

Strategy for Improving the Role of SIMKIM in Building People's Welfare Through Immigration Laws

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Abstract. An immigration management information system (SIMKIM) has been established as the primary method of carrying out immigration functions based on Law Number 6 of 2011 Governing Immigration. SIMKIM serves as the backbone of state government affairs in immigration by offering immigration services, enforcing immigration law, ensuring state security, and encouraging the welfare of the local population. This paper presents one issue: "What is the method for enhancing SIMKIM's role in immigration regulation that can rejuvenate the immigration paradigm to increase people's welfare?". This paper examines how SIMKIM evolved from its primary mechanism, which was based on a straightforward computer system, to a legal procedure based on far more advanced information technology. Several ministerial laws relating to the implementation of immigration have included SIMKIM as the backbone of the function. However, none of these legal documents have a substantial binding effect on SIMKIM. In addition, for SIMKIM to be responsive to attempts to enhance people's welfare, it can be constructed concurrently, in conjunction with, and as a complement to the immigration law system. The findings and discussions led to the recommendation that SIMKIM needs careful planning and strategy in its research and development to contribute as effectively as possible to maintaining state sovereignty and enhancing the welfare of its users.

Keywords: Immigration Management Information System, Immigration Paradigm, Immigration Regulation, People Welfare

1 Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

An immigration management information system (SIMKIM) has been established by Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration as the primary tool for carrying out state government affairs in the field of Immigration, including providing immigration services, immigration law enforcement, state security, and supporting the development of people's welfare. The four immigration roles undoubtedly include a wide range of characteristics of governmental administration in the area of Immigration [1].

Immigration service duties include providing Indonesian citizens with travel documents, providing foreigners with residence permits, and conducting immigration checks at border crossing locations using immigration checkpoints. Law enforcement against specific violations and crimes classified as crimes in the area of Immigration, implementation of prevention and deterrence, detention and deportation of foreigners, as well as investigation and security within

the scope of immigration intelligence, are just a few of the duties of immigration law enforcement and state security. The benefit of the other three duties is that they may all be used to construct and maintain the framework for conditions that can enhance people's welfare. It is the role of the facilitator of the people's welfare development function.

Given this brief explanation, it is clear how challenging the task SIMKIM has as the foundation for implementing these immigration functions is. The traditional immigration paradigm, which bases Immigration on human resource capacity, is no longer applicable in light of the technological and information explosion that has increased international mobility. As a tool for carrying out government obligations in Immigration, SIMKIM has a significant role in developing a more responsive and effective government administration in this area. The management of a more responsive and effective government in the area of Immigration is undoubtedly focused on the growth of community needs, which are particularly dynamic in the cross-border mobility of people in the current globalization period.

Numerous immigration legislation, including ministerial regulations and circulars regarding the execution of Immigration, have incorporated SIMKIM as the skeleton of the implementation of the immigration function. It turns out, nonetheless, that none of these authorized compounds now have a solid binding effect on the role of SIMKIM. In contrast, the SIMKIM information system can be developed concurrently, in collaboration with, and as a supplement to the immigration law system. Therefore, it is intriguing to investigate if the plan to give SIMKIM a more significant role in this immigration regulation might create a new immigration paradigm that can be the foundation for the digital transformation of Immigration in response to the growth of community demands. This legal research is entitled Strategy for Improving the Role of SIMKIM in Building People's Welfare Through Immigration Laws.

1.2 Problem Formulation

This paper poses a single challenge in light of the backdrop: "What is the strategy for improving the role of SIMKIM in immigration regulation that can reinvent the immigration paradigm to build people's welfare?"

1.3 Purpose of the Study

In order to create a new immigration paradigm and become the foundation for the digital transformation of Immigration that will improve people's welfare, this study intends to investigate options for enhancing the function of SIMKIM in immigration regulation.

2 Method

The normative juridical approach is used in this qualitative study. The legal approach relates to the law's outcome and relevant statutes and regulations. The normative approach—often referred to as library law research—involves conducting secondary research on legal concepts using library materials. Sources of information for legal study include secondary data from primary legal documents such as immigration legislation and secondary legal materials from research findings published in journals and other recognized scientific publications.

