DETENTION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS IN THE SEMARANG BANGLADESHI FAKE VISA CASE AS AN IMPLEMENTATION OF IMMIGRATION LAW ENFORCEMENT IN INDONESIA

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Abstrak — *This study aims to analyze detention practices regarding foreign nationals (WNA) in the case of a forged visa used by Ruhilul Amin, a Bangladeshi national who entered Indonesia using documents inconsistent with immigration databases; the discrepancy was only detected when he applied for a residence permit extension at the Class I Special Immigration Office (TPI) in Semarang. Findings indicate that multi-layered administrative checks—including visa code verification, document metadata analysis, and biometric screening—served as the primary mechanisms for identifying data mismatches that pointed to suspected document forgery. The study also highlights the pivotal role of "Operation Jagratara Phase II" in identifying RA as the sole violator subjected to *pro justicia* proceedings, with detention utilized as an administrative instrument to ensure the continuity of the investigation in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. Employing a descriptive qualitative approach and the theoretical framework of Global Governance, the study concludes that immigration law enforcement relies on the integration of digital checks, field operations, and detention authority; it further emphasizes the need to strengthen data-based verification systems to minimize opportunities for document forgery within modern migration systems.*

Keywords: *Detention; Forged Visa; Bangladeshi National; Immigration Law Enforcement; Document Fraud; Operation Jagratara; Digital Verification*

1. INTRODUCTION

Cross-border human mobility has increased significantly over the past two decades, compelling nations to strengthen immigr ation document verification mechanisms to ensure that the influx of foreign nationals remains under accurate legal oversight; modern migration administration relies on document validity as a fundamental prere quisite for entry into a sovereign state's territory. Given the high volume of border crossings in Indonesia, Law Number 6 of 2011 mandates immigration officers to monitor, examine, and detain foreign nationals suspected of using forged documents or presenting data discrepancies that threaten administrative order. Streng thening this system is increasingly critical, as document forgery can involve the repro duction of official formats that are visually difficult to distinguish; consequently, the state must ensure the reliability of data matching and cross-verification when individuals declare their identities or residence permits. In this context, the case of a Bangladeshi national named Ruhilul Amin (RA) serves as a factual example demonstrating that document manipulation occurs not only at the initial point of entry but also during the residence permit renewal stage, a process that enables officers to *identify discrepancies between the indivi dual and official state records. The document forgery committed by RA came to light when he was processing a renewal residence permit at the Semarang Class I Special Immigration Office (TPI), as officers discovered that the visa data was inac cessible via the system and the visa code was registered to another individual in 2020; consequently, the administrative inquiry pointed to a strong suspicion of forgery underscoring that modern states can only maintain their population identification capacity through standardized and electro nically verified document systems. When a visa code fails to link with the central database, further examination becomes an unavoidable part of law enforcement, as data discrepancies serve as a primary indicator that a document is invalid or has been tampered with. The fact that RA had entered via Yogyakarta International Airport (YIA) on June 20, 2024, added complexity to the investigation, requiring a cross-reference of travel history, routes, and administrative purposes within the system to confirm whether the entry was facilitated by valid documentation. This incident demonstrates that administrative verification is not merely a routine procedure but a component of immigration law enforcement that determines whether a violation warrants criminal proceedings under national legislation. RA's presence in Tejorejo Krajan Village, Ringinangun, Kendal Regency, subsequently accelerated the law enfor cement process, as the location fell within the surveillance scope of "Operation Jagratara Phase II"; research by Grant et al. indicates that field surveillance serves as a crucial instrument for assessing document accuracy, complementing reliance on digital verification alone. The operation involved the inspection of 143 foreign nationals and resulted in the identification of 10 immigration violations, RA was designated as the sole individual subject to formal legal proceedings (*pro justicia*) for the alleged use of a forged visa; the data indicates that document forgery constitutes a violation of a different order of severity compared to standard residence permit infractions. These statistics suggest that alleged document forgery is not a marginal phenomenon as similar cases can arise from the use of outdated visa codes, the manipulation of document formats, or the exploitation of verification loopholes that lack full integration necessitating the development of a multi-tiered inspection strategy by the state. When such issues emerge during field inspections, the authority to detain serves as a legal instrument ensuring that serious violations like document fraud are addressed through an uninterrupted investigation, preventing the individual from relocating to another region before the inquiry concludes. Law enforcement action against RA was pursued under the criminal provisions of Law Number 6 of 2011; consequently, investigators from the Immigration Division of the Central Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, in collaboration with the Semarang Immigration Office, executed legal procedures based on administrative evidence and field findings. Research by Bosworth highlights that immigration detention serves a dual function: acting as both an administrative control mechanism and a law enforcement measure to ensure that violators do not evade the investigative process. This handling of the case illustrates the state's obligation to uphold the integrity of border governance through consistent action against document forgers, as such violations risk undermining international confidence in Indonesia's border security system. As evidence of forgery mounted following visa code verification, investigators initiated formal legal proceedings against RA, with detention ensuring the individual remained within the authorities' reach while the case was being substantiated. The data from RA's case demonstrates that every instance of document forgery even when committed by a single individual can serve as a precedent for strengthening survei* *llance systems, enabling the state to safe guard the integrity of foreign national entry and exit flows through mechanisms grounded in law, data verification, and layered oversight. Based on the explanation provided in the introduction, the problem formulation addressed in this study is as follows: How was the detention of a foreign national implemented in the case of Ruhilul Amin's use of a forged visa at the Class I Special Immigration Office (TPI) in Semarang, and to what extent were immigration law enforcement including its effectiveness and the challenges involved applied in handling the immigration document violation in this case?*

