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**INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF THE FOREIGNER
SUPERVISION UNIT OF THE TANGERANG POLICE INTELLIGENCE
IN THE SUPERVISION OF FOREIGN WORKERS**

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ABSTRACT

Human traffic flow in Indonesia is increasing due to various available facilities. As a result, more foreigners come to work in Indonesia. The presence of foreign workers then requires supervision so that they do not threaten the resilience of the Indonesian people. This paper aims to analyze the intelligence analysis process carried out by the Foreigner Supervision Unit of the Tangerang Police Satintelkam while supervising foreign workers at PT. CGC Indonesia. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method to collect data from a literature study. The analysis uses descriptive qualitative analysis and qualitative comparative analysis. The results show that foreign workers provide two main threats to regional resilience, especially in the economic sector, namely (1) the locals can lose their livelihoods because foreigners carry out too many economic activities; and (2) the locals can lose the opportunities to occupy important positions at work because the foreigners already fill the positions. This situation reflects the importance of intelligence monitoring by the Tangerang Police Intelligence unit. The monitoring is carried out with several institutions under the Foreigner Supervision Unit (*Timpora*). Supervision is conducted administratively through coordination, on-site supervision, open intelligence, and closed intelligence. Immigration intelligence plays a role in the early detection of foreigners' threats, including the disruption of territorial security caused by foreign workers with illegal permits.

KEYWORDS: intelligence analysis, Foreigner Supervision Unit, Tangerang Police Intelligence and Security Unit, Supervision of Foreign Workers, regional security threat

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a strategic position in international relations from a geographical aspect and the potential of natural and human resources. Therefore, human traffic flow within Indonesian territory is high. The regulation of human traffic across the countries is related to the immigration aspect in each country. This immigration aspect has a universal nature and characteristics of each country following the State's values and needs. In today's globalization, sophisticated telecommunications and technology have quickly mobilized workers across countries. To avoid excessive employment of foreign workers, the Indonesian government has issued a regulation to control the jobs that foreign workers can take along with the limitations and the provision of employment opportunities for Indonesian citizens through Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower.

The problems arising from the employment of foreign workers in Indonesia are violations of

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residence permits and work permits. The passports of these foreign workers state that they are permitted to work as foreign workers in Indonesia for a particular position and time. However, some companies often hide illegal foreign workers. Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower in Article 1 Number 13 states that foreign workers are foreign citizens holding visas with the intention of working in the territory of Indonesia. Based on this understanding, foreign workers who intend to work in Indonesia must have a residence permit or visa. Although it is only a temporary stay, foreigners in Indonesia can only work as private employees. They cannot become a civil servant because it is only available for Indonesian citizens.

In addition, there are violations against the existing regulations in Article 46 Paragraph 1 of Law Number 13 of 2003, which states that "Foreign workers is prohibited from occupying positions that deal with personnel and/or certain positions". Apart from that, it must also be ensured that the foreign worker is a foreign citizen holding a work visa and is employed in Indonesia. However, many non-technical or unskilled foreign workers can work in Indonesia, among them illegal foreign workers. Illegal foreign workers with low qualifications (unskilled labour) threaten many local workers with such qualifications.

For foreigners to behave properly in Indonesia, the government supervises through the Director-General of Immigration, Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Supervision of foreigners in Indonesia includes two aspects: (1) Entry and exit of foreigners to and from the Indonesian territory; and (2) The presence and activities of foreigners in Indonesian territory. In this case, Immigration plays an essential role in maintaining the enforcement of Indonesian sovereignty by supervising the foreigners. However, the supervision seems insufficient, so it requires strict legal action to manage foreigners in Indonesia. The problem is that the current Immigration function only focuses on community services, while the law enforcement function or *projusticia* actions (immigration actions) are not very effective.

The main tasks of the Police are to maintain security and public order, enforce the law, and provide protection and services to the community. Therefore, the role of the Police officers in enforcing the law related to this problem emerged. It includes supervising foreigners, which is the task of the Security Intelligence Agency (*Baintelkam*). One of the intelligence officers' duties is to be the eyes and ears of the Indonesian National Police. They must carry out early detection, provide warnings of problems together with their developments, point out changes in social life, and identify threats, disturbances, or obstacles to security (*Kamtibmas*). To reduce various problems regarding the presence of foreign workers at the companies, the Tangerang City Resort Police formed a Foreigner Supervision Unit under the Security Intelligence Unit. This unit must supervise all activities of foreign workers in the Tangerang Regency.

