

Discrimination against Citizens' Rights When the Entry of Foreign National Citizens Threatened By Emergency Public Activity Restrictions (PPKM)

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Abstract

The entry of foreign national citizens (foreigners) into Indonesia when emergency public activity restrictions are enacted jeopardizes citizens' rights, including the freedom of movement within the country. The aim of this study is to ascertain whether there was prejudice against citizens when the emergency public activity restrictions (PPKM) was at stake regarding foreign national citizens' (foreigners') admittance into Indonesia. The descriptive method combined with a literature review was employed in this investigation (literature study). This legal study employs secondary primary law materials in the form of legislation containing discussions of legal topics and legal publications such as textbooks, legal dictionaries, legal journals, and other legal literature. The findings of this study reveal that when limits on community activities are enacted, the entry of foreign citizens (foreigners) into Indonesia becomes a productive contraption, as it may jeopardize the lives of Indonesian locals.

Keywords

Foreign national citizens; discrimination; covid-19; emergency public activity restrictions (PPKM)



I. Introduction

Corona Virus Disease 2019, or Covid-19, is expected to manifest itself at the end of 2019 in Wuhan, the capital of Hubei Province, one of China's provinces. This virus quickly spreads to a number of Asian countries, including Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and Iran. Not only in Asia, it turned out that the Covid-19 virus gradually spread to the European, Australian, and even American continents, where it was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. According to World Health Organization (WHO) figures, there were 192,284,207 confirmed Covid19 cases worldwide as of July 23, including 4,136,518 deaths.

Covid-19 can be transmitted very quickly from human to human, so that the number of positive cases of Covid-19 every day increases. Efforts made by the Indonesian government to stop the spread of Covid-19, by implementing a stay at home policy and health prevention. (Ichsan, R et al. 2021)

On March 31, 2020, the President of the Republic of Indonesia declared the Covid19 Public Health Emergency in Indonesia through Decision No. 11 of 2020, which declares Covid-19 a non-disaster in the form of a disease outbreak that requires immediate prevention efforts to avoid an increase in cases.

On March 2, 2020, President Jokowi and the Minister of Health in Indonesia announced the first positive Covid19 case. Taking two positive cases in Depok, West Java as a starting point. The number of cases rapidly increased and continues to spread throughout Indonesia's 34 regions. Between May 11 and May 12, 2020, 14,265 people in Indonesia were declared positive for Covid-19, 2,881 people were declared cured, and 991 people were declared dead.

There was no effective global policy in place to halt Covid-19 until May 2020. This is seen in the policies pursued by each country. For instance, neighboring nations such as Malaysia prefer to implement lockdown procedures in order to decrease the number of Covid-19. The term lockdown is derived from the English word for 'locked.' If it is related with the Covid-19 case, the definition of lockdown is the process of restricting entrance to and exit from a region or country.

The Indonesian government does not follow Lockdown's goal of containing Covid-19 epidemics, preferring instead to implement social programs that decrease community mobility. In terms of minimizing this movement, the government plays a critical role through immigration. This is consistent with the definition of immigration, which is the movement of people into or out of Indonesia's territory and its control in order to preserve the state's sovereignty.

To safeguard the state's sovereignty, the government can enact regulations governing people's movement and the supervision of foreigners in Indonesia. Indeed, the government, through immigration, has the authority to deny foreigners entry into Indonesian territory if they are infected with infectious diseases that risk public health, in this example Covid-19 sickness. Despite its jurisdiction, immigration must continue to carry out its rules in a manner that is respectful of and adheres to human rights. It cannot be dismissed as insignificant and must be given considerable consideration to ensure the long-term viability of a popular image. Can endanger the lives of citizens infected with Covid-19.

Based on the above background, the problem can be identified which is subsequently carried out assessment in order to solve the problems that have been formulated as follows: Is there a discrimination against citizens' rights when the entry of foreign national citizens threatened by emergency public activity restrictions (PPKM) in Indonesia?