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1. Approaches and Theories

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to gain a comprehensive under standing of the practice of detention of Foreign Citizens in the case of the use of fake visas involving Ruhilul Amin at the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Semarang, because this approach allows researchers to trace factual events based on data found in the field as well as administrative information recorded through the immigration inspection process. The choice of a qualitative approach is based on the explanation of previous researchers by Creswell explaining that using qualitative research is very relevant to studying layered and nuanced social phenomena, especially when the research focuses on institutional actions, law enforcement processes, and the dynamics of interactions between officials and legal subjects being examined. This study prioritizes the exploration of factual experiences that arise during the process of action against RA, because every administrative finding such as a mismatch of visa codes, document falsification, and the results of field inspections become important primary data sources in understanding the implementation of detention policies. Through a qualitative descriptive approach, the study can present an in-depth narrative description of how immigration officers exercise their authority, how the adminis trative evidence process is carried out, and how detention practices are implemented as a form of immigration law enforcement regulated in Law Number 6 of 2011. The use of a qualitative approach provides space for researchers to collect data through observation, documentation, and media review, because the RA case has been reported by various official platforms such as Antara, Suara Jateng, KompasTV, and Tirtoberita, so that the collected factual data can be analyzed systematically to explain the law enforcement patterns carried out by the Semarang Immigration. Quali tative research allows researchers to understand the actions of institutional actors based on the social and institutional context in which these actions take place, so that researchers can assess how inspection, verification, and detention procedures run within the legal framework applicable in the immigration environment. This study also uses the Global Governance theory as a conceptual basis, because international migration is an issue that involves interactions between countries, institutions, and regulatory frameworks that operate beyond national borders, and the Global Governance theory emphasizes the need for coordination in terms of rules and standards to manage the dynamics of human movement safely and legally. This theory is relevant to studying cases of the use of fake visas because the falsification of travel documents not only impacts domestic administration, but also international trust in a country's immigration system, so that countries are obliged to maintain the integrity of border management through consistent supervision, verification, and law enforcement. When visa falsification is carried out using old codes as in the RA case, the implications are not only administrative, but also touch on cross-border security interests because invalid documents can be used to evade the surveillance system or gain access that should not be allowed. Basically, according to the Global Governance theory, this study helps assess how the actions of Semarang Immigration in detecting and taking action *against visa falsification are part of an effort to maintain international standards in managing migration flows. In addition to the Global Governance theory, this study also refers to the theory of immigration adminis trative law enforcement, because immigra tion detention functions as a legal instrument that ensures individuals who violate the rules do not avoid the inspection process, which detention in the migration system has the function of maintaining legal stability and ensuring compliance with state procedures. This theory is used to explain that detention for RA is not only intended as an act of physical detention, but also as part of the evidentiary mechanism needed so that criminal proceedings related to document falsification can be carried out based on valid and verified evidence. In this study, the theory helps explain how immigration officers assess the level of violation committed by RA, why the detention process is implemented, and how detention ensures that RA remains within the reach of investigators until all stages of the inspection are completed. This theory also emphasizes that detention is an integral part of immigration enforcement that occurs when document discrepancies have the potential to disrupt the reliability of the state administration system.*

2.2. Data Collection Methods

The data collection process in this study was conducted through a series of techniques selected to produce primary and secondary information that can be methodologically accounted for, so that each finding is able to describe the factual conditions related to the use of fake visas by Ruhilul Amin and the implementation of detention at the Semarang Class I Special Immigration Office TPI. Field observations will be conducted through tracing several information from surveillance operations against foreigners, including Operation Jagratara Phase II which examined 143 foreigners and determined RA as the only perpetrator processed pro justicia, so that empirical data regarding the examination process and the flow of action can be recorded systematically for further analysis. This observation plays an important role in understanding how officers identify visa code discrepancies, how administrative examinations are carried out, and how detention measures are initiated when strong indications of document falsification are found, so that the field recording process can describe the dynamics of interactions between law enforcement officers and the subjects of examination. Through this observation technique, researchers can compile a detailed description of the examination steps, administrative decision-making, and factual conditions underlying the determination of RA as an immigration violation perpetrator based on evidence identified through the document inspection system. In addition to observation, this study uses media documentation and institutional archives to obtain primary data sourced from official reports, because RA's case has been published by Antara, Suara Jateng, KompasTV, and Tirtoberita which contain the chronology of arrest, RA's residence in Tejorejo Krajan Village, and details of the falsification of visa codes registered in another person's name in 2020. Media documentation is a credible source because the news comes from a verified press institution, so that information regarding RA's entry time through Yogyakarta International Airport (YIA) on June 20, 2024, as well as the chronology of the case's disclosure through the residence permit extension process, can be used as valid references in the analysis process. Document analysis is an effective technique for policy and governance research because public documents can reflect actual administrative processes and provide an objective picture of the actions of authorized institutions. Through documentary studies, researchers can confirm the conformity between field findings, media information, and applicable legal provisions, thus producing data consistent with the *substance of immigration law enforcement. The next data collection technique is interpretive secondary source-based inter views, namely analyzing quotes from official statements from immigration officials published in news platforms. Because direct interviews could not be conducted with officers handling RA's case, the study used a secondary interview tracing model to obtain institutional views on the examination process. Statements from officials from the Immigration Division of the Central Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in reports by Antara and KompasTV provide information on the legal reasons for determining RA as a perpetrator of document fraud, the timing of the examination, and the basis for action, so that these quotes serve as a representation of the institutional voice in the law enforcement process. Successful interviews based on secondary sources can be used in policy research to obtain official narratives when access to primary sources is limited by bureaucratic structures, especially in research concerning law enforcement. This technique allows researchers to understand the institutional perspective on visa forgery, the screening process, and the implemen tation of detention, thus explaining adminis trative dynamics without compromising data accuracy. This study combines observation, document analysis, and secondary inter views through triangulation techniques to ensure data validity and reliability, as each technique complements and strengthens the findings, resulting in a comprehensive picture of RA's handling of counterfeit visa cases. Triangulation allows researchers to compare field data with public documents and official statements, thus identifying inconsistencies and maintaining the accuracy of information throughout the research process. Using triangulation is an essential strategy in qualitative research to verify the credibility of findings, especially in studies of public policy and administration, which require the certainty of information from various sources. By using these three techniques simultaneously, this study produces comprehensive data and is able to explain detention practices factually, from the exposure of visa forgery to the enforcement process..*

