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**BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE
SANCTIONS FOR FOREIGNERS VIOLATING VISITATION VISAS IN INDONESIA
(A STUDY OF LAW NUMBER 9 OF 1992 ON IMMIGRATION)**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the application of administrative sanctions for visitation visa violations by foreigners in Indonesia, based on Law Number 9 of 1992 on Immigration. Employing a bibliometric approach, the research identifies publication patterns, research trends, and academic contributions on this topic. By analyzing relevant publications, the article explores legal aspects, the effectiveness of sanction implementation, and policy implications. The findings indicate growing attention to immigration issues; however, gaps remain in the literature regarding the evaluation of administrative sanctions' implementation. These findings provide significant contributions to the development of more effective immigration policies.

Keywords: *Administrative, Sanctions, Visa, Immigration, Law*



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A. INTRODUCTION

The phenomena related to international migration necessitate that governments establish precise and detailed regulations. Clear and transparent regulations ensure that migration processes align with the needs of all parties and do not result in harm. This includes preventing potential losses for migrants, local communities, national governments, and international diplomatic relations. Furthermore, regulations concerning migration play a critical role in maintaining national security and stability within the framework of international relations.

Immigration law serves as the foundation for regulating migration within a country, including the issuance of temporary visitation permits and addressing violations committed by

foreign nationals. Visitation permits allow foreigners to enter a country for specific purposes, such as tourism, business, or family visits. However, violations of visitation permits, such as overstaying or misusing the permit for unauthorized activities, pose significant challenges to immigration systems. In Indonesia, Law Number 9 of 1992 on Immigration is the primary legal framework governing immigration management, including the issuance of visitation visas and the application of administrative sanctions for violations committed by foreigners. These visitation visas, typically issued for purposes such as tourism, business, and family visits, are designed to facilitate temporary access for foreign nationals. However, strict oversight is required to prevent violations that could threaten national stability (Kusuma, 2021).

Two relevant prior studies highlight the context of this research. The first, titled *"The Effectiveness of Administrative Sanctions in Indonesia's Immigration System"* by Aulia Hanadita Balkis (2020), analyzed the effectiveness of administrative sanctions for immigration violations in Indonesia. This study found that although administrative sanctions are stipulated in immigration law, their implementation faces challenges such as inadequate inter-agency coordination and a lack of public understanding of immigration regulations. Balkis recommended increasing public outreach and collaboration between immigration authorities and law enforcement agencies. The second study, *"Misuse of Visitation Visas in Southeast Asia: A Comparative Study between Indonesia and Thailand"* by Agus Dwiyanto (2018), examined the patterns of visitation visa misuse in Southeast Asia, focusing on Indonesia and Thailand. This study revealed that high cases of visa misuse in both countries are attributed to weak surveillance and limited adoption of technology for monitoring the activities of foreign nationals. Dwiyanto suggested implementing a technology-based immigration system to enhance oversight efficiency.

The novelty of this research lies in its focus on the application of administrative sanctions for visitation visa violations under Indonesia's Law Number 9 of 1992, adopting a bibliometric approach to analyze research trends and patterns in Indonesia's immigration studies. Unlike previous studies that focused on policy effectiveness or international comparisons, this research evaluates the relevance of an older regulatory framework in addressing contemporary immigration challenges. It also provides strategic recommendations for policy improvement based on bibliometric data analysis.

Visa violations, such as overstaying or misuse, have emerged as significant challenges for Indonesia's immigration system, affecting legal, national security, and international relations aspects. According to Santoso (2022), overstay violations dominate immigration cases in Indonesia, with a lack of understanding of regulations by migrants often being a primary cause. Additionally, the misuse of visitation visas for illegal work or criminal activities poses serious risks to social and economic stability. Effective immigration regulations, including the application of administrative sanctions, are essential to addressing these violations. Administrative sanctions, such as fines and deportation, are designed to deter violations and maintain a fair and transparent immigration system (Rahmawati, 2023). However, these efforts require enhanced coordination

among government agencies, more effective law enforcement, and educational initiatives for foreign nationals regarding visitation visa regulations. With these measures, Indonesia's immigration system can become more responsive to the increasingly complex dynamics of global migration.

This study identifies several key issues related to the application of administrative sanctions for visitation visa violations in Indonesia. Despite being stipulated in Law Number 9 of 1992 on Immigration, the implementation of administrative sanctions faces obstacles, particularly inadequate coordination among relevant agencies, such as immigration authorities, law enforcement, and local governments (Balkis, 2020). Moreover, the supervision of visitation visa violations, such as overstaying or misuse, remains weak due to limited adoption of modern technology to monitor foreign nationals' movements and activities (Dwiyanto, 2018). A lack of public awareness about immigration regulations also hinders effective migration management.