This study aims to analyze the intelligence analysis process carried out by the Foreigner Supervision Unit of the Tangerang Police *Satintelkam* in supervising foreign workers at PT. CGC Indonesia. Based on this, this study will analyze two points: (1) the potential threat of foreign workers at PT. CGC Indonesia in the perspective of regional resilience; and (2) how to optimize the Police Intelligence and Security Unit at Tangerang City Resort Police's role in supervising foreign workers' problems at PT. CGC Indonesia. This paper is expected to contribute to the security intelligence literature in the field of foreign surveillance.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method, namely exploring or clarifying a phenomenon or social reality by describing several variables relating to the problem or unit being studied (Faisal, 2009, p. 20). The data in this study were collected using the literature study method by searching related data from various library sources to complete the required data. In the literature study, researchers collect research data from various references, books, and scientific journals relevant to the research. The data that has been collected is analyzed and processed using qualitative analysis, which describes the role of Police intelligence in preventing conflicts that arise due to the presence of foreign workers in the environment around PT. CGC Indonesia.

Several analytical tools, namely descriptive qualitative analysis, are used to identify the role of security intelligence in preventing conflicts arising due to foreign workers' presence in the environment around PT. CGC Indonesia. In general, qualitative analysis of data can be carried out in the following stages: selecting, simplifying, classifying, focusing, organizing (associating symptoms systematically and logically), making abstractions on the conclusions of the meaning of the results of the analysis (Moleong, 2000, p. 182). In addition, a qualitative comparative analysis is used to formulate the role of security intelligence in preventing conflicts that arise from foreign workers around PT. CGC Indonesia. According to Nazir (2005, p. 58), comparative research is descriptive research that will find answers and fundamentals about causation by analyzing the factors that cause the occurrence or emergence of a particular phenomenon.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Potential Threat of Foreign Workers in the Perspective of Regional Resilience

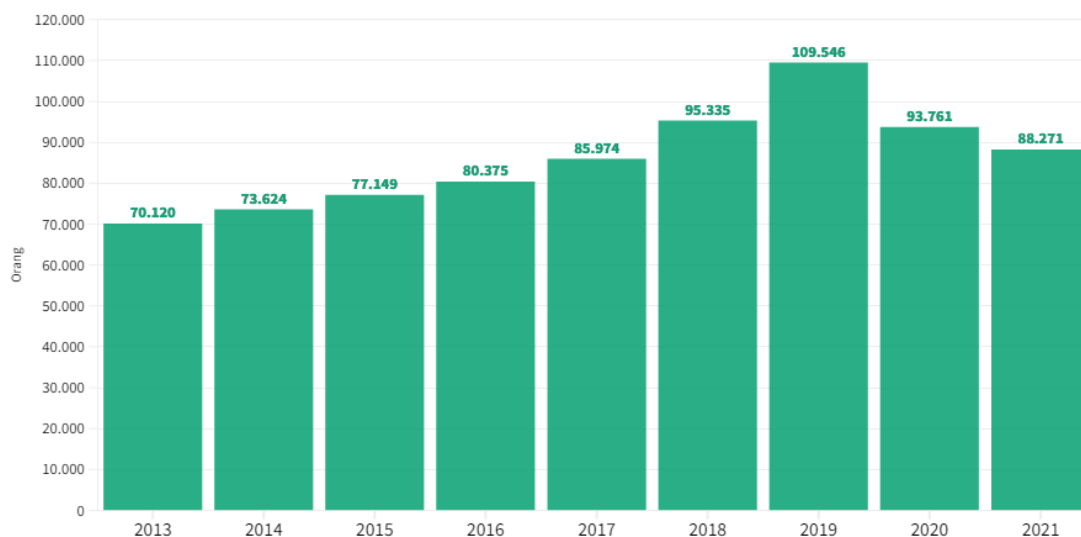
The increased flow of goods and services from abroad will inevitably encourage and spur economic growth and modernization in Indonesia. The increase in the number of foreigners coming to Indonesian territory will undoubtedly boost the economy, investment, and trade activities, increasing foreign exchange earnings (Sitorus, 2018). However, an increase in the flow of goods, services, capital, information and people can also have adverse effects, such as (1) domination of the national economy by transnational companies merging with Indonesian companies (through Foreign Investment and/or Domestic Investment, purchase of shares or licensing contracts); and (2) the emergence of Transnational Organized Crimes (TOC), ranging from trafficking in women and children, money laundering, narcotics and illegal drugs, illegal immigrants, to acts of international terrorism (Santoso, 2004). Such conditions impact the nation's social, cultural and economic aspects as well as national security and resilience.