2.3.Data Analysis Techniques

In this study, all data obtained through field observations, media documentation ana lysis, and official immigration statements were analyzed using thematic analysis techniques within a qualitative framework, so that all information related to document falsification, administrative examination processes, and the implementation of detention could be organized into a coherent series of meanings. The initial stage of the analysis was carried out through the process of re-arranging all observation notes regarding the chronology of the uncovering of the RA case, including visa code discrepancies, residence location in Tejorejo Krajan Village, and RA's crossing data through Yogyakarta International Airport (YIA) found in media reports, so that the researcher had a data structure that could be processed systematically. Each piece of information originating from reports from Antara, Suara Jateng, KompasTV, and Tirtoberita was then separated based on its data characteristics such as chronology, administrative evidence, officer actions, and the legal basis for determining violations, so that the researcher could begin the coding process for information elements directly related to detention practices. The use of thematic analysis in this initial stage served to ensure that factual data regarding RA's use of a fraudulent visa was not mixed with descriptive secondary data, allowing the resulting data structure to be further analyzed and categorized. Once the data set was organized, researchers conducted open coding to identify recurring patterns of meaning, including patterns of document violations, patterns of administrative exami nations, patterns of immigration officer actions, and patterns of legal decisions that led to RA's detention as a perpetrator of document fraud. Each emerging code was then grouped into thematic categories such as "visa code discrepancy," "indication of forgery," "foreigner surveillance operation," *"pro justicia determination," and "detention application," thus providing researchers with an initial understanding of the relationships between events. The coding process in thematic analysis helps researchers break down complex qualitative data into clearer units of meaning without losing the context of the original events, allowing for layered categorization procedures to strengthen the accuracy of interpretation. At this stage, the analysis of RA case data not only emphasizes the administrative aspects, but also examines how immigration officers assess the level of threat posed by the use of forged documents, so that the resulting thematic structure can be used to understand the overall flow of law enforcement. The next stage is the process of identifying core themes that serve as the foundation for research interpretation, in which the researcher links the categories that have been formed with the theories used, such as Global Governance theory and immigration administrative law enforcement theory, so that each field finding can be explained through a consistent theoretical framework. At this stage, themes such as "document falsification," "immigration law enforcement," and "detention authority" are reanalyzed to understand the causal relationship between RA's actions, institutional responses, and the policy structures that govern the detention process, so that the analysis does not stop at identifying patterns but develops into an in-depth interpretation of the institutional meaning of each action. This thematic interpretation also includes an assessment of how the administrative examination process leads investigators to certain legal decisions, how digital and physical data form the basis of evidence, and how detention is used to ensure the continuation of criminal proceedings in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 6 of 2011. This entire interpretation process provides a detailed understanding of the mechanisms for handling immigration violations that are not of a minor administrative nature, but fall into the realm of document fraud crimes. The final stage of the analysis is carried out by compiling the findings in a coherent and systematic manner, so that the entire analysis process is able to describe a comprehensive understanding of how Semarang Immigration detected the use of fake visas by RA, how the screening and examination processes were carried out, and how the results of these examinations led to the implementation of detention as a necessary legal step. The compilation of the analysis results was carried out by combining field findings, documentation data, and quotes from officials' statements that have gone through several coding and categorization processes, so that the resulting narrative structure reflects the logical relationship between evidence, administrative actions, and legal decisions. According to Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, the presentation of analysis results in qualitative research must reflect.*

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1.Reconstruction of the Case of Using a Fake Visa by Ruhilul Amin at the TPI Semarang Class I Special Immigration Office

