibmas) system should be linked to the optimization of immigration oversight as a preventive measure to reduce immigration violations, thereby providing broader legal benefits. Synergy between the National Police and Immigration, utilizing policy innovations issued by the Chief of Police, can provide a solution to the uneven distribution of task force implementation units in immigration offices, which often face challenges in overseeing hard-to-reach areas such as coastal areas, border areas, and villages far from city centers.

Government Regulation Number 47 of 1997 concerning Community Units serves as the legal basis for the establishment of the Community Unit Police (RW Police) policy. This policy was introduced by the Head of the Maintenance and Security Agency (Kabarhakam) of the Indonesian National Police, Commissioner General of Police Dr. H. Muhammad Fadil Imran, M.Si., in early 2023, as a follow-up to the direction of the Chief of Police, General of Police Drs. Listyo Sigit Prabowo, M.Si. RW Police is an implementation of the Community Police (Polmas) concept in a more specific scope, namely at the Community Unit (RW) level, with the aim of strengthening the role of the police in maintaining security and order in smaller community environments.¹⁴

The Community Police (RW Police) is a continuation of the previous Community Police (Polmas) program, Bhabinkamtibmas, which has a broader scope of guidance, spanning the village and sub-district levels. The RW Police are designed to provide a more focused implementation within the RW (Regional Unit) environment, strengthening the police's role in maintaining security and order at the smaller community level.

Some immigration oversight duties will be transferred to the implementation of neighborhood police policies, creating synergy between Immigration and the Indonesian National Police (Polri) within a more specific oversight scope, down to the neighborhood (RW) level. The neighborhood police will serve as the vanguard in overseeing the presence and activities of foreigners, through weekly or monthly reports to immigration officers.

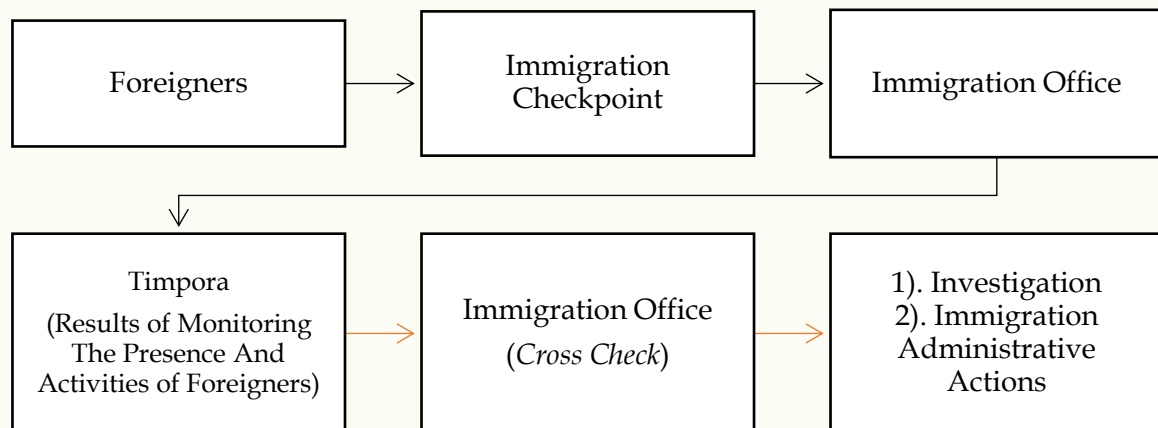
¹² L H Yusuf, "Pelaksanaan Fungsi Bhayangkara Pembina Keamanan Dan Ketertiban Masyarakat Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Kejahatan Ditinjau Dari ...", (2023), <http://repository.undaris.ac.id/id/eprint/1058/%0Ahttp://repository.undaris.ac.id/id/eprint/1058/1/30>. Yusuf Lukman Hakim_25 MEI 2023.pdf.

¹³ Chintya Cen, "Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Fungsi Bhayangkara Pembina Keamanan Dan Ketertiban Masyarakat (Bhabinkamtibmas) Dalam Wilayah Hukum Kepolisian Daerah Kepulauan Riau," *Journal of Law and Policy Transformation* 5, no. 2 (2020): 29–45.