National resilience is a dynamic condition of a nation that consists of national resilience and tenacity in facing and overcoming all kinds of challenges and threats, disturbances, and obstacles both from outside and within the country. Regional resilience, under the definition derived from the concept of National Resilience, is a dynamic condition of an area that includes all integrated aspects of life, consists of tenacity and resilience with the ability to develop strength in the face of threats, obstacles, and disturbances both coming from within and outside, to guarantee the identity,

integrity, survival of the nation and the State as well as the struggle to achieve development goals. Meanwhile, according to the Indonesian National Defense Institute, regional resilience is a dynamic condition of an area that covers all aspects of integrated community life, contains tenacity and resilience with the ability to develop regional strength in facing and overcoming all challenges, threats, obstacles and disturbances both coming from within and outside, directly or indirectly (Asrofi & Hadmoko, 2017).

Article 1 number 13 of Law no. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower states: "Foreign workers are foreign citizens holding visas to work in Indonesian territory". A foreign worker is every person who is not an Indonesian citizen who can do work, both inside and outside the employment relationship, to produce services or goods to meet the needs of the community (Marbun, et al., 2020). The basic philosophy of employing foreign workers is to increase investment, transfer technology, and transfer expertise to the Indonesian workers, as well as expand job opportunities; therefore, foreign investment in Indonesia aims to increase the welfare of the Indonesian people (Jazuli, 2018).

The employment of foreign workers in Indonesia has increased significantly, although the trend has declined since 2020. The Indonesian Ministry of Manpower data shows a constant increase from 2013 to 2019, but there was a decline in 2020 and continues to decline until 2021. Even though the number of foreign workers in Indonesia has decreased, it is still high, considering there are 88,271 people in 2021 (Karnadi, 2022). Figure 1 shows the development of the number of foreign workers in Indonesia.



Source: (Karnadi, 2022)

Figure 1.

Number of Foreign Workers in Indonesia (2013-2021)

The high number of foreign workers in Indonesia can interfere with national security. Specifically, it will trigger the problems related to the resilience of the area where the foreigners

live and conduct their economic activities. Many industries and foreigners work in Tangerang, so the city will be affected. In this regard, problems can arise related to the economic resilience of the people living in the area. It is related to the loss of livelihoods for the indigenous population as foreigners have taken over most economic activities.

Economic resilience is defined as a dynamic condition of the nation's economic life that contains tenacity and resilience containing the ability to develop national strength in dealing with and overcoming all threats, disturbances, obstacles and challenges that come from outside and from within the country, both directly and indirectly to ensure the continuity of the economy. The economic life of the nation and State of the Republic of Indonesia is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (Marlinah, 2017). The realization of economic resilience is reflected in the Maintenance of economic stability to create prosperity and justice for all people. Therefore, the government makes various efforts to maintain economic resilience to achieve prosperity and welfare and ensure the survival of a nation and state survival through economic development (Setyaningrum, Trisiana, & Kirana, 2021).

To ensure national and regional resilience, the Indonesian government devised a foreign worker employment policy. The policy on employing foreign workers in Indonesia is called a selective policy. The selective policy is emphasized in the Immigration Law, namely a policy that examines every arrival, presence, and exit of foreigners from and within Indonesia (Sitorus, 2018). The implementation of selective policies can be carried out using 2 (two) approaches. First, the Prosperity Approach examines the extent to which foreigners benefit the nation and the State. Second, the Security Approach examines the extent to which foreigners do not disturb the security and order of society and the State (Santoso, 2004). The selective policy in the employment of foreign workers aims to protect the existence of domestic workers in Indonesia so that there is a balance between domestic job seekers and the availability of domestic job opportunities. In other words, the job opportunities in Indonesia should not be filled by most foreign nationals.