3 Finding And Discussion

3.1 Examining SIMKIM under Immigration Law No. 6 of 2011

Article 1 Number 10 of Law Number 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration regulates the terminology of the Immigration Management Information System, or SIMKIM, as it is more often known explained that:

“An information and communication technology system called the Immigration Management Information System is used to gather, analyze, and present information to support operations, management, and decision-making when carrying out immigration-related tasks”

This terminology makes it clear that the fundamental system structure of SIMKIM was developed using information and communication technologies. According to the KBBI, *information technology is defined* as computers, electronics, and telecommunications, to process and distribute information in digital form. It is possible to say that equipment and tools are utilized; examples of such tools are computers, electronic equipment, and telecommunication equipment.

According to the terminology, it is also known that SIMKIM has three streams: (1) input, which is data acquired from outside the device; (2) process, which is data processing after input; and (3) output, which is information data given as a result of device processing. Its strategic applications include operational assistance, management, and decision-making in the execution of the immigration function. It is clear from studying SIMKIM terminology how crucial it is to adopt SIMKIM for all immigration-related tasks.

As stated in the Elucidation of Law No. 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration, particularly in elaborating subjects considered for amending the previous Law No. 9 of 1992 Concerning Immigration, the specialized and universal immigration function, as stated in paragraph 14, letter e, necessitates a methodical approach by leveraging current information and communication technology. Because globalization has affected every aspect of human life and how information and communication technology has advanced, state borders have been crossed. These two factors have also caused aspects of human interactions to shift from having a national focus to having an international one. Human interactions, from those between people to those between individuals and society, have occurred between nations and have evolved into social norms as we coexist as global citizens.

Article 7 of Law No. 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration, which is generally applicable to SIMKIM arrangements, states that:

“The Immigration Function may be implemented inside or outside of Indonesian Territory, and the Director General is in charge of developing and overseeing the Immigration Management Information System”

“In accordance with their duties and functions, the appropriate government agencies and/or institutions may access the Immigration Management Information System”

The Director General of Immigration is the implementing structure authorized to operate SIMKIM, according to Article 7 of Law Number 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration. In its implementation, SIMKIM data can be accessed by other government agencies and institutions according to their duties and functions through cooperation channels between agencies/institutions. For instance, on April 10, 2018, the Director General of Immigration and the Director General of Protocol and Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs signed a cooperation agreement titled Regarding Data Exchange of Indonesian Citizens Through the Immigration Management Information System with Portal Peduli WNI for the Service and

Protection of Indonesian Citizens Abroad (numbers IMI-UM.01.01-1597 and PRJ/WN/172/04/2018/10).

The Immigration Management Information System is a crucial component of numerous data and information management processes, applications, and information and communication technology-based devices that are designed to unify and connect information systems across the nation, according to the explanation of Article 7 of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration—integrating the Immigration Function's implementation. The deployment of SIMKIM in specific immigration responsibilities and functions is addressed explicitly by SIMKIM regulation, and it can be summarized as follows. First, SIMKIM mandates that every person in control of an international transportation method that loads or transports passengers notify the immigration officer in advance of his intended arrival and undergo SIMKIM processing. Article 18, paragraph 2 of Law No. 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration, which states the following, contains this obligation:

“The use of an information system for the preliminary processing of passenger data and cooperation in the context of notification of passenger data through the Immigration Management Information System are requirements for those in charge of regular transport equipment”

Second, SIMKIM mandates that immigration officers conducting immigration control enter information regarding the outcomes of that control for both foreigners and Indonesian citizens that has been gathered for processing via SIMKIM. Article 70, paragraph 2, of Law No. 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration contains the following obligation:

“The Directorate General's Immigration Management Information System, which it created and developed, collects the data mentioned in paragraph (1)”

Third, SIMKIM mandates that immigration officers process data and information on each person who is the subject of a decision to deport overseas into SIMKIM. This requirement is stated in Law No. 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration, Article 94, Paragraph 7, which reads as follows:

“Through the Immigration Management Information System, the Minister or the designated Immigration Officer adds the individual's name to the Prevention list”

Fourth, SIMKIM mandates that immigration officers process data and information about foreign nationals who are the subject of deterrence decisions from other countries into SIMKIM. Article 100, paragraph 6, of Law No. 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration contains the following obligation:

“The identification of the individual who is the subject of the deterrence decision must be entered into the list of deterrence through the Immigration Management Information System by the Minister or the designated immigration officer”

Fifth, the sanctions imposed on immigration officials who intentionally refuse to enter information from immigration control results in SIMKIM. Article 133 letter e of Law No. 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration has this criminal provision, which specifies that every immigration official or other official as stated:

“The maximum sentence for intentionally and illegally refusing to enter data into the Immigration Management Information System as mentioned in Article 70 is 6 (six) months in prison”

3.2 Identifying and Analyzing SIMKIM in Legislation Products in the Immigration Sector

3.2.1 Immigration Implementation Regulations of Law No. 6 of 2011: Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013

As of now, Law No. 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration has four implementing regulations: Government Regulation No. 31 of 2013 Concerning Implementing Regulations of Law No. 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration; Government Regulation No. 26 of 2016; both changes in Government Regulation No. 51 of 2020; and the fourth amendment is in Government Regulation No. 48 of 2021. However, most of the information is found in Government Regulation Number 31 of 2013, also known as Government Regulation Number 31 of 2013, concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. Content The following explanation applies to content materials that specifically mention SIMKIM regulations:

1. SIMKIM must be used throughout the entire passport-issuing procedure (see Article 48, paragraph 2, of Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013).
2. According to Article 75, paragraph 3 of Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013, SIMKIM must be used during the visa application procedure.
3. Under Article 170, paragraph 4 of Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013, the conversion of a foreign residence permit to an official residence permit issued to a foreign diplomat must be conducted through SIMKIM.
4. According to Article 175, paragraph 2 of Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013, SIMKIM mandates that immigration officers who have performed Immigration administrative supervision of Indonesian residents process the results into SIMKIM.
5. SIMKIM mandates that immigration officers process the information into the system after performing administrative oversight of Immigration to foreign nationals (Article 180, Paragraph 2, of Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013).
6. SIMKIM mandates that immigration officers process any data and information they have received for everyone subject to a decision to detain overseas into SIMKIM (Article 230 paragraph 1 Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013). All immigration officials and foreign service officials residing inside and outside of Indonesian Territory shall receive information on the list of Prevention and the revocation of names of individuals from the list of Prevention via SIMKIM (Article 230 Paragraph 4 and Article 242 paragraph 2 Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013).
7. SIMKIM mandates that immigration personnel process data and information about foreign nationals who are the subject of a deterrent decision from afar into SIMKIM (Article 237 paragraph 1 Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013).

All immigration officials and foreign service officials residing within and outside of Indonesian Territory shall receive information on the list of deterrence and the revocation of the names of individuals from the list of deterrence through SIMKIM (Article 237 Paragraph 4 and Article 245 paragraph 2 Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013).

3.2.2 Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2014 concerning Ordinary Passports and Travel Letters Like Passports

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 8 of 2014 implements the recommendations in Article 70 of Government Regulation No. 31 of 2013. Both electronic and non-electronic ordinary passports must be issued using SIMKIM per the preceding provisions stated in Article 48 paragraph 2 of Government Regulation 31 of 2013 governing ordinary

passports issued in Territories and beyond the Territory of Indonesia. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 8 of 2014 regulation on the use of SIMKIM in passport issuance has specific provisions that can be summarized as follows:

1. Immigration officers must enter into SIMKIM the inspection findings in the procedure for issuing regular passports that have complied with the standards (Article 12 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2014).
2. The application was rejected because the data was similar to the Prevention list. It was followed by a SIMKIM-printed denial letter (Article 13, paragraph 2 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2014).
3. Information recorded in SIMKIM is used to verify and decide on passport applications (Article 19, paragraph 2 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2014).
4. The immigration investigation procedure continued. SIMKIM was used to report the cancellation of an ordinary passport obtained unlawfully, and the bearer gave false information (Article 33 paragraph 3 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2014).
5. The SIMKIM includes the suspension of granting an ordinary passport whose application has been withdrawn (Article 34 paragraph 3 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2014).
6. SIMKIM is typically used to cancel passports (Article 35, paragraph 2 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2014).
7. A travel document like a passport is issued following an examination and the entry of the cause into SIMKIM (Article 56, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2014).
8. SIMKIM provides SPLP and standard passport forms (Article 63 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2014).