The aim of this study is to investigate the discrimination against citizens' rights when the entry of foreign national citizens threatened by emergency public activity restrictions (PPKM) in Indonesia

II. Research Methods

Methods, especially those used in a study, are critical in achieving objectives. The research method in question is a scientific method of conducting research (i.e., seeking, noting, creating, evaluating, and compiling reports.), based on facts or symptoms. The compiler of this article journal employs a descriptive normative research approach, as normative research is primarily concerned with the certification of research data, or what is commonly referred to as (library research), the technique used to collect data from various sources of literature. This study was a descriptive analysis, which means that it included the scope of the research by studying, adequately describing, and analyzing legislation pertinent to this study.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 What Is The Enactment Of Emergency Public Activity Restrictions (PPKM)?

Numerous measures have been taken by the government to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus in Indonesia, including the establishment of a health protocol that must be followed for the purpose of collective security.

The health protocol requires that individuals always wear masks, refrain from touching objects in public spaces, maintain a safe distance, and maintain cleanliness. Additionally, the government promotes the hashtag #YukDirumahSaja. The tags are designed for individuals who are experiencing symptoms of illness (fever, coughing/colds/throat pain/shortness of breath). With these circumstances, those recommended to stay at home can engage in activities such as using masks in the house (which should be replaced daily and immediately thrown into a closed trash can), properly washing your hands, consuming nutritious foods and vitamins, taking adequate breaks, attempting to create a separate room from other family members, and maintaining a distance of at least one meter from a healthy person. Furthermore, children are advised to refrain from sharing silverware (plates, spoons, forks, and glasses) and to thoroughly clean feeding equipment with water and soap. Remain at home and ensure that it is easily contactable; if compelled to leave, it is important to wear a mask and avoid crowds / crowds. Maintain a clean home and use disinfectant fluid.

Another way the government is attempting to curb the spread of the Covid-19 virus, which has remained endemic, is through the implementation of regulations limiting community activities. The objective is to restrict the public's grace, particularly in relation to the crowd, in order to contain the rate of Corona or Covid19 virus positivity.

The rules that underpin the legality of emergency PPKM are directives from the Minister of Home Affairs in Java and Bali. The emergency PPKM Minister of Home Affairs Instruction No. 15 of 2021 imposing limits on Corona Emergency Community Activities Corona Virus Disease 2019 in the Java and Bali provinces. Initially, PPKM was implemented in the Java and Bali regions of Jakarta, West Java (with priority given to Bogor Regency, Bekasi Regency, Cimahi Regency, Bogor City, Depok City, Bekasi City, and Bandung Raya), Banten (with priority given to Tangerang Regency, Kota Tangerang, and South Tangerang City), and Central Java (with priority given to Semarang Raya, Banyumas Raya (with the priority of Badung Regency and Denpasar City). Then Emergency PPKM was spread to 15 locations outside Java-Bali, including several provinces' city districts. Comprises Tanjung Pinang and Batam (Riau Islands), Singkawang and Pontianak (West Kalimantan), Padang Panjang and Bukittinggi (Padang Panjang) (West Sumatra). Following that, Bandar Lampung City (Lampung), Manokwari and Sorong (West Papua), Bontang City, Balikpapan, Berau Regency (East Kalimantan), Padang City (West Sumatra), Mataram (NTB), and Medan City were visited (SumatraAutara). President Jokowi appointed Mr. Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan as the Coordinating Minister for the Economy and Investment (Coordinating Minister for Education) as the policy's implementation coordinator.

The following are 16 specifics or emergency PPKM rule points:

1. Non-essential sector offices must implement 100 percent work from home (WHF) or work from home policies.
2. Employees in the critical sector may work from home (WFH) up to 50% of the time if a strict health routine is followed. This critical sector encompasses finance and banking,
3. Capital markets, payment systems, information and communication technology, non-handling hospitality in the Covid-19 quarantine zone, and export-oriented industry.
4. WFH allows employees to work in the crucial sector if they adhere to a strict health policy. Energy, health, security, logistics and transportation, food, beverage, and

supporting industries, petrochemical, cement, national vital objects, disaster management, national strategic projects, basic utility construction, and industrial fulfillment of basic needs are all included in the critical sector.