Following the above problem, another problem arises. The Indonesian workers lose the opportunities to get important positions at work because the foreigners have already taken them. Per article 42 paragraph (4) of the Manpower Law, "Foreign workers can only be employed in Indonesia in an employment relationship for a certain position and a certain time". Indonesian workers may only occupy several positions to expand employment opportunities for them so that the employment of Indonesian workers is maximized (Juaningsih, El-Islam, Khovshov, & Hakim, 2020). The prohibition of occupying certain positions for foreign workers is regulated in article 46 of Law Number 13 of 2003, which states that "Foreign workers are prohibited from occupying positions that deal with personnel and/or certain positions".

Regarding the positions foreign workers can fill, the Indonesian government has issued a Decree of the Minister of Manpower Number 228 of 2019 concerning Certain Positions that Foreign Workers Can occupy. There are 18 (eighteen) business fields for the foreign workers, namely: construction; real estate; education; processing industry; water management; wastewater management; waste management and recycling and remediation activities; transportation and warehousing; arts, entertainment, and recreation; provision of accommodation and provision of food and drink; agriculture; forestry and fisheries; leasing and leasing activities without option rights; employment, travel agents, and other business supports; financial and insurance activities; human health activities and social activities; information and telecommunications; mining and

excavation; procurement of electricity, gas, steam/hot water, and cold air; wholesale and retail trade, repair and maintenance of cars and motorcycles; other service activities; professional, scientific and technical activities (Pebrianto, 2021).

Even though the government issues regulations to ensure local community resilience in Indonesia, it turns out that there are still various violations, such as employing a worker without a permit as regulated in the provisions of Article 42 paragraph (1) of the Manpower Law. Usually, the employers take foreign workers who do not have work permits from the Minister or certain officials (Sitorus, 2018). Such violation will be punished under Article 185 of Law no. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, which is threatened with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 4 (four) years and/or a fine of at least Rp. 100,000,000, - (one hundred million rupiahs).

Another violation is the misuse of a residence permit as regulated in Article 122 of Law no. 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. Usually, foreigners misuse residence permits (Sitorus, 2018). This violation is punished by imprisonment of a maximum of 5 years and a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000,-. The perpetrator in this crime is everyone who provides opportunities for foreigners to carry out activities that are not under the intent and purpose of their residence permit.

These violations then show the government's inability to guarantee national and regional resilience. These weaknesses affect the derogation of the residents' rights, eroding the value of national defense to realize a prosperous country (Indra, 2008). It requires a solution that leads to preventive actions such as supervision of foreign workers. So far, this role has been carried out by the Immigration Office, but during development, the Police take part as the law enforcers in Indonesia. The following section will discuss the role of the Police while supervising foreign workers in Indonesia.

Optimizing the role of the Police Intelligence and Security Unit in Tangerang City Resort Police while supervising Foreign Workers at PT. CGC Indonesia

Various violations of Manpower Law in Indonesia have created a real threat to the resilience of the local community. Therefore, it is necessary to supervise foreign workers. The supervision is part of immigration control, as stipulated in Article 66 paragraph (2) letter b of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, that "Immigration Supervision includes supervision of the traffic of foreigners entering or leaving the territory of Indonesia as well as supervision of the presence and activities of foreigners in the territory of Indonesia". According to Mockler (in Ningsih, Widyaastuti, & Mardhatillah, 2022), supervision is a systematic effort to establish implementation standards with planning objectives, design feedback information systems, comparison of actual activities with predetermined standards, determination and measurement of deviations, and necessary corrective actions to ensure that all company resources are used effectively and efficiently to achieve company goals.

The urgency of supervising foreigners in Indonesian immigration law can be approached from the prosperity and security approach (Ukun, 2004). The prosperity approach says that foreigners are allowed to enter but are limited to those genuinely beneficial to the prosperity and welfare of the Indonesian people in Indonesian territory. The security approach believes that granting immigration permits is only for those who will not endanger state security and public

order. It is based on a selective policy and within the context of protecting the national interest (Suhadi, 2017). The entry of foreigners to the Indonesian territory and the foreigners with a residence permit must follow the intent and purpose of being in Indonesia. Only foreigners who provide benefits and do not endanger security and public order can enter and stay in the Indonesian territory. In the General Explanation of Law Number 6 of 2011, it is explained that "Supervision of foreigners needs to be further improved in line with the increase in international crimes or transnational crimes, such as human trafficking, smuggling, and narcotics which are mostly carried out by organized international crime syndicates. Supervision of foreigners is not only carried out when they enter but also as long as they are in the Indonesian territory, including their activities. Immigration Supervision includes immigration law enforcement, both administrative and Immigration crimes."