Furthermore, inconsistent enforcement of sanctions creates a situation where violators often evade punishment, undermining the deterrent effect of the law. The absence of a centralized data management system makes it difficult to track violations and ensure that appropriate sanctions are applied. This lack of consistency also fosters a culture of impunity, where violators believe that the likelihood of facing consequences is minimal, thus continuing to abuse the system. In many cases, foreign nationals are able to overstay or misuse their visas without being caught due to gaps in data sharing and inter-agency collaboration.

Another challenge is the limited capacity of immigration officers and law enforcement agencies to conduct thorough investigations into visa violations. The existing staffing and resource constraints often prevent them from performing extensive checks, especially in areas with high numbers of foreign visitors. These limitations exacerbate the enforcement issues, allowing violators to evade detection. Strengthening the capacity of these agencies, along with improving the integration of information systems, is critical to enhancing the enforcement of immigration laws and ensuring that sanctions for violations are both timely and effective.

The application of administrative sanctions aims to uphold the law, safeguard national sovereignty, and ensure compliance with regulations. This study employs a bibliometric analysis to evaluate the development of research on administrative sanctions, identify publication patterns, and explore academic contributions to this topic. The goal is to provide an in-depth understanding of the key themes, trends, and research gaps within the literature, shedding light on the evolving landscape of administrative sanction policies. By analyzing various scholarly articles, books, and reports, the study aims to highlight the impact of administrative sanctions on governance, law enforcement, and public compliance, particularly in the context of immigration.

In addition, the bibliometric analysis enables a comprehensive mapping of the academic discourse surrounding administrative sanctions, revealing the most influential authors, institutions,

and countries contributing to the field. By examining citation patterns, publication frequency, and co-authorship networks, the study provides insights into the global spread of knowledge on the topic. This analysis is essential for understanding how administrative sanctions are perceived and researched across different regions and legal systems, offering a comparative view that can inform policymaking and enforcement strategies in Indonesia and beyond.

Furthermore, the study also delves into the methodologies used in researching administrative sanctions, highlighting the diversity of approaches ranging from qualitative case studies to quantitative surveys and legal analyses. By synthesizing the findings from various research methods, the study seeks to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of how administrative sanctions are applied and evaluated in practice. It is hoped that this research will not only enrich the academic literature but also provide actionable insights for policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and other stakeholders involved in the implementation and enforcement of administrative sanctions.

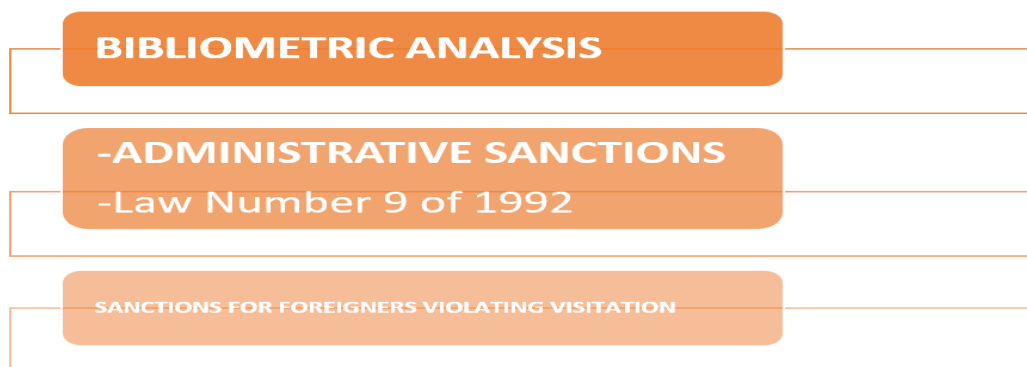


Figure 1 Framework Diagram

B.RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs both bibliometric and descriptive analytical methods to analyze administrative sanctions for visa violations in Indonesia. The bibliometric method is used to analyze publication data obtained from academic databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. Data is collected using keywords like “administrative sanctions,” “visa violations,” “Law Number 9 of 1992,” and “immigration.” The data is then processed using bibliometric software like VOSviewer to visualize research trends and networks. This approach helps evaluate publication patterns, geographical distribution, and the focus of research related to the topic, contributing to a deeper understanding of the academic discourse surrounding administrative sanctions.