5. All teaching and learning activities must take place online or via a computer.
6. The opening hours of supermarkets, traditional markets, grocery stores, and supermarkets are limited to 20.00 with a maximum capacity of 50% of visitors.
7. Apoteks and medicine stores are permitted to operate 24 hours a day.
8. Temporary shopping mall / shopping center / mall activities.
9. Restaurants, restaurants, cafés, old feet traders, snack stalls, and shopping centers / malls located in their own sites are only permitted to provide services between and take away, and are not permitted to receive eating in.
10. Construction operations on the construction site and at the project location can be conducted completely safely if a stringent health protocol is followed.
11. Houses of worship, including mosques, musalans, churches, temples, temples, and other public spaces that serve as places of worship, are temporarily closed.
12. Public places, parks, tourist sites, and other public areas are closed.
13. Arts / Culture Activities, Sports, and Social Social Affairs (Arts, Culture, Sports Facilities, and Social Activities) are closed indefinitely.
14. By adhering to a strict health policy, passenger public vehicles, mass transit, conventional and online taxis, and rental vehicles are limited to a maximum of 70%.
15. A maximum of 30 guests attended the wedding reception, which followed a stringent health protocol and did not include a meal. Food provision can only be restricted to the area beneath the house.
16. Domestic travelers who travel by remote means (planes, buses, or trains) must present a minimum dose of the first dose immunization card, as well as D-2 PCR tests for aircraft and D-1 antigens for other modes of long-distance travel.
17. Masks are still worn for activities conducted outside the home. It is not permitted to wear a face shield without a mask.

The fear of penalty for Emergency PPKM violators is based on the 1984 Law No. 4 concerning Infectious Disease Outbreaks, the 2018 Law No. 6 concerning Health Chaos, and the Criminal Code. This implies that during the police process, which is filed to the prosecutor and then to the court, in addition to a brief inspection, minor offenses such as violations of regional legislation governing masks can be investigated. The municipal police enforced this infringement with the cooperation of the police, prosecutors, and courts, and wrapped it in Yustisi operations. The three laws can be charged if there is a violation, such as a big gathering that refused to be dissolved by officials, or the party that purposefully caused the crowd to disregard the rules. This penalty carries a maximum term of more than one year.

Previously, during the start of the pandemic in March 2020, it imposed widespread social restrictions in lockdown (PSBB).

Lockdown (PSBB) is the terminology used in Indonesia to describe health relaxation. They are defined as "restrictions on specific activities in a region purported to be infected with illness and/or contaminated, in order to prevent the spread of disease or pollution."

The legislative basis for the PSBB arrangement is Law Number 6 of 2018 on Health Quarantine, which states that additional rules addressing the PSBB criteria and implementation are established by Government Regulations as Derivative Rules of the Law. In response to the accelerated response to Corona Virus Disease in 2019 (Covid-19), the government enacted Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning lockdown (PSBB).

Guidelines on Big Social Restrictions (PSBB) In the framework of the acceleration of handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) was stipulated on April 3, 2020. Considering the spread of Covid-19 with the number of cases and / or the number of deaths has increased and widespread cross-region and The state and have an impact on all aspects in Indonesia, the Minister of Health determines large-scale social restrictions. Based on Article 9 paragraph (1), a lockdown (PSBB) is determined on the basis of:

- a. Increased number of cases significantly within a certain period;
- b. The spread of cases quickly in other regions in a certain period of time;
- c. There is proof of local transmission;

The PSBB regulations are set down in Minister of Health Regulation 9 of 2020. Here are the specifics:

1. Work From Home (WFH), PSBB necessitates that the majority of offices establish work from home or work from home (WFH) policies for non-essential activities. Mintage Workplace is not applicable to offices or strategic agencies that provide services connected to military and security, public order, food needs, fuel oil and gas, health care, economy, finance, communication, industry, exports and imports, distribution, and logistics, among others.
2. The school's miniature. As long as PSBB is in effect, schools must be closed, with learning taking place online or via distance learning. The school's initiative is not applicable to strategic agencies that provide services such as defense and security, public order, food needs, fuel oil and gas, health care, economy, finance, communication, industry, export and import, distribution, and logistics, as well as other fundamental needs.
3. Spirituality. Restrictions are implemented by religious activities conducted at home and attended by a limited number of families, in order to keep everyone at a safe distance. Meanwhile, religious activities in public areas are governed by governing legislation and fatwas, or the views of government-recognized official religious institutions.
4. Place or public facility restrictions on activities are accomplished through limits on the number of people and the organization of people's distances. In this instance, restrictions are waived for the following reasons:
 - a. Supermarkets, minimarkets, markets, stores, and other establishments that sell medications and medical equipment for food, basic products, essential items, fuel oil, gas, and energy.
 - b. Health care facilities or other establishments dedicated to the provision of health services
 - c. Public spaces or amenities for meeting the fundamental needs of other residents, such as recreational activities. However, all three fields must adhere to crowd control measures and be directed by protocols, laws, and regulations.
5. Sociocultural environment restriction of social and cultural activities takes the form of a prohibition on crowding in social and cultural activities and is directed by the views of government-recognized official customary institutions as well as by laws and regulations.
6. Transportation of modes of transportation as intended is prohibited. This includes modes of passenger transportation, both public and private, that prioritize the number of passengers and maintain safe distances between passengers, and modes of freight transportation that prioritize the fulfillment of the population's basic needs.
7. Other activities Restrictions on other activities not specifically related to defense and security are waived for defense and security activities necessary to maintain state sovereignty, regional stability, and the protection of the entire nation and Indonesian blood spills from threats and disorder. Additionally, it is prohibited for actions that promote

public security and order, while still adhering to crowd control constraints and adhering to protocols, rules, and regulations.

PSBB violators face a maximum of one year in prison and a fine of Rp100 million. This is in accordance with the provisions in Article 93 of Law Number 6 of 2018. However, some parties consider this punishment.

The government, through different relevant authorities, including the Task Force (Task Force) responsible for Covid-19, is taking concrete actions to avert a Corona virus pandemic in the year 2021, in addition to developing a comprehensive vaccination program.

Vaccine distribution is one of the most successful strategies for overcoming the continuing Pandemic Covid-19. Vaccines are vaccination or immunization is a process that involves the administration of a disease antigen, typically in the form of a virus or weakened bacteria or a dead virus or bacteria; it can also be a portion of the virus or bacteria. The goal is to train the immune system to recognize and fight illness. Indeed, when a person is infected with the virus or bacteria that cause the disease, the body's immune system against it might develop naturally. Corona virus infection, on the other hand, carries a high risk of death and natural power. As a result, another method of developing an immune system is required, namely vaccination. The benefits of Covid-19 vaccine are as follows:

1. Preventing or experiencing Covid-19 symptoms.

In the Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) document regarding the implementation of Covid-19 vaccination, which was uploaded to the Ministry of Health's official Public Health Directorate General (Kesmas) website (KTMS), it was explained that Covid-19 vaccination did not provide us with 100 percent immunity to Covid-19. However, vaccination against Covid-19 will mitigate the impact of infection. However, vaccination against Covid-19 will mitigate the impact of infection. Vaccination is the process by which a person develops immunity or protection against a disease, such that if exposed to the disease in the future, the person will not become ill or will only have minimal pain. Vaccination is typically administered by vaccination. As with other vaccines, Covid-19 vaccines protect the body from sickness caused by Covid-19 by establishing or increasing particular immunity in the body. Therefore, even after it has been vaccinated with Covid-19, it is recommended that we continue to follow a health protocol, which includes wearing a mask, washing hands with soap, and maintaining a safe distance to prevent Corona virus transmission.