The supervision of foreigners in Indonesia is carried out based on the Immigration Law, precisely based on Article 69 paragraph (1), which states that to carry out immigration control over the activities of foreigners in Indonesian territory, the Minister forms a Foreigner Supervision Unit whose members consist of relevant government agencies or agencies both at the central and regional levels. The supervisory team consists of several elements, namely (a) Ministry of Law and Human Rights; (b) Regional Government; (c) Law Enforcement; (d) State Security; and (e) Other Vertical Agencies. Based on this, the Police as the law enforcer, specifically the Tangerang Intelligence and Security Unit, is also responsible for supervising foreigners in its territory. Therefore, the Tangerang City Resort Police becomes a part of the Foreigner Supervision Unit (*Timpora* based on the guidelines contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 50 of 2016 concerning the Foreigner Supervision Unit. Based on the same regulation, the parties involved in supervising foreigners in the Tangerang area are the immigration office, the district attorney's office, the city's regional government, the National Narcotics Agency, the Regional State Intelligence Agency, and the Indonesian National Army.

Supervision of foreigners is a series of activities under the Immigration function, namely collecting data and information and analyzing and determining whether the presence of foreigners since their entry and activities in Indonesian territory follow the norms that apply to them (Sitorus, 2018). Supervision of foreigners is carried out in several forms, namely (Ahmad & Sa'adah, 2021):

1. Administrative supervision is supervision that is carried out using administrative data available at the agency that carries out supervision. There are data in the form of notes, and written materials, collected since a foreigner applied for a visa upon arrival at the Immigration Checkpoint when granting an immigration permit, registration, and other administrative matters. From such data, it can be seen the condition of the foreigner. The agency can take action based on the applicable regulations if there is a deviation based on the data.
2. Coordinative Supervision is supervision of foreigners by several related agencies. They supervise by giving input to each other according to their respective fields. Thus, it can be determined in a coordinated manner whether there are deviations committed by the foreigner and what actions will be taken under their respective fields. Each agency can find violations or irregularities committed by the foreigner in their respective fields, while other data is obtained from the coordinating agency. Following the applicable regulations, the coordinative supervision is carried out in stages.

3. On-site supervision means a field operation carried out by the immigration office and/or related agencies. A unit or team supervises the places where there are suspected violations or irregularities committed by foreigners, whether related to their existence or their activities in Indonesia.

Based on this, the Tangerang Police Intelligence Unit and other units in Timpora are obligated to supervise foreign workers in their jurisdiction. The Police mainly conduct field supervision and administrative supervision. The supervision carried out by the Tangerang Police Intelligence Unit should have fulfilled the ideal element of supervision. According to Hasibuan (2011), ideal supervision should fulfil two elements of supervision: Preventive control and Repressive control. Preventive controls are carried out to avoid deviations in its implementation (Hasibuan, 2011). It is related to administrative supervision carried out during visa application, entry or exit, and residence permits. Meanwhile, repressive control is a control carried out after an error occurs so that there will be no repetition of errors and the results can be as desired (Hasibuan, 2011). It is demonstrated by the on-site supervision, including monitoring the presence and activities of foreign workers while staying and working in Indonesia.

The value of Immigration is as a guard for immigration control activities based on immigration security and intelligence. It is regarding the traffic of people entering or leaving Indonesian territory and its supervision to maintain the state sovereignty. Immigration supervision can be carried out if there is a concept of security and intelligence. To realize a universal national security and defense system, the chess of the immigration function must be carried out based on security and immigration intelligence concepts. Immigration adheres to a selective policy, meaning that only foreigners who can provide benefits are allowed to enter Indonesia. The immigration intelligence function is currently under the authority of the Directorate of Immigration Intelligence. Under this agency, it is hoped that intelligence-based immigration supervision can be a pioneer in making Immigration an institution that guards the State's gate (Nugroho & Wahyudi, 2018).