The chronology of Ruhilul Amin's arrival into Indonesian territory began with his crossing through Yogyakarta International Airport (YIA) on June 20, 2024, so that his arrival status was recorded as a Foreign Citizen from Bangladesh who entered Indonesia using travel documents that were consi dered valid at the time based on initial inspection at the point of entry. The crossing data became the first administrative record showing that RA obtained legal access to Indonesian territory through the initial verification process, although it was later discovered that the documents used did not match the valid data stored in the immigration system. RA's presence in Tejorejo Krajan Village, Ringinangun, Kendal Regency after entering Indonesia *showed that he carried out activities and was present in the area until officers conducted surveillance in a series of Operation Jagratara Phase II which was held at several foreigner monitoring points. His travel and whereabouts data are an important part of the reconstruction of events because they show that the use of a fake visa can provide real access for someone to enter and remain in the country's territory before the violation is revealed through further administrative inspection. The initial identification of visa data discrepancies arose when RA applied for a stay permit extension at the Semarang Class I Special Immigration Office for the Indonesian Immigration Service (TPI). Officers discovered that his visa information was inaccessible in the system, indicating a data mismatch, a condition that typically occurs when the document is not issued by an official authority. This discrepancy raised strong suspicions because the visa code used by RA did not show consistency with the data standards connected to the central database. Officers therefore conducted further investigations to determine whether the discrepancy stemmed from a technical error or document manipulation. Initial investigations then indicated a discrepancy between the identity listed on RA's document and the visa holder's identity recorded in the database, indicating that the document was potentially counterfeit. This type of data mismatch is often an early indicator in document fraud detection, so the administrative investigation process began to focus on verifying the visa number, document metadata, and the year of issue of the code identified as differing from applicable standards. A key finding that strengthened the suspicion of forgery was the fact that the visa code used by RA was an older version registered under another person's name and dated from 2020, making it highly unlikely that it would have been valid in 2024 when RA entered Indonesia. Analysis of the code indicated that the perpetrator used a forgery pattern by adapting the old visa format and inserting a different identity, so that the code still appeared to be an official document even though it was no longer valid in the updated immigration data architecture. When officers discovered that the visa number was actually linked to another identity unrelated to RA, the suspicion that the document was manipulated intensified, and a verification process was conducted to determine whether a similar forgery pattern existed in other cases. These findings demonstrated that the forgery was not carried out through the creation of entirely new documents, but through digital engineering or reproduction of old formats and then tweaking them to appear legitimate, thus indicating an increasingly complex pattern of digital forgery. An administrative analysis of the triggers for inspections shows that the stay permit extension process provides an opportunity for officers to detect irregularities not identified during RA's initial passage through YIA, making further inspections a necessity to ensure the integrity of immigration data. Administrative inspections at the stay permit extension stage are central to uncovering fraud because officers are required to match applicant data with the central database. When this process reveals access failures and identity discrepancies, in-depth verification steps are undertaken to determine the nature of the violation. When repeated discrepancies are identified in the document structure, administrative flagging is implemented to direct the case towards investigation because the applicant cannot prove the validity of the data listed on the submitted documents. This entire series of inspections demonstrates that adminis trative mechanisms function as an early detection system capable of uncovering serious violations such as visa forgery, allowing for more stringent law enforcement actions such as detention and pro justicia investigations.*

3.2.Analysis of Administrative Exami nation Process and Documentary Evidence

The administrative review of the documents submitted by Ruhilul Amin began when immigration officers discovered that the visa data listed on RA's file could not be traced *through the system, raising initial indications that the document contained a structural discrepancy between the information listed and the data that should have been stored in the official immigration database. When officers rechecked through the system inquiry mechanism, the results returned did not show RA's data, but rather the identity of another person registered in 2020. This discrepancy indicated an administrative irregularity that could not be explained by technical errors or data input errors. This situation then forced officers to expand the review to various elements of the document, including the code format, numbering pattern, and the match of identity information with the structure of the foreign national identity card, which is usually integrated in immigration data records. When these three indicators showed a discrepancy, the administrative review was directed to prove the alleged document fraud, which then became the basis for determining a serious violation. The next administrative check is carried out through the visa code validation process, because the code essentially determines the validity of all information contained in the document, and in RA's case, the code search showed that the number was no longer in the active format applied since the years after 2020. When the officer searched the document metadata and found that the visa code format submitted by RA was an old format that should not be used for the 2024 crossing, the officer obtained an objective basis that the document had been engineered to imitate the previously valid visa structure. In this verification process, the officer also checked RA's crossing data records and confirmed that the submitted visa number had never been recorded in the arrival system, so that the discrepancy between the travel record and the visa number strengthened the suspicion that the document was digitally forged or modified through template cloning techniques. When all these elements had been tested, the administrative check resulted in a preliminary conclusion that RA did not have a valid legal basis to apply for a stay permit extension, so the case should be directed to a criminal investigation. Documentary verification was then conducted through a series of cross-checks involving the integration of internal immigration data, as system-based verification is an essential step in determining whether the discrepancy represents a common administrative viola tion or a more serious criminal offense. When officers matched RA's data with the movement tracking system, no match was found between the visa number and RA's identity upon arrival at YIA Airport, thus providing a strong indicator that the document RA used did not originate from an official state source. An electronic identity check conducted through biometric capture also showed no match between RA's biometric identity and the identity listed on the original visa recorded in the 2020 database, thus strengthening the suspicion that RA's document was adapted from an older archive. When the biometric, metadata, and movement record checks all revealed the same discrepancy, the administrative evidence reached a level of validity sufficient to proceed with the investigation process. The final stage of the administrative review process is an assessment of whether the discrepancies found meet the elements of a violation that can be directed to a pro justicia investigation. This allows officers to assess whether RA's actions constitute a minor violation or a serious violation that directly impacts the legality of his presence. When all the evidence indicates that RA used invalid documents to enter Indonesian territory, this action meets the elements of using forged documents as stipulated in Law Number 6 of 2011, so the administrative process must be continued with a decision to detain the perpetrator of immigration so that the perpetrator remains within the reach of authorities during the investigation. This stage demonstrates that the administrative review functions not only as a data matching* *process, but also as an early detection mechanism that determines whether a document meets the elements of legitimacy or actually conceals a structured falsification effort. When the results of the administrative analysis show consistency between the evidence and indications of forgery, the documentary evidence provides a strong basis for authorities to proceed with the case to the next legal stage, including the decision to impose detention and the preparation of.*