2. Encouraging the formation of herd Immunity.

A person who receives the Covid-19 vaccine can also protect those around them, particularly those in high-risk categories, such as those over the age of 70. This is because the risk of vaccinated individuals transmitting the Corona virus is quite low. When vaccination coverage is high and evenly distributed throughout an area, group immunity develops (herd Immunity). The term "Immunity Group" refers to a condition in which the majority of individuals are protected or immune to specific diseases, which has indirect benefits, mainly the protection of vulnerable groups, and is not a vaccination target. This situation can be realized only by widespread and uniform vaccine coverage. The majority of specialists believe that at least 70% of the population should receive vaccinations to attain herd immunity.

3. Stopping the spread of Covid-19.

Basically, vaccination is held not only aiming to break the chain of disease transmission and stop the outbreak, but also in the long run of eliminating or even destroying the disease itself. The purpose of vaccination would also be pinned for Covid-19 disease due to the Corona virus.

4. Helping protect the next generation.

The Mayo Clinic announced the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccination, one of which is to prevent Corona virus from spreading and multiplying, allowing it to be more resistant to the vaccine. By slowing the spread of Covid-19 infection and breaking the pandemic's link, we can also protect the next generation of long-suffering Covid-19 patients.

3.2 The Entry of Foreign National Citizens to Indonesia in the Implementation Period of Emergency Public Activities Restrictions (PPKM) In Covid-19

The admission of foreign nationals (foreigners) to a country serves a variety of reasons. Three of the most prevalent goals are to work, travel, and further their education. Indonesia is one of the countries that will remain open, as evidenced by the numerous simple access points and regulations implemented by the Indonesian government. The ease of entry and the technology utilized to enter a country enable a large number of foreign citizens to travel between countries. Due to its strategic location and the shape of an archipelago surrounded by a wide ocean, Indonesia is easily accessible to visitors and illegal immigrants.

Immigration is directly responsible for regulating foreigners' admittance. Immigration is an entity that oversees foreigners' admission and exit from Indonesia and conducts surveillance in order to protect the Indonesian state's sovereignty. Immigration has a selective approach when it comes to regulating foreigners' admittance into Indonesia. Selective Policy is a policy that respects the value of and respect for human rights; the entry setting of strangers into Indonesian territory, as well as foreigners who get residency permits in Indonesia, must be consistent with their purpose and purpose in Indonesia. According to the policy in question, and to safeguard national interests, only foreigners who give advantages and do not jeopardize security or public order are permitted to enter or remain on Indonesian territory.

According to the policy, any foreign person or so-called foreigners who enter Indonesia must adhere to all existing norms, do not jeopardize public security or order, and bring clear benefits to the Indonesian state's sovereignty. Generally speaking, rules that must be followed are legal documents that can be legally accounted for by foreigners. Things that are not desirable, such as the admission of non-compliant understandings and illegal activity that endangers the state of Indonesia. The predicted benefits of foreigners' admission include the establishment of diplomatic contacts between countries and the potential for Indonesia's economic growth. Numerous causes contribute to Indonesia's economic pulverization. One aspect that can help stimulate the Indonesian economy is the influx of foreigners. The purpose of international visitors visiting Indonesia can be deduced from their visa ownership. According to the visa holder, there are three primary reasons for foreigners to enter Indonesia: tourist, education (attending school), and work (the results of relationships or cooperation between countries).

The introduction of foreign nationals into a country can transform it into a new economic power. Regarding Visa Ownership, the aim of foreign citizens entering Indonesia can be understood as follows:

1. Diplomatic visas are issued to foreign nationals with diplomatic passports who wish to enter Indonesia in order to perform diplomatic duties, such as working in embassies or consulates.
2. Service visas are issued to holders of WNA official passports traveling to Indonesia to perform non-diplomatic official activities for the appropriate foreign government or international organization. The Foreign Minister has the ability to issue diplomatic and service visas, which are issued by foreign service personnel at the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.