¹⁴ Hendra Krisnawan and Rahmadsyah Lubis, "Analisa Implementasi Program Polisi Rw Dalam Mendukung Harkamtibmas Di Wilayah Hukum Polres Metro Bekasi Kota," *Jurnal Ilmu Kepolisian* 18, no. 1 (2024).

Based on these routine reports, immigration officers will verify and collect data to ensure the foreigner's status aligns with the visa and residence permit granted.

Chart 2. Immigration Controlling Flow



Source: Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 4 of 2017

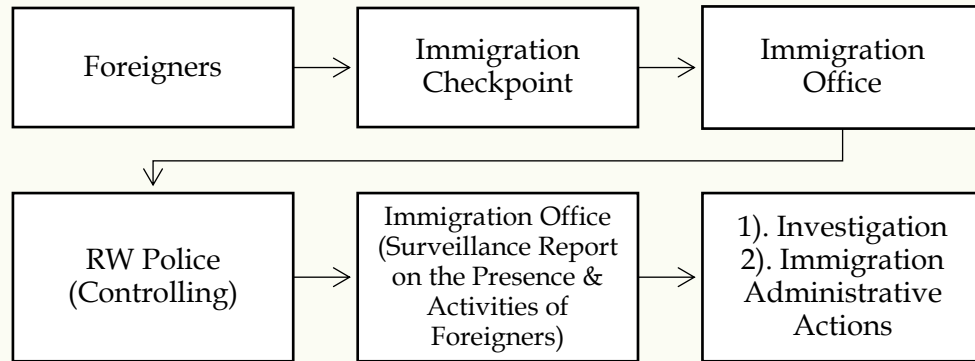
In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 4 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Immigration Supervision, supervision of foreigners begins with the visa application process at Indonesian representative offices abroad. Once a visa is approved and granted, foreigners enter Indonesian territory through an Immigration Checkpoint, where cross-checks and profiling are carried out to ensure that the data in the travel document matches the holder's identity. After being issued an entry stamp, the supervisory function shifts to the Immigration Office, which is responsible for granting stay permits and ensuring that the activities and presence of foreigners remain in accordance with applicable positive law.¹⁵ Within the immigration oversight system, the Foreigner Monitoring Team plays a preventive role, emphasizing cooperation and collaboration with relevant stakeholders. Through reports submitted by team members, immigration officers can respond quickly to complaints or findings of violations of the Immigration Law. This oversight function continues until the foreigner returns to their home country, ensuring that all immigration procedures comply with applicable regulations.

The implementation of the RW Police policy will increase the effectiveness of immigration oversight to reduce the number of violations that continues to rise annually. This policy aims to address gaps in the previous oversight system, which previously relied solely on reports from the Foreigner Surveillance Team (Timpora), which were only received at monthly coordination meetings. Furthermore, Timpora's oversight operations were limited, conducted at least twice a year, due to budgetary constraints. In carrying out its immigration supervision duties and functions, the Foreigners Supervision Team (Timpora) can carry out joint operations if necessary. In accordance with Article 200 (2) of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 50 of 2016, joint operations are divided into two types, namely special operations and incidental operations. Special operations are activities carried out based on a predetermined schedule or time, while incidental operations are carried out spontaneously, depending on reports from the public

¹⁵ Indonesia, "Peraturan Menteri Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia Nomor 4 Tahun 2017 Tentang Tata Cara Pengawasan Keimigrasian" Nomor 65, no. 879 (2017): 2004–2006.