3.2.3 Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 44 of 2015 concerning Procedures for Checking Entry and Exit of Indonesian Territory at Immigration Checkpoints

The terms of Article 22 of Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013 are implemented by The Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 44 of 2015. By relying on the key provisions outlined in Article 17, paragraph 2 of Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013 regarding the responsibility of the person in charge of transportation means to use the preliminary processing system for passenger data and assist in notifying passengers through SIMKIM. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 44 of 2015 rule on using SIMKIM to enter and depart the Indonesian Territory comprises the following provisions:

1. SIMKIM-based visa checks at immigration checkpoints (Article 26 letter b of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 44 of 2015).
2. The crossing system uses SIMKIM to obtain entry or departure approval (Article 35, paragraph 2 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 44 of 2015).
3. Information technology equipment that supports SIMKIM must be installed in the immigration area (Article 131, paragraph 4 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 44 of 2015).
4. Airport, seaport, or border post managers must be able to supply enough electricity to guarantee SIMKIM network connectivity in the immigration area (Article 135, paragraph 3 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 44 of 2015).

3.2.4 Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2017 concerning Immigration Supervision

Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013's Article 193 is being implemented by The Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 4 of 2017. Indonesian citizens and foreign nationals must be included in SIMKIM by relying on the significant provisions stated in Article 175 paragraph 2 and Article 180 paragraph 2 of Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013 addressing the outcomes of administrative supervision carried out on people. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 4 of 2017 regulation on the use of SIMKIM in the immigration control process comprises the following specific provisions:

1. Administrative supervision of Indonesian citizens is carried out through file or document inspection and SIMKIM examination (Article 6 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 4 of 2017).
2. Administrative oversight of Indonesian residents who apply for passports, change their citizenship and civil status, change their address and register their children as dual citizens by entering their information in SIMKIM (Article 8-11 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 4 of 2017).
3. SIMKIM is used for document research and inspection in the administrative supervision of foreigners (Article 35 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 4 of 2017).
4. Administrative supervision of Foreigners who apply for immigration services, enter and leave the Indonesian Territory, receive a detention decision, are in the process of determining their immigration status or immigration action, are in the criminal justice process through inputting the foreigner's data on SIMKIM (Article 36-50 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 4 of 2017).

3.2.5 Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 29 of 2021 concerning Visas and Stay Permits

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 29 of 2021 is the implementing rule for the clauses of Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013's Articles 96, 108, 115 paragraphs 2, 147, 156 paragraphs 2, 164, and 169. utilizing the key clauses contained in Article 75, paragraph 3, and Article 170, paragraph 4 of Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 2013 governing the outcomes of visa applications and Immigration stay permits submitted through SIMKIM. In particular, The Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 29 of 2021 legislation on the use of SIMKIM in the immigration control process comprises the following provisions:

1. SIMKIM records the refusal of a visa application for a specific reason (Article 50 paragraph 3 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 29 of 2021).
2. SIMKIM does not specify the cause of a visa cancellation (Article 53, paragraph 3 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 29 of 2021).
3. Some citizens who need a calling visa must submit their requests for an extension of a visit stay permission through SIMKIM in stages (Article 66 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 29 of 2021).
4. Through SIMKIM, the application, acceptance or denial, completion, and application for a renewal of the restricted stay permission are all made in phases (Article 103-107 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 29 of 2021).
5. SIMKIM implements the Director General's Decree to provide a restricted stay permit in waters (Article 112, paragraph 6 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 29 of 2021).

6. Through SIMKIM, the application, acceptance, or denial of granting a permanent residency visa is filed in stages (Articles 131 and 134 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 29 of 2021).
7. Through SIMKIM, the application for a permanent residency permit with an indeterminate duration is submitted in phases for acceptance or denial (Article 147 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 29 of 2021).
8. Through SIMKIM, applications are submitted in phases for consideration, approval, or denial, and the conversion of the status of a visit stay permission into a limited stay permit (Article 183-187 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 29 of 2021).
9. The SIMKIM system is used to submit applications, determine if they are approved or rejected, and complete the process of changing a restricted stay permit's status to one that allows for permanent residence (Article 214-218 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 29 of 2021).

3.2.6 Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 2021 concerning Procedures for Investigation of Immigration Crimes and Number 8 of 2022 concerning Immigration Intelligence

These two regulations specifically regulate the immigration function through state security and immigration law enforcement. In order to run more effectively and efficiently in the implementation of immigration law enforcement operations and immigration intelligence activities, SIMKIM has to play the role of SIMKIM in these two processes. It is evident from the provisions of Article 14 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 2021 regarding Procedures for Investigation of Immigration Crimes, which governs the implementation of research activities and document analysis in the pre-investigation stage of some cases by utilizing data from SIMKIM. The terms of Article 36 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 concerning Immigration Intelligence apply to the implementation of the function, which necessitates the support of facilities and infrastructure in the form of access to databases in SIMKIM. As a result, SIMKIM plays a significant role in executing immigration law enforcement and intelligence activities.