3. Visa visits are granted to foreigners traveling to Indonesia for sociocultural, tourism, or journalistic purposes, as well as those stopping by or continuing their voyage to other nations. Time is measured in 30 (thirty) days.
4. A Visa Limited residency permit is granted to the foreign nationals (foreigners) that intends to engage in educational, investment, research, and family union activities. Visas are valid for a maximum of two years. Against the foreign nationals (foreigners), which will undoubtedly enter and remain in Indonesia under immigration monitoring.

The government assisted in tightening the requirements for foreign nationals (foreigners) to enter Indonesia through the adoption of the implementation policy and emergency public activity restriction (PPKM). Not only for foreigners, but also for newly arrived citizens (Indonesian citizens). This is outlined in the Covid-19 Response Acceleration Task Force (Satgas Covis-19)'s judgment of the Addendum of Change and Additional Circular Number 8 of 2021 concerning International Travel Protocol during the Pandemic Covid-19 period. According to Ganib Warsito, chairperson of the Covid-19 Response Acceleration Task Force (Satgas Covis-19), the adjournment determination was made because to the increased dissemination of Covid-19 with numerous new varieties in the country, including Indonesia.

3.3 Discrimination Rights of Citizens When the Emergency Public Activity Restrictions (PPKM) Is At Stake with the Entry of Foreign Nationals (Foreigners)

In fact, a country's handling to Covid-19 as an emergency might be based on 3 (three) options, namely:

1. *Health services*,
2. *Fulfillment of fiscal needs*, and
3. *Acceleration of handling in social activities*

In the context of social control, one of which is accomplished by Indonesia through the provision of legislative procedures governing the regulation of entry into Indonesian territory as a regime under immigration law. This is accomplished through a number of related legal products, including the following: (1) Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020 categorizing the non-natural spread of Corona Virus Disease in 2019 as a national disaster; (2) Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 26 of 2020 regarding Visa and VISA Residence permit during the adaptation period for new habits; and (3) Circular Letter No. 8 of 2021.

In addition, it is also related to how a country regulates and provides arrangements for problems that arise in the context of the traffic of the state borders concerning citizens and foreign nationals. Thus, the arrangement of immigration affairs is attached to the state inseparable from the concept of state sovereignty, namely related to how a country can maintain and uphold its sovereignty. Therefore, it can be understood that immigration is the Last Bastions of Sovereignty (the last fortress of sovereignty). More complete Catherine Dauvergne explained that: migration laws and their enforcement are increasingly understood as the last bastion of Sovereignty ", so as a form of immigration state sovereignty is very dependent on the implementation of the two aspects of sovereignty above, especially in responding to global migration phenomena.

Interdependence is defined by technology and globalization knowledge, which means that the inter-state relationship has evolved along with the advancement of knowledge in the era of making it simpler for individuals to travel from one country to another. There are numerous reasons why people go to other nations, including business, trade, education, job hunting, and visiting family, as well as to attractive tourist areas for international tourists. Due to rapid technological innovation and the ease with which information can be transferred via the internet, it is now possible to obtain a detailed visual representation of a destination to

be visited, including road conditions and population culture. While ease is beneficial in this era of globalization, it also has undesirable consequences, one of which is virus transmission via direct contact with persons from the epicentrum region of virus origination. True evidence that the virus can spread due to the immigration of people from other countries into Indonesia is the country's first Covid-19 case, which occurred in one of the families residing in Depok, West Java. The family arrived as Japanese citizens' guests.