The immigration control activities carried out by the Intelligence Unit include checking and verifying, and conducting interviews when the foreigner applies for a visa at a representative office abroad. The results can be analyzed to take anticipatory steps by sharing information with related institutions. Such activities can be categorized as positive intelligence, which focuses on gathering, processing, analyzing, and presenting information used to strengthen early warning systems and strategic information analysis systems. Furthermore, it is not only limited to supervision but also investigations and security. As a state institution whose task is to safeguard state sovereignty and enforce the law, the Intelligence Unit can request information from the public or government agencies. The unit can visit places or buildings where information regarding foreigners can be found. If necessary, immigration officers can carry out immigration intelligence operations while the function of immigration intelligence safeguards immigration data and information. The obtained data is then processed and verified for immigration intelligence operations as material for immigration control.

The duties and functions of immigration intelligence are divided into several targets under immigration security, namely: (1) the Intelligence Unit at Tangerang City Resort Police must have the ability to identify any threats to state sovereignty; (2) The elements of each threat, whether coming from outside or within the country, must be adequately identified, such as elements of threats to state ideology, politics, socio-economics, culture, science, and technology to national

defense, so that these threats can be anticipated with the right "formula"; and (3) Intelligence Unit at Tangerang City Resort Police must have high competence at the "sophisticated" developments of the current modern crimes committed by individuals or groups, well-organized syndicates or other forms of activity that have the potential to result in immigration crime or immigration intelligence crime (Nugroho & Wahyudi, 2018). The impact and mitigation of threats must also be appropriately identified by each immigration officer, especially the immigration intelligence party; thus, the impacts can be mapped or predicted both tactically and strategically for a certain period, and actions can be taken within a specific system or formula to overcome the threat (Saleh, 2008).

Intelligence is naturally offensive because it is an organized activity to collect data, information, and recording of someone who is granted the necessary immigration permit. Immigration intelligence does not stand alone but is an interrelated unit, namely immigration traffic, immigration residence permits, immigration control and enforcement, immigration cooperation, and immigration information technology systems. Intelligence activities are based on the underlying reasons: *why it is necessary* and *who the target is*. Furthermore, other reasons that need to be considered are: where the intelligence targets are located; when it is implemented; what the form of intelligence activities (open or closed) is; what the pattern of intelligence operations that must be carried out (strategic, tactical and/or technical operations patterns). The description is explained in Article 74 Paragraph (2) of Law Number 6 of 2011, which states that to carry out the function of Immigration Intelligence, Immigration Officers conduct authorized immigration investigations and immigration security. The collection of intelligence data and information is carried out in the following ways (Nugroho & Wahyudi, 2018):

1. Open intelligence routinely collects information and records, recording the data of each person who has been granted an immigration permit. It is done:
 - a. Routine (continuous): Information collection/gathering and intelligence. Open intelligence activities can be seen in Article 72 of Law no. 6 of 2011, which states that every Immigration Officer on duty can request information from anyone who provides lodging to the foreigner. In addition, the owner or administrator of the inn is obliged to provide data regarding the foreigners staying overnight if requested by the Immigration Officer on duty.
 - b. Operational (specifically), namely through propaganda and psychological warfare (psychological wargame, psywar).
2. Close intelligence which is conducted by the immigration security or counterintelligence:
 - a. Routine (continuously), through long-term espionage and short-term espionage.
 - b. Operational (special), which is carried out through the observation of hearsay; sabotage; terror; subversion; and insurgency.

This intelligence-based surveillance becomes essential given the high intensity of human traffic entering and leaving the Indonesian territory. Therefore, intelligence operations under immigration control activities benefit immigration security due to external threats or insider propaganda (Nugroho & Wahyudi, 2018). Immigration Intelligence plays a role in detecting disturbances conducted by foreigners who will enter, leave, or carry out activities in Indonesia. If it causes security disturbances and affects the country's stability, immigration intelligence should play a role. This early detection is carried out so that information can be filtered, processed, and

analyzed deeper. It will result in accurate and integrated information in the immigration information management system (*SIMKIM*). The information is managed and shaped into intelligence products from the public, government agencies, certain places that have information on the existence and activities of foreigners, or intelligence operations that must be reported to the director-general. Concrete steps taken in anticipating any possibility are (Bakker, Putri, & Deputra, 2021):

1. First, build a foreigner reporting system (APOA) with all elements of related society and associations to report the foreigners' presence and activities.
2. Second, form an intelligence community consisting of the State Intelligence Agency, the Indonesian National Armed Forces, the National Police, and the ministries that administer intelligence at both the central and regional levels (*Kominpus and Kominda*) as a forum for exchanging information regarding the foreigners' whereabouts and activities.
3. Third, carry out Interpol cooperation (so that Immigration is connected to Interpol data from all countries). The Police also cooperate with immigration intelligence.