The descriptive analytical method is used to provide a detailed explanation of the implementation of administrative sanctions for visa violations, particularly within the context of

Indonesian immigration laws. Descriptive research involves the collection of data through instruments such as tests, questionnaires, interviews, or observations, aiming to systematically outline the phenomena under investigation (Haryanto et al., 2018). This approach allows for a thorough understanding of how administrative sanctions are applied and the challenges encountered in their enforcement. The analytical method is then used to examine the collected data in depth, evaluating factors such as the consistency of enforcement, the effectiveness of sanctions, and their impact on compliance with immigration laws.

To support this research, data is collected through direct observation, interviews with relevant immigration authorities, law enforcement officers, and other stakeholders, as well as documentation studies of legal texts and enforcement records. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches are used in data analysis—qualitative analysis to interpret the context and nature of visa violations, and quantitative analysis to provide statistical insights into patterns of violations and enforcement actions. Additionally, bibliometric tools like VOSviewer are employed to map research trends, identify gaps in the literature, and suggest areas for future research. This comprehensive research approach aims to provide valuable insights into the application and challenges of administrative sanctions for visa violations in Indonesia, while offering recommendations for improving current policies and enforcement measures.



Figure 2 Data analysis process.

C. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of publication trends reveals a significant rise in the number of studies on administrative sanctions in immigration law from 2000 to 2024. This growing body of research highlights the increasing academic interest in understanding how administrative penalties are applied in immigration contexts, particularly in response to violations such as overstaying or misuse of visitation visas. The surge in publications is likely due to the growing complexity of global migration issues, which has led to greater scrutiny of the effectiveness and enforcement of immigration laws. Researchers have recognized the importance of examining administrative sanctions as a key mechanism for ensuring compliance with immigration policies and protecting national borders.

A large portion of the research focuses on the legal aspects of administrative sanctions, particularly the interpretation and application of immigration laws. Scholars explore the role of laws such as Indonesia's Law Number 9 of 1992 on Immigration, investigating how these legal frameworks are structured to address violations such as overstaying or misuse of visitation visas. Studies often analyze the legal consequences of such violations and the procedures followed by immigration authorities in enforcing sanctions. These analyses contribute to a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of existing immigration regulations and offer suggestions for improving the legal framework to enhance enforcement.

Additionally, much of the research examines the implementation of immigration policies and their impact on visa violations. Scholars look into the challenges faced by immigration authorities in monitoring and managing foreign nationals, particularly in relation to overstays or illegal activities. The effectiveness of sanctions in curbing visa violations is a central theme, with several studies highlighting the role of administrative penalties in encouraging compliance with immigration laws. These studies also address the broader social and economic impacts of visa violations, such as strain on public services and security concerns, thus emphasizing the need for more effective and streamlined enforcement strategies.

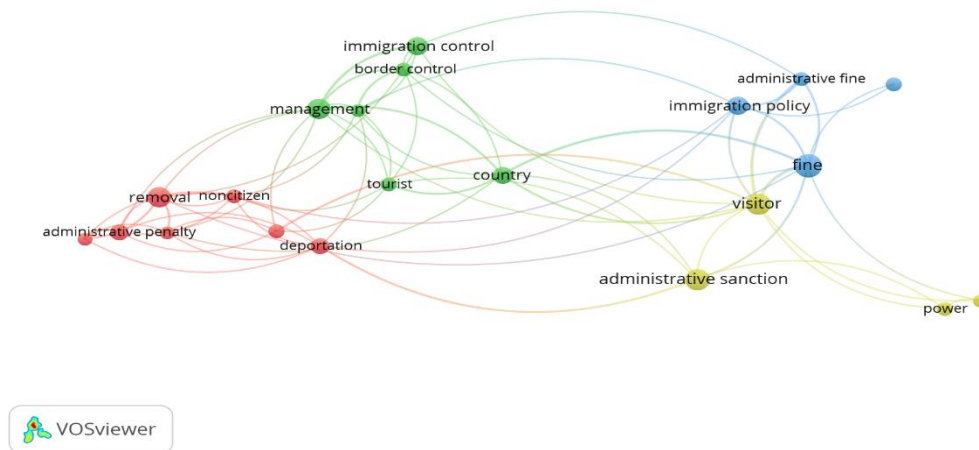


Figure 3 Analysis of publication trends (VOSviewer: Networ Visualization)

The geographical distribution of publications on administrative sanctions in immigration law predominantly reflects Southeast Asia, with a significant number of studies originating from countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. This trend highlights the growing importance of immigration issues in this region, particularly due to its high levels of cross-border mobility. Southeast Asia is a hub of diverse migration patterns, including labor migration, tourism, and educational exchange, all of which necessitate strong legal frameworks and enforcement

mechanisms. As such, these countries have been at the forefront of research on immigration law and administrative sanctions, seeking to better manage the flow of people across borders while ensuring compliance with immigration regulations.