Because Covid-19 can threaten the lives of Indonesian citizens, then based on the Law of Foreign Relations (in the General Description), "Progress in the development achieved by Indonesia in various fields has led to increasing Indonesian activities in the international world, both from the government and the private sector Individual, bringing the consequences of the need to increase the protection of the interests of the state and citizens. Therefore it is important for the government to take a public policy that aims to direct the community in the Covid-19 outbreak. Public policy facing a pandemic according to Riant Nugroho, does not rule out the law because law is one form of public policy and formal form of public policy. "The success of a country and the nation is increasingly determined by the greatness of its public policy, not by natural resources, strategic positions, even politics. Leaders, political systems, natural resources, and strategic positions are forming factors or input, producers, but not the determinant or "driver".

In terms of discrimination, Law No. 12 of 2006 on the Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, which was enacted pursuant to the Reformation Order, is a significant legal development in the field of constitutionality and also eliminates citizenship discrimination, such that there are no longer any Indonesian citizens and foreign nationals, as mandated in Article 2 of Law No. 12 of 2006.

Immigration becomes an executor in the policy taken by the Executive Government to reduce the spread of Covid-19 through restrictions on foreigners to enter a country's territory. Immigration has the task to filter anyone who is permitted or rejected entered in a sovereign state area. Each country has its own criteria to determine who is permitted and rejected entered the territory of a country, including the Pandemic Covid-19 period. There are four immigration functions based on explanations for Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, "Immigration function in this provision is part of the task of organizing the state in the field of service and community protection, enforcement of immigration law, and facilitator support for national economic development." Explanations of the Immigration function according to Hamidi, Jazim and Charles Christian are:

1. Service Function is Immigration Providing Services to the Indonesian WNI in the form of passport granting, a Laksana Passport (SPLP) travel letter, cross-border (PLB), and signaling or entering Indonesia. Services to foreigners are given by immigration in the form of administration and extension of immigration documents (DOKIM) in the form of limited residence permit cards (KITAS), permanent residence permit card (KITAP), an extension of visas visit, giving permission to enter multiple entry, licenses departure, and administration of signaling enter Indonesia.
2. Law enforcement function is divided into two, namely administrative and prohustisia. Administrative law enforcement to the Indonesian citizens was found to be found to be a false identity problem, sponsor accountability, multiple sponsorship ownership, and involvement in violations of immigration rules. Law enforcement towards foreigners is aimed at the issuance of identity falsification, registration of strangers and providing monitoring books of people living, being foreign, abuse of illegal or illegal permits, monitoring or raids and geographically vulnerability in crossings. Law enforcement is carried out in the form of rejection of entry permits, licenses departure, immigration permits, and immigration actions. Law enforcement is prohustisia, namely the authority

of the investigation, covered by the task of the investigation (summons, arrest, detention, examination, search, and confiscation), the case of the case, and the filing of the case file to the public prosecutor.

3. Security function is immigration as the state gatekeeper because it is the first and final institution that filters the arrival and departure of foreigners from the Republic of Indonesia.

IV. Conclusion

According to the explanation above, the author concluded that the entry of foreign nationals into Indonesia during the implementation of emergency public activity restrictions (PPKM) resulted in a violation of citizens' rights, and that this enforcement also became ineffective, as this amounted to importing cases to Indonesia, particularly in the past. The Indonesian people are fighting Covid19 at the PPKM, exactly because this approach is ineffective in dealing with Covid-19. Additionally, a large proportion of foreigners that arrive in Indonesia are inhabitants of countries that are known for spreading viruses early, such as China, Japan, Korea, the United States, and Russia. Bringing in foreigners during an emergency PPKM policy is equivalent to being sensitive to the people's pain. Individuals who trade and operate in non-essential and non-critical enterprises are unable to support themselves on a daily basis. However, when these foreigners arrived in Indonesia, they effectively destroyed humanity's value. As a result, the government should pay greater attention to the policies released in the aftermath of the Republic of Indonesia's opening, namely protecting all Indonesian nations and spilled blood, advancing general welfare, educating the nation's youth, and participating in a world order founded on independence, eternal peace, and social justice.

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