3.3. Operation Jagratara Phase II as an Instrument for Monitoring Foreign Citizens

Operation Jagratara Phase II, carried out by the Semarang Class I Special Immigration Office (TPI) is a foreigner surveillance effort designed to assess foreign nationals' compliance with entry and stay permit provisions. This operation has strategic value in detecting immigration violations that are not always identified through adminis trative checks at the point of entry. In this operation, 143 foreign nationals were examined through a field inspection mechanism that included verifying travel documents, checking stay permits, and assessing the suitability of the foreign national's activities with the type of permit held. This process, therefore, took place through direct interaction between immigration officers and the subject of the inspection. When the operation was carried out in the area where RA lives, namely Tejorejo Krajan Village, Ringinangun, Kendal Regency, officers had the oppor tunity to assess whether RA's documents matched the immigration data recorded in the system, thus this operation functioned as a bridge between field inspections and the database system used in administrative verification. In this context, field surveillance is a key element that helps identify serious violations such as the use of fake visas that are not detected during initial crossing because the documents are not tested using in-depth verification methods. When officers conducted inspections of all foreign natio nals present at the operation location, it was discovered that 10 foreign nationals had committed immigration violations with various forms of administrative irregularities. However, RA was determined to be the only case to be processed pro justicia because his violation fell into the serious category, namely the use of a fake visa that directly impacted the legality of his presence in Indonesia. This finding shows that the violation committed by RA has a different level of severity compared to other administrative violations such as expired stay permits or negligence in reporting addresses, because the use of fake documents has the potential to seriously disrupt a country's administrative security. When officers discovered that RA was holding inappropriate visa documents, this field inspection became the main trigger for system verification, so that the field operation functioned not only as a routine activity, but also as a means of early detection of violations that require further investigation. In such operations, officers rely on interviews, physical inspection of documents, and rapid verification to identify potential violations, so direct interaction plays a crucial role in detecting various forms of irregularities. The effectiveness of Operation Jagratara Phase II can be seen in its ability to uncover serious violations that do not emerge through standard administrative mechanisms, as field inspec tions allow officers to more comprehensively assess the physical, behavioral, and purpose of a foreign national's presence in Indonesia. When RA failed to provide a consistent explanation for his documen tation, officers had a basis for escalating the matter to further investigation, making the operation a crucial part of the law enfor cement process. From an immigration enforcement perspective, the ability of field operations to identify serious violations demonstrates that these activities are not only preventive but also play a role in providing empirical data that forms the basis for legal decisions. Furthermore, such field operations play a crucial role in developing an up-to-date local migration map, as through direct inspections, authorities can understand the patterns of foreign nationals *based on their activities, domicile, and involvement in the local social environment. Although Operation Jagratara Phase II demonstrated significant results in detecting violations such as those in RA's case, its implementation faced challenges such as limited human resources, the vast area covered, and a reliance on the speed of the data verification process, which was sometimes hampered by network access or system limitations. Officers must conduct rapid document checks while making appropriate initial decisions, so situational analysis skills are essential when dealing with various forms of documents that may be falsified or digitally modified and difficult to visually identify. In certain situations, field checks are also limited by the level of cooperation of the examinee and environ mental conditions, so officers must adjust their verification approach to ensure the security and effectiveness of the operation. These conditions indicate that although field operations are an effective instrument for identifying immigration violations, their success is still influenced by technical readiness, resource capacity, and capa bilities.*