3.3 Examining and Formulating a Plan to Increase the Role of SIMKIM in Immigration Regulations to Create a New Immigration Paradigm in Line with Community Needs

The existence of SIMKIM has been discussed in numerous immigration regulations that govern how the immigration function is carried out in the formulation of the preceding sub-chapter. Through the obligations and accesses obtained by immigration authorities in performing their duties and functions, SIMKIM has a role to play and a requirement to be used [2]. In order to operate SIMKIM in the various sectors of immigration services and immigration law enforcement, immigration officials—the only government officials with this authority—must understand the scope of their authority as described in the previous sub-description chapter of the immigration regulations. The participation of SIMKIM in its application, which served as the benchmark for immigration officials in its implementation, was found to contain several critical notes based on these immigration regulations. The following diagram will explain the essential points in developing exploration and strategies for enhancing the role of SIMKIM:

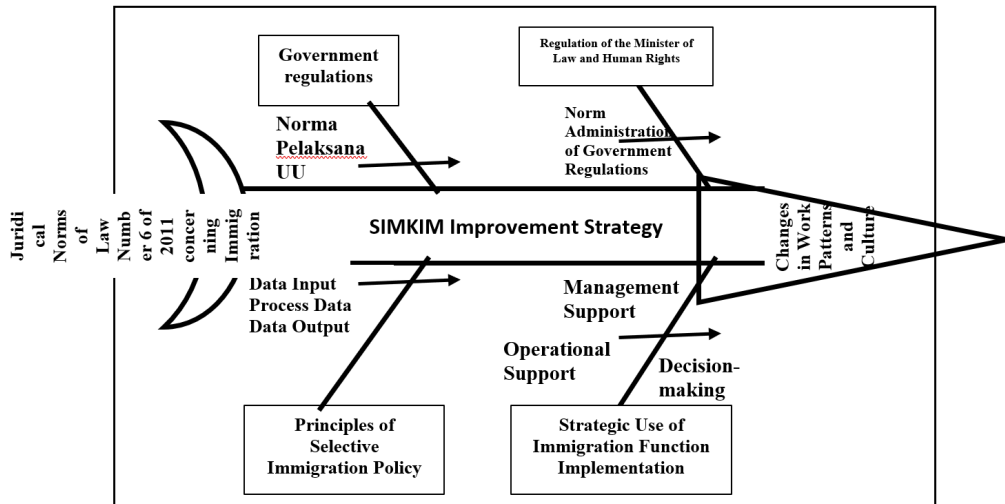


Fig. 1. The essential points in developing exploration and strategies for enhancing the role of SIMKIM

Even though, as was indicated at the beginning, SIMKIM's output had strategic purposes in carrying out the immigration function, the researchers found in their critical review of the flowchart that SIMKIM's role was confined to being a legal procedure flow. Three factors—management support, operational support, and decision-making by immigration authorities—are used to gauge the strategic relevance of SIMKIM for operationalization by immigration officers. Immigration officers make judgments that go beyond the strictly formal. Decisions made by immigration officials go beyond simple formalities. Government administration bears the burden and obligation of such decisions. It is in keeping with the fundamental tenet of Immigration expressed in the selective policy tenet. According to the policy, only foreigners permitted to visit and engage in activities in Indonesian Territory may benefit the Indonesian people and cause the least harm to the community. These advantages are undoubtedly intended to uphold social principles in the immigration process by improving the welfare of the Indonesian people. The principle of selective policy is an essential component of immigration law that can ensure people's welfare.

The immigration law system is built based on state sovereignty [3]. As stated by Iman Santoso, any development of immigration law cannot be separated from the aspect of state sovereignty [4]. It takes the support of the entire immigration legal system, from legal substance to legal structure to legal culture, to carry out the immigration function and maintain state sovereignty. It will help create a new immigration paradigm that can accommodate the growth and needs of an increasingly dynamic society due to globalization. The primary method for reaching this objective is the employment of SIMKIM. SIMKIM has evolved from its primary mechanism, based on a basic computer system, to a legal procedure based on far more advanced information technology. Over the past few decades, the growth of Indonesia's immigration administration system and even other government administrations has been significantly influenced by SIMKIM. The most prominent example is implementing a computerized biometric data-based passport issuance system that started in the early 2000s. This system has reduced the use of multiple passports to commit specific crimes across borders and the practice of fabricating population data [5].