The concentration of research in Southeast Asia also underscores the regional challenges faced by these countries in dealing with immigration violations. The proximity to major labor-sending and labor-receiving countries, combined with economic integration within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), contributes to the high level of mobility and, consequently, the increased incidence of visa violations. Countries like Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore have recognized the need to strengthen their immigration systems, leading to an increased focus on improving legal provisions, enforcement practices, and public awareness. This regional focus on immigration issues is essential not only for addressing violations but also for enhancing cooperation among neighboring countries in managing migration flows more effectively.

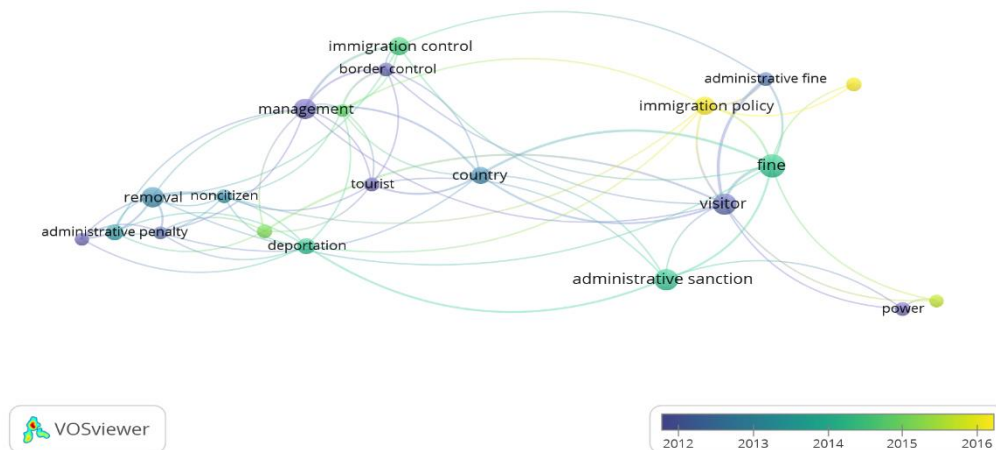


Figure 4 VOSviewer: Overlay Visualization

The analysis of research networks using VOSviewer reveals several prominent research clusters related to administrative sanctions in immigration law. One of the key clusters focuses on the **legal aspects** of administrative sanctions. This group of studies delves into the legal foundations of administrative penalties for visa violations, examining the legislative frameworks that underpin the enforcement of such sanctions. Researchers in this cluster investigate the effectiveness of laws, such as Indonesia's Law Number 9 of 1992 on Immigration, and analyze how legal provisions are interpreted and applied by immigration authorities. This research also looks at how well the legal system aligns with international standards and the extent to which these legal frameworks are capable of addressing emerging challenges in immigration management.

Another important cluster identified in the analysis is focused on policy effectiveness. Studies in this area evaluate the impact of implementing administrative sanctions on visa compliance. Researchers in this cluster assess whether the penalties imposed are effective in deterring visa violations such as overstaying or misuse. By examining case studies and statistical data, these studies provide insights into how well the policies are working in practice, including their effect on compliance rates among foreign nationals. Additionally, this research explores the broader implications of administrative sanctions on immigration management, including public perception and the role of policy in shaping migration behavior.

A third significant cluster identified in the analysis is the international comparison cluster. This research focuses on comparative studies that examine how Indonesia's immigration policies and administrative sanctions align with or differ from those of other countries. Researchers in this cluster draw comparisons between Indonesia and other nations in Southeast Asia, as well as globally, to assess the strengths and weaknesses of various immigration systems. These studies highlight how different countries approach immigration violations, including the enforcement of administrative sanctions, and offer valuable insights into potential improvements for Indonesia's immigration policies. By examining international best practices, these studies aim to inform policy development and enhance the effectiveness of administrative sanctions in managing migration.

The network analysis also underscores the growing importance of cross-disciplinary collaboration in understanding administrative sanctions in immigration law. Researchers from diverse fields, including law, political science, economics, and sociology, are contributing to this body of work. This interdisciplinary approach helps provide a more comprehensive understanding of the complex issues surrounding immigration violations and the enforcement of administrative sanctions. Through collaboration, scholars can address the multifaceted nature of immigration law, including legal, economic, and social dimensions, which are essential for crafting policies that are both effective and equitable. The integration of insights from various disciplines also fosters a deeper understanding of the broader implications of immigration policy and its enforcement on national security, economic development, and social cohesion.