3.4. Implementation of Detention for Perpetrators Using Counterfeit Documents

The detention of Ruhilul Amin began when an administrative inspection revealed that the visa documents used did not match the official data stored in the system, giving officers the initial basis to determine that RA had entered Indonesian territory with documents lacking legal legitimacy. When the discrepancy was confirmed through a visa code search, which turned out to be an old one from 2020 and registered in another person's name, officers obtained objective evidence that RA's violation fell under the category of document fraud, a serious violation that directly affects the validity of a person's immigration status. At this point, the detention authority stipulated in Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration was used to place RA under immigration surveillance so that his whereabouts could be controlled during the investigation process, as there was a risk that the perpetrator could move or evade legal proceedings if administrative detention was not carried out. The implementation of detention in this phase plays a strategic role in ensuring that the process of constructing evidence occurs under legally controlled conditions while fulfilling the state's obligation to maintain the integrity of the immigration system. When officers placed RA in detention, the decision was based not only on the administrative violation itself but also on the need to ensure that the investigation process could be carried out thoroughly without disruption or risk of losing the legal subject, so that detention functions as a control mechanism to maintain the continuity of the legal process. In the context of the forged document violation, detention becomes a relevant instrument because the perpetrator holds invalid documents and therefore has no legal basis to remain in Indonesian territory. According to Bosworth, immigration detention functions to maintain the stability of law enforcement by restricting the movement of individuals under investigation. When RA was declared the only violator in Operation Jagratara Phase II to be processed pro justicia, the severity of the violation distinguished it from other administrative violations such as expired stay permits, so that detention became a proportionate measure in responding to the level of risk posed. In this way, detention functions not only as a means of physical security but also as part of the law enforcement mechanism for violations that have a direct impact on the legality of state crossings. The detention was then followed by an administrative assessment of the need for further examination of RA's documents and identity, allowing officers to compile a case file based on strong evidence and meeting the evidentiary standards for the crime of falsifying immigration documents. When officers traced RA's arrival history and *conducted biometric data matching, the results showed that RA's identity was never linked to the visa number he had applied for, making detention crucial to ensuring RA remained under the control of authorities until all verification procedures were completed. At this stage, detention serves as an administrative instrument that ensures the smooth running of the legal process because many stages of the investigation, such as witness examinations, digital document verification, and inter unit coordi nation, must be carried out continuously and require the presence of the perpetrator. When all administrative evidence streng thens the suspicion of falsification, RA's detention status becomes part of a series of law enforcement actions that lead to criminal action that has been determined through the pro justicia mechanism. The implementation of detention for RA also demonstrates the need for such measures to prevent potential re-offending or escape attempts, as counterfeit document violations tend to be committed by individuals with the ability to move around and exploit loopholes in administrative oversight. When an individual is found to be holding an invalid document, the control mechanisms implemented must ensure that the perpetrator cannot travel to another region or leave Indonesia before the investigation is completed, so that detention becomes a concrete manifestation of the state's administrative control over foreig ners. In the context of immigration policy, the use of detention for visa forgery cases is a measure that reflects the protection of state documents, which form the basis of the legal relationship between individuals and state authorities through the processes of residence permits, crossings, and identity checks. When detention is implemented based on evidence consistent with legal provisions, such action demonstrates that the state is fulfilling its responsibility to ensure that every crossing is carried out legally.*

3.5. Legal Analysis Based on Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration

The legal analysis of Ruhilul Amin's case of using a fake visa stems from the provisions of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, which stipulates that every foreigner entering Indonesian territory must have valid travel documents and a visa, and violations of these provisions can be subject to administrative and criminal action according to the category of violation, so that RA's case requires an in-depth legal assessment based on the evidence found. When officers discovered that RA's visa code was an old one from 2020 in the name of another person, this fulfilled the elements of unauthorized document use because the document was not issued by an authorized official and did not match the holder's personal data, so RA's actions constitute a serious violation of immigration law. In the context of law enforcement, the criminal provisions in Law 6/2011 provide a basis for officers to determine perpetrators of document fraud as violators who can be directed to pro justicia investigations, because such actions threaten confidence in the state's crossing administration system. When the administrative evidence against RA consistently shows document discre pancies, the legal process must be directed towards a criminal investigation so that the state can ensure that the violation is handled through procedures that meet evidentiary standards. The most relevant legal provision in this case is Article 119 paragraph (1) of Law 6/2011, which states that any foreigner who enters or is in Indonesian territory without having valid travel documents and a visa can be punished with imprisonment and/or a fine, so that RA's violation legally qualifies as an immigration crime. When the visa number used by RA is proven to be invalid, RA's presence status in Indonesia becomes illegal from the start of his crossing, because legal entry can only be granted when the evidentiary documents have been verified by the immigration authorities and declared valid. During the administrative inspection process, officers discovered that RA's visa was not registered in the system and was not part of the valid entry permit record, so that the provisions of this article can be applied as a basis for *determining a criminal offense. Analysis of this article shows that the validity of documents is a very fundamental element in determining the status of a foreign national, and when this element is lost, then the entire legal relationship between the foreign national and the state becomes invalid, so that law enforcement actions are mandatory to maintain the integrity of the immigration administration system. In addition to Article 119 paragraph (1), another relevant provision is Article 123 letter (a) of Law 6/2011, which stipulates that anyone who intentionally provides false data to obtain a visa or residence permit can be punished as a form of law enforcement against identity manipulation, so that RA's action of entering inaccurate data through a fake visa document is included in the category of violations regulated by this article. When RA applied for a residence permit extension with a fake document, RA not only held an invalid document, but also submitted data that did not match the state's data records, so that this action constitutes an act that has criminal consequences based on the provisions of this article. Checking RA's identity and tracing the inappropriate visa track record shows that RA has used incorrect information to obtain or extend the right to stay in Indonesia. When the element of "providing false data" is fulfilled through administrative evidence, the application of this article provides a strong basis for determining RA as a perpetrator of an immigration crime. In the process of investigating RA's case, authorities also considered the provisions regarding adminis trative actions as stipulated in Article 75 of Law 6/2011, which authorizes immigration officials to take administrative action against foreigners who engage in dangerous activities or activities detrimental to public order, as well as foreigners whose documents no longer meet legal require ments. When RA is deemed to have used false documents, his existence is deemed no longer to meet legal requirements, so detention can be implemented to ensure RA remains within the reach of investigators during the law enforcement process. The detention imposed on RA is not a form of punishment, but an administrative means to ensure that the investigation process can proceed unhindered, especially since RA holds false documents that allow for the possibility of movement or attempts to evade investigation if no restrictions are imposed. Thus, Article 75 provides a legal basis for detention when elements of a violation have been discovered during the initial investi gation. The legal analysis of RA's case shows.*