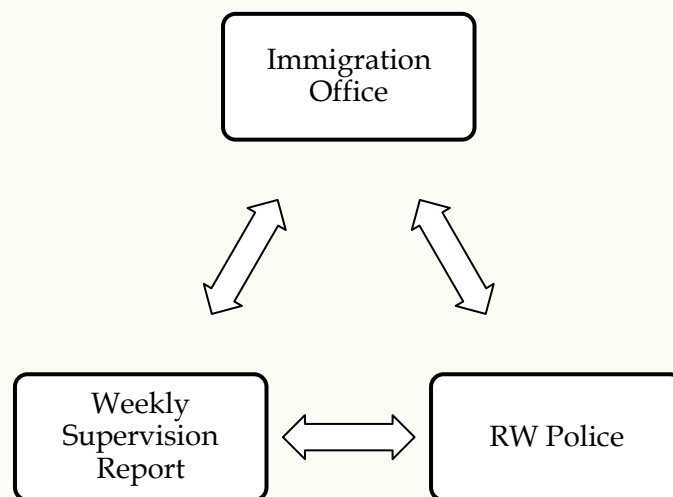
or Timpora members regarding findings or suspected immigration violations¹⁶ One of the obstacles to implementing immigration supervision is the limited frequency of operations of the Foreigners' Monitoring Team (Timpora), which operates at least twice a year. This is due to budget adjustments based on the results of Timpora working meetings, which impacts the effectiveness of monitoring the presence and activities of foreigners.¹⁷

Chart 3. Immigration Supervision Flow with RW Police Policy



Source: Researcher Data Processing

Chart 4. The Concept of Collaborative Reporting of Foreigners



Source: Researcher Data Processing

Looking at the immigration supervision flow using the Citizens' Unit Police (RW Police) policy, the author will describe this flow: 1) Immigration supervision begins when a foreign national applies for a visa at an Indonesian representative abroad; 2) Supervision is then conducted at the Immigration Checkpoint (TPI) by checking personal data and authenticating the travel documents carried before issuing an entry stamp; 3) Immigration supervision is then delegated to the Immigration Office at the destination of the foreign national's residence permit. Immigration officers will then profile the travel document, visa purpose, and guarantor of the foreign national; 4) Through the innovation of the Neighborhood Association (RW) Police, they will monitor the area under their responsibility, in this case the Neighborhood Association (RW), to monitor the presence and

¹⁶ Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia, "Peraturan Menteri Hukum Dan HAM Nomor 50 Tahun 2016," *Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia*, no. 2060 (2016): 11, <http://ditjenpp.kemerkumham.go.id/arsip/bn/2016/bn2060-2016.pdf>.

¹⁷ Romadhon and Riwanto Agus, "Peran Ideal Tim Pengawasan Orang Asing Dalam Pengawasan Tenaga Kerja Asing Di Indonesia (Studi Kasus Di Kantor Imigrasi Kelas 1 Surakarta)," *Res Publica* 3, no. 3 (2019): 225–238, <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/>.

activities of foreigners within the Immigration Office's work area; 5) The RW Police will then submit a weekly report to the immigration office authorities regarding the presence or absence of foreigners in that area; 6) If a foreigner is identified through a RW Police report, a cross-check is conducted to match the data of people entering and leaving the Immigration Office's work area; and 7) The weekly reports submitted will then be summarized into a monthly report, which will be submitted to the Directorate General of Immigration.

The RW Police policy recommendations represent a form of implementation of the elements of ideal oversight, one of which is preventive control. This concept refers to a control mechanism aimed at preventing irregularities in its implementation. In the immigration context, this oversight is conducted administratively, with an emphasis on submitting weekly reports as part of a preventative measure against potential violations. Technological progress is the main key to increasing efficiency in the migration monitoring process.¹⁸ The delivery of information through weekly reports by neighborhood police (RW) allows for accelerated distribution of immigration surveillance reports. This aligns with the efficiency theory of immigration surveillance, which emphasizes the role of technological advancements in increasing the effectiveness of surveillance over a broader scope. The use of technology automates the surveillance process, reducing time, expediting the reporting process, and facilitating immigration officers' identification of potential violations more quickly than manual methods.¹⁹

Table 1. The Impact of Technology on Immigration Supervision

No	Dimension	Activity variables	The impact of technology on immigration control
1	Operational Efficiency	Supervision time, officer productivity, distance efficiency, resource utilization	Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of immigration supervision and does not require a long time due to distance limitations.
2	Data Integration	Relationship between systems and data access speed	Improve coordination between related institutions

Source: Researcher Data Processing

Technological advances have made a significant contribution in supporting the effectiveness of the implementation of collaborative policies related to immigration supervision involving the role of the RW-Immigration Police. 1) Operational Efficiency: The use of technology acts as a catalyst in creating operational efficiency in immigration supervision, particularly in the reporting process. Technology enables the rapid and accurate submission of reports to immigration offices without requiring physical presence, thus positively impacting resource and time savings. 2) Data Integrity for All Relevant Stakeholders: Advances in information technology have also improved the quality of coordination between relevant agencies. Ease of access to data allows for more structured and accurate cross-checking of reports submitted by the Neighborhood Police, thus supporting the creation of an integrated and responsive oversight system.

