

## ABSTRAK

Masuknya warga negara asing (WNA) secara ilegal di wilayah kerja Kantor Imigrasi Sekunder Non TPI Kerinci tidak hanya menimbulkan kerugian ekonomi bagi negara, tetapi juga membahayakan kedaulatan dan keamanan negara. Upaya penegakan hukum untuk memerangi pelanggaran ini terus menghadapi berbagai tantangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penegakan hukum Kantor Imigrasi Kelas II Non TPI Kerinci terhadap pelanggaran overstay orang asing serta hambatan internal dan eksternal yang terjadi. Penelitian ini mengadopsi metode penelitian hukum empiris yaitu metode kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, dan penelitian dokumenter terhadap kasus pelanggaran overstay di wilayah kerja Kantor Imigrasi Sekunder Non TPI Kerinci. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa penindakan terhadap pelanggaran overstay dilakukan terutama melalui dua metode, yakni tindakan administratif (deportasi dan denda) dan proses hukum untuk kasus berat. Kendala internal yang dihadapi antara lain keterbatasan sumber daya manusia, peran Tim Pemantau Orang Asing (Timpora) belum optimal, koordinasi antar instansi masih lemah, keterlibatan masyarakat masih rendah, serta keterbatasan sarana dan prasarana. Hambatan eksternal mencakup penolakan orang asing terhadap dokumen keimigrasian, semakin beragamnya bentuk pelanggaran hukum, faktor ekonomi dan sosial, serta rumitnya kasus perkawinan antara orang asing dengan warga negara setempat.

**Kata Kunci:** *Penegakan Hukum, Overstay, Warga Negara Asing, Keimigrasian.*

## **ABSTRACT**

The illegal entry of foreign nationals (WNA) in the working area of the Kerinci Secondary Non TPI Immigration Office not only causes economic losses to the state, but also endangers the sovereignty and security of the state. Law enforcement efforts to combat this offense continue to face various challenges. This research aims to analyze the law enforcement of the Kerinci Non TPI Class II Immigration Office against foreigners' overstay violations as well as the internal and external obstacles that occur. This research adopts empirical legal research methods, namely qualitative methods. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentary research on overstay violation cases in the working area of the Kerinci Non TPI Secondary Immigration Office. The results of the study show that prosecution of overstay violations is carried out mainly through two methods, namely administrative action (deportation and fines) and legal proceedings for serious cases. Internal obstacles faced include limited human resources, the role of the Foreigner Monitoring Team (Timpora) is not optimal, coordination between agencies is still weak, community involvement is still low, and limited facilities and infrastructure. External obstacles include foreigners' rejection of immigration documents, the increasingly diverse forms of law violations, economic and social factors, and the complexity of marriage cases between foreigners and local citizens.

**Keywords:** *Law Enforcement, Overstay, Foreign Citizen, Immigration.*