3.6. Theoretical Analysis Using the Perspective of Global Governance and Migration Control

A theoretical analysis using a Global Governance perspective helps explain how Ruhilul Amin's visa fraud occurred within the increasingly complex international migration landscape, as this theory recognizes that human movement involves a web of rules, institutions, and oversight mechanisms that are inseparable from cross border interactions. Global Governance empha sizes that managing global mobility requires consistent coordination between states, regional organizations, and international institutions to ensure consistent travel document verification standards in the face of evolving digital manipulation. When RA used an outdated visa code that did not match the 2024 data, this incident demonstrated a coordination gap and a lack of integration of data systems between countries of origin, transit, and destination. Therefore, document verification at the point of entry is insufficient to ensure document authenticity without more comprehensive data integration. In this context, Global Governance theory provides an under standing that the reliability of a country's immigration system is significantly influen ced by the quality of regional and global cooperation, which aims to eliminate opportunities for perpetrators to exploit differences in cross-border verification *systems. From a modern migration oversight perspective, Weber (2019) explains that states use a combination of electronic identification systems and field checks to maintain their authority over foreigners. Therefore, document forgery, such as that of RA, demonstrates the importance of multiple checks to detect technology-based violations. When immigra tion officers discovered that RA's visa code was linked to 2020 data that did not belong to him, this case illustrates how weaknesses in the initial verification system can be masked by further oversight through field operations such as Operation Jagratara Phase II. When forged documents are able to pass through the entry point but are detected at the stay permit renewal stage, this situation demonstrates that state authorities maintain the capacity to control migration through a combination of administrative checks and direct territorial control. This analysis demonstrates that front-end and back-end checks in the immigration system work in a comple mentary manner to maintain the integrity of state administration. According to Hannah Arendt's thinking on identity and political membership, it also provides a relevant theoretical basis because she emphasized that in a modern state, a person's identity is determined through official documents, which are the basic requirement for obtaining political and administrative recog nition. When RA uses forged documents, this action not only violates administrative rules but also disrupts the identification structure that is the foundation of the legal relationship between individuals and the state, because the identity submitted does not match the identity recognized in the administrative system. This identity mismatch causes RA to lose the legitimacy of its existence in Indonesian territory because the state can only recognize someone as the holder of certain rights when their identity can be properly verified through official documents. This case shows that document forgery is a threat not only to the legal aspect, but also to the concept of administrative membership that is the basis of modern migration regulations. Within the framework of international relations, the phenomenon of visa forgery shows that states cannot rely solely on domestic systems to maintain the integrity of their entry points, because document verification requires data connected to the systems of other countries, especially countries of origin and transit countries. When RA's visa number was still used for travel because it was not detected during the primary inspection stage, this incident demonstrated the importance of integrating real-time verification-based identity systems so that travel records and document authenticity can be directly traced within international data networks. Global Governance theory helps explain that such weaknesses are not only a domestic administrative issue, but also the result of a global migration structure that is not yet fully integrated, allowing perpetrators to exploit this disconnect to travel across borders with forged docu ments. Thus, the RA case serves as an empirical example of how vulnerabilities in the global migration system can arise at points where coordination between countries is not fully optimal. Furthermore, theoretical analysis of migration control also shows that states have the authority to implement detention as an administrative mechanism to maintain security and proce dural stability when document violations have been proven to meet the elements of forgery. The detention implemented.*