¹⁸ Gibson A M Hutagalung, “Dampak Teknologi Terbaru Dalam Pengawasan Keimigrasian : Antara Efisiensi Dan Privasi” 3 (2023): 8370–8380.
¹⁹ *Ibid.*

The implementation of RW Police is a concrete form of the community policing approach, which aims to encourage active community participation in maintaining environmental security by becoming their own supervisors.²⁰ This strategy also addresses the approach of routine activity theory proposed by Marcus Felson, which states that crime is normal behavior and is highly dependent on the existence of opportunities. If a target lacks adequate protection, criminal activity has the potential to occur. Crime doesn't always involve high-level criminals, recidivists, or individuals with bad reputations; rather, it arises from the availability of opportunities.²¹

On the other hand, the presence of Village Guidance Immigration Officers (Pimpasa) is a strategic effort by the Directorate General of Immigration to expand the reach of immigration education and supervision at the village level. Pimpasa acts as an extension of the immigration institution, providing understanding of immigration duties and functions to local communities. However, the policy of establishing Pimpasa has not been implemented comprehensively and is still limited to areas with a high prevalence of human trafficking (TPPO) and human smuggling (TPPM). Provisions regarding the formation and implementation of Pimpasa's duties are regulated in Circular Letter of the Director of Immigration Intelligence Number IMI.4-GR.04.01-034 issued on January 22, 2024.

The implementation of the RW Police policy is considered a solution to the uneven implementation of Village Guidance Immigration Officers (Pimpasa) across all Immigration Task Force Units (UPT), which currently still focus on immigration offices in areas with high levels of Human Trafficking (TPPO) and Human Smuggling (TPPM). The Neighborhood Association (RW), as the smallest unit in the community's social structure, is often a weak point in implementing supervision of the activities and presence of Foreigners. In this context, the collaborative policy through the RW Police is intended to strengthen the immigration supervision system at the community level. The existence of the RW Police has the potential to be an answer to various challenges faced by the Immigration Office, including the limited number of UPTs and the less than optimal implementation of the Pimpasa program. Through the integration and active participation of the RW Police in immigration supervision, it is hoped that an effective early detection mechanism will be created, while significantly reducing the number of immigration violations.

CONCLUSION

Immigration supervision is a preventive measure carried out by the Directorate General of Immigration against the activities and presence of foreigners in Indonesia's sovereign territory. Immigration enforcement is carried out by each Immigration Task Force Unit, an extension of the Directorate of Immigration Supervision. The increase in violations in the 2022-2024 period raises major questions about the function of immigration. The ineffectiveness and inconsistency of immigration supervision are the main causes, and the uneven distribution of Immigration Office Technical Implementation Units (UPTs) across Indonesia also poses a challenge to improving immigration function. The Neighborhood Police (RW) policy, a continuation of the Community Police (Polmas) program, represents a form of police presence within the community, focusing on the Neighborhood Police (RW)

²⁰ Krisnawan and Lubis, "Analisa Implementasi Program Polisi Rw Dalam Mendukung Harkamtibmas Di Wilayah Hukum Polres Metro Bekasi Kota."

²¹ Argo Putra Setyawan and Nadia Utami Larasati, "Analisis Teori Aktivitas Rutin Terhadap Kerentanan Anak Yang Menjadi Korban Kekerasan Seksual" 5 (2021): 136-146.

area. This policy was born in response to the ineffectiveness of supervision by the Foreigner Supervision Team (Timpora). The presence of neighborhood police in collaboration with Immigration is the first step to improving immigration oversight and reducing the number of immigration violations, which have significantly increased over the past three years. Technological advancements have also facilitated the delivery of weekly reports by neighborhood police to the Immigration Office.

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