The concrete policy in implementing intelligence and monitoring the activities of foreigners, especially other foreign workers, is to carry out joint patrols at traditional national borders. Another aspect to be monitored is the foreigners' activities in Indonesia, especially foreign workers, regarding the proper use of visas and legal provisions. It is done because the possible violations in the immigration sector are still high, especially the use of a tourist visa. Foreigners, in this case foreign workers, might take the opportunity to commit legal administrative violations and criminal acts in Indonesia, whether they fall into the scope of general or special crimes. It should be anticipated by optimizing good policies supported by the effectiveness of intelligence work and immigration enforcement at each immigration office.

Because most foreign workers who have stayed in Indonesia for a long time are personally close with the surrounding community, the community might not know the violations committed by foreign workers. Moreover, most Indonesian people only understand general crimes and do not understand foreign and Immigration policies in Indonesia. Thus, intelligence officers must be able to blend in the community and get information of every activity of foreign workers. To carry out the intelligence policy, harmonization among the related agencies is required to build good communication, have good security, and realize order in society.

Supervision of foreigners who come to Indonesia aims to uphold state sovereignty (Qalandy & Syahrin, 2021). These surveillance activities conducted by the Tangerang Police Intelligence Unit are vital to ensure the region's resilience. Also, it is to ensure that the law is implemented correctly and fairly within its jurisdiction. The method adopted by the Tangerang Police Intelligence Unit to supervise foreign workers will affect the practice of law enforcement and justice. It is in line with the theory of legal effectiveness according to Soekanto (2008), which states that one of the factors that can determine the effectiveness of the law is law enforcement. It includes those who create or apply law, namely law enforcers who can provide certainty, justice, and proportional legal benefits (Siregar, 2018). In this case, the Tangerang Police Intelligence Unit, which is part of the Police, has a crucial function in determining the success of law enforcement and supervision of the legal position and activities of foreign workers in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

The increased number of foreign workers in Indonesia has led to the need to supervise their position and activities in Indonesia. This paper has analyzed the intelligence analysis process carried out by the Foreigner Supervision Unit of the Tangerang Police while supervising foreign workers at PT. CGC Indonesia. Some problems are analyzed to find the potential threats that can arise from the presence of these foreign workers based on the perspective of regional resilience. The regional resilience perspective shows that there are two main threats to the survival of the Tangerang population due to the presence of many foreign workers. The first threat is the economic resilience of the people living in the area, related to the loss of livelihoods as foreigners have taken over most economic activities. The second threat is the loss of opportunities for the locals to occupy important positions at work.

The existence of threats to regional resilience, especially related to the economic problems of the Tangerang residents, triggers a need to supervise the position and activities of foreign workers in this region. Supervision of foreign workers is carried out by collaborating with several institutions in forming the Foreigner Supervision Team (*Timpora*). Supervision of foreign workers is carried out by administrative, coordinative, and on-site supervision. Supervision in the field of Immigration can only be carried out by implementing the concept of security and intelligence. Intelligence in the field of Immigration plays a role in the early detection of disturbances by foreigners. It includes the disruption of territorial security caused by foreign workers living and working with illegal permits. This intelligence activity was then carried out by the Tangerang Police Intelligence Unit, openly and closely. Finally, to carry out better surveillance, it is recommended to increase harmonization among the related agencies by building communication which in turn can improve the quality of security and national resilience.

Notes:

1. Many awkward vocabularies hinder the readers from comprehending the article.
2. Some long sentences should be broken down to improve the flow.
3. A proper sentence should replace some phrases.
4. The aim of the article should be revised, as PT CGC and the role of the Police in preventing conflicts are barely discussed.
5. Why does it have a footer that talks about narcotics?

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