3.7. Challenges of Immigration Law Enforcement in Fake Visa Cases

The challenges of immigration law enfor cement in the visa forgery case committed by Ruhilul Amin are evident in the growing complexity of electronic document verifi cation, as current forgery is no longer solely physical but utilizes digital alteration techniques that allow for more subtle manipulation of visa numbers, formats, and metadata, making initial inspections at entry points less effective in detecting irregula rities. When RA was able to pass the initial inspection at YIA Airport without being detected as having an old 2020 visa code *that did not belong to him, this situation demonstrates the limitations of the primary inspection system in conducting in-depth verification without the support of a real-time integrated database that is fully synchro nized between the country of origin and destination. This challenge is exacer bated by the reliance on manual inspections where officers must confirm the authenticity of documents based on visual indicators, as digital-based forgery often produces documents that resemble official docu ments, requiring metadata analysis or code tracing through the system to prove their invalidity. When RA's case was only uncovered at the residence permit applica tion stage, the challenges of law enforcement became increasingly apparent: the initial inspection system still has loopholes that perpetrators can exploit to enter the country even using invalid documents. The second challenge arises from the aspect of proving mens rea, or the element of intent, in cases of document forgery. Authorities must ensure that the perpetrator knew the document was invalid and still used it to gain benefits in the form of entry or extension of stay permits. When RA applies for a stay permit extension, officers must prove that the action was not simply due to ignorance, but demonstrated a pattern of conscious action to maintain immigration status through forged documents. Therefore, investigators must gather administrative and digital evidence that demonstrates the perpetrator's connec tion to the forged documents. In such cases, evidentiary challenges can arise from a lack of information regarding the origin of the forged documents, the forgery network, and the document distribution method, preven ting investigations from fully unco vering the broader structure of the violation. This challenge demonstrates that cases of document forgery are not limited to indivi dual perpetrators, but are often linked to larger networks that aim to exploit the disconnected verification systems between countries. The next challenge arises from the coordination aspect between units within the immigration institutional structure, because law enforcement in document falsification cases requires synergy between inspection officers, immigration investi gators, the information technology depart ment, and the supervisory unit that manages field operations such as Operation Jagratara Phase II. When the RA examination process requires visa code tracing, biometric data matching, and digital document analysis, all these departments must work in a coordi nated manner to ensure the evidence process can proceed smoothly. Challenges arise when data access speeds or system integration are not optimal, resulting in investigators needing longer to confirm data discrepancies appearing on RA documents. When coordination is not efficient, the investigation process risks being delayed or not achieving optimal results, thus demons trating that handling document falsification cases requires a strong and responsive institutional structure. The final challenge arises from the human rights dimension of the detention process, because although detention is a legitimate administrative authority, officers must ensure that detention is carried out proportionally, documented, and meets minimum standards for the protection of foreign nationals. When RA is placed in detention, authorities must provide access to information, communication, and space for the perpetrator to participate in the investigation process in a manner that does not violate the basic rights inherent in every individual, so that the law enforcement process can be carried out without raising issues related to inhumane treatment. This challenge shows that detention as an instrument of supervision must be carried out based on the principles of legality and accountability, so that the state can maintain a balance between law enforcement and the protection of the rights of individuals who are being investigated.*

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Conclusion

- *The conclusion of this study shows that the use of a fake visa by Ruhilul Amin as a Foreign Citizen from Bangladesh shows weaknesses in the initial verifica tion process at the country's entry point because the document successfully passed the basic check before the discrepancy was detected at the stay permit extension stage, so that the administrative inspection conducted at the Semarang Class I Special Immigra tion Office TPI became a crucial point in uncovering violations that were not identified by the primary inspection system. When the visa code search showed that the number was an old code from 2020 in the name of another person, officers obtained objective evidence that RA had used an invalid document so that his presence in Indonesia had no legal basis, and this provided a strong basis for the autho rities to apply detention authority as an effort to maintain the continuity of the investigation process that requires the presence of the perpetrator. The analy sis shows that a combination of adminis trative inspections, field opera tions such as Operation Jagratara Phase II, and digital analysis of document metadata are crucial tools for the state to detect serious violations such as document fraud that threaten the integrity of immigration adminis tration. This allows law enforce ment to be directed toward pro-justicia mecha nisms in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. The RA case demons trates that a multi-layered oversight system combining verification techno logy, physical inspec tions, and deten tion authorities remains an effective strategy for the state to control the passage of foreigners and ensure that every individual in Indone sian territory possesses official docu ments whose authenticity can be verified.*
- *This research also demonstrates that the dynamics of visa forgery in the digital era require the state to streng then cross-border data integra tion to enable real-time document verification and prevent the exploitation of system loopholes that could allow old visa codes to be reused by individuals unauthorized to enter the country. Theoretical perspectives such as Global Governance, Arendt's theory of adminis trative identity, and Weber's theory of migration control demonstrate that document violations cannot be under stood as individual actions alone, but as a phenomenon closely related to the interconnectedness of the interna tional identity system that is not yet fully consistent, so that it is necessary to increase verification capacity, coordina tion between units, and strengthening detention mechanisms to maintain the stability of immigration law enforce ment. The RA case illustrates that the state has carried out its control function through proportional steps ranging from data mismatch detection, legality-based detention determination, to the investiga tion process directed at proving criminal acts against document falsification, so that law enforcement in this case can be considered effective in maintaining the integrity of the immigration control system. Thus, this study emphasizes the need to strengthen the digital verification system, increase the techni cal capacity of officers, and update risk-based policies to minimize the opportunity for document falsifica tion and maintain the legitimacy of a coun try's administration in regulating the legal mobility of foreign citizens.*

4.2. Recommendations

- *In essence, the author recommends using a theoretical perspective such as Global Governance, because using Arendt's administrative identity theory and migration control theory can easily demonstrate that some document violations cannot be understood as* *individual actions alone, but as pheno mena closely related to the interco nnectedness of the international identity system, which is not yet fully consistent. Therefore, increased verifi cation capa city, inter-unit coordina tion, and streng thened detention mecha nisms are needed to maintain the stability of immigration law enforce ment.*

- *Strengthening digital-based verification systems is essential to increase the technical capacity of officers and up dating risk-based policies to minimize the opportunity for document forgery and maintain the legitimacy of a country's administration in regulating the legal mobility of foreign citizens.*

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