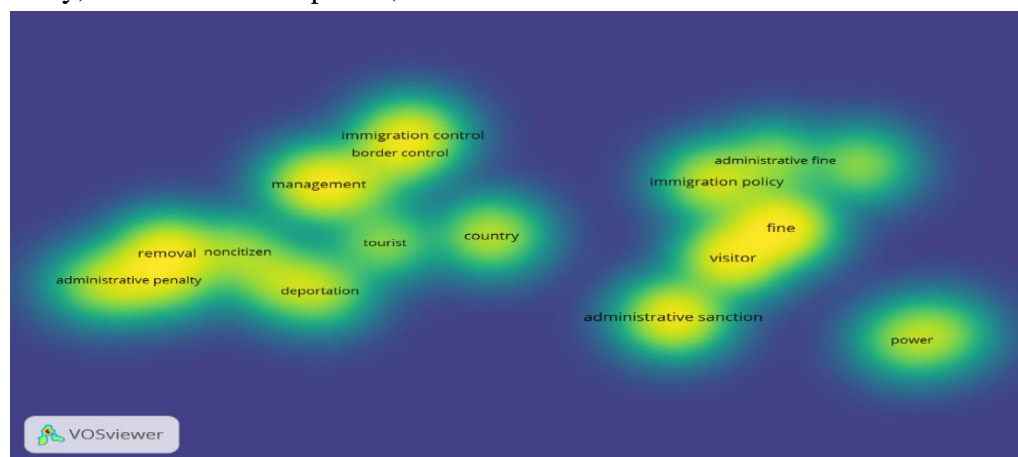


Figure 5 Density Visualization of Research and Publications

Despite the extensive body of research on immigration policies, there remains a significant gap in the literature regarding comprehensive evaluations of the effectiveness of administrative sanctions. While various studies have addressed the legal frameworks surrounding immigration violations and the implementation of sanctions, few have provided a thorough analysis of how these sanctions impact compliance with immigration laws. Most studies focus on specific aspects of the law or isolated case studies, leaving a gap in the understanding of the overall effectiveness of administrative penalties in deterring violations like overstays or misuse of visas. This gap indicates a need for more in-depth, longitudinal studies that explore how administrative sanctions function over time and their broader impact on immigration management.

Additionally, much of the existing literature tends to focus on theoretical frameworks or legal interpretations, with less emphasis on empirical studies that assess the real-world impact of sanctions. This highlights the need for research that not only examines the theoretical underpinnings of immigration laws but also evaluates how these laws are applied in practice and whether they achieve their intended outcomes. There is a particular need for studies that analyze the efficiency and fairness of administrative sanctions, considering factors such as their deterrence effect, the costs associated with enforcement, and their alignment with international human rights standards. Without a comprehensive evaluation, it is difficult to ascertain whether the current system of administrative sanctions is achieving its goals or if there are areas in need of reform.

Table 1 Distribution of Publications from 2000 to 2024

Cites	Per year	Rank	Authors	Title	Year	Publication	Publisher
75	7.50	1	P Margulies	The Boundaries of Executive Discretion	2014	Am. UL Rev.	HeinOnline
212	15.14	2	B Ryan	Extraterritorial immigration control...	2010	Extraterritorial Immigration...	brill.com
120	7.06	3	H Pham	The private enforcement of immigration...	2007	Geo. LJ	HeinOnline
21	1.17	4	JP Stumpf	Penalizing immigrants	2006	Federal Sentencing Reporter	JSTOR
26	4.33	5	P Margulies	The Travel Ban Decision, Administrative...	2018	Geo. Immigr. LJ	HeinOnline
15	3.75	6	M Guo, R Baugh	Immigration enforcement actions: A...	2020	Annual Flow Report	cis.org
145	13.18	7	C Finotelli, G Sciortino	Through the gates of the fortress: A...	2013	Perspectives on European...	Taylor & Francis
35	5.83	8	P Margulies	Bans, borders, and sovereignty: Judicial...	2018	Mich. St. L. Rev.	HeinOnline
262	29.11	9	AB Cox, CM Rodriguez	The president and immigration law...	2015	Yale LJ	HeinOnline
45	6.43	10	A Frost	Cooperative Enforcement in Immigration...	2017	Iowa L. Rev.	HeinOnline
430	28.67	11	AB Cox, CM Rodriguez	The president and immigration law...	2009	Yale LJ	HeinOnline
24	4.80	12	P Billings	Regulating crimmigrants through t...	2019	Crime, Law and