To shift the immigration paradigm from previously relying on the constrained human resource capabilities of immigration officials to increasing skills and competencies in producing superior innovations in the field of Immigration, SIMKIM must be used as effectively as possible. Only then will the community be able to reap the rewards. It is necessary to improve SIMKIM's position as the foundation for the delivery of immigration services and the application of immigration legislation. It is because SIMKIM's participation in legal substance is modest. After all, it is merely a flow of legal proceedings under many regulations of the ministry of law and human rights described previously. Therefore, SIMKIM must be strengthened by development carried out concurrently, synergistically, and complementary to the immigration law system. The purpose of immigration services serves as the starting point for developing a new immigration paradigm that meets community demands.

President Joko Widodo condemned the poor immigration services for foreign investors in the most recent issue. SIMKIM has essentially played a vital role as a procedural flow that streamlines and facilitates the administrative steps in the business process for providing immigration services [6]. The main issue is that running the business process requires additional requirements in the form of recommendations issued by other agencies such as BKPM, the Ministry of Investment, or the Ministry of Labour. The business process in servicing foreign investors, the procedural flow in SIMKIM, has been carried out strictly based on standard operating procedures with a specific period of operation. On the one hand, foreign labour licensing and foreign investment licensing are handled by the two agencies. In contrast, immigration permits processed by SIMKIM are exclusively concerned with issues involving immigration residency permits. The conduct, psychology, and culture of the persons whom immigration authorities encounter, particularly foreign investors, are diverse, so the situation cannot be fully grasped by applying procedural lenses alone.

Because the reality on the ground frequently differs from the data in the needed files and documents, research and analysis operations on required files and documents that are inputted and processed in SIMKIM are a type of immigration paradigm change for immigration officers to be more cautious. SIMKIM has not been incorporated into any of the regulations mentioned above in order to account for this mindset. Nonet Selznick asserts that the role of law is to respond to social demands and public ambitions [7]. Each service data input must fully comply with the requirements for the input data to be processed optimally in a variety of options and variables of data and information that are substantial, detailed, and organized systematically. The results are not simply a source of data and information for state security and immigration law enforcement responsibilities. However, it is also accessible in a comprehensive, thorough, and organized way so that immigration officials can use and employ information appropriately while carrying out immigration law enforcement and state security tasks [8].

SIMKIM, as an information system, works in harmony with and is complementary to the immigration law system in this context. Immigration officers must be able to make decisions based on SIMKIM data and information that present a clear and complete picture of the situation when dealing with the complexities of immigration administration [9]. As a result, the ministerial regulations must be flexible and consider how information technology and legal processes can work together and complement one another. SIMKIM has to advance so that immigration officials can use it to expose the truth and facts in its output. SIMKIM cannot be limited to procedural flow alone.

As a result, when executing immigration functions, immigration officials must carefully consider all options before making a choice. It is done using SIMKIM to create a new immigration paradigm in immigration rules. It is because it will always depend on the objective of preserving state sovereignty, in which social values are carried out by promoting the growth

of people's welfare [10]. Immigration laws that make use of SIMKIM must be responsive in order to fulfil their societal objectives. Therefore, in every aspect of immigration law, the role of SIMKIM must be investigated and exploited. To raise communal standards of living in line with the demands of a society that is becoming more and more dynamic.

4 Conclusion

The use of SIMKIM in implementing the immigration function can be seen in the immigration regulations governing the immigration process. It starts with immigration checks at immigration checkpoints, issuing passports for Indonesian citizens, issuing residence permits for foreigners in Indonesia, and moving on to immigration law enforcement. Despite SIMKIM's practical use in decision-making by immigration officers in the administration of Immigration, its role is regrettably restricted to a procedural flow. Examining SIMKIM's involvement in the substance of immigration legislation is vital because, while using SIMKIM's data and information, immigration officers may encounter a variety of community behaviour, mindsets, and cultural norms that cannot be fully comprehended by procedural flow alone. SIMKIM must thus expand to become a tool for immigration officers to convey the truth and facts in the output it generates. It cannot be limited to just procedural flow. In order to achieve its social objectives to enhance people's welfare in line with the growth of needs of an increasingly dynamic society.

The findings and discussions led to the recommendation that SIMKIM needs careful planning and strategy in its research and development to contribute as effectively as possible to maintaining state sovereignty and enhancing the welfare of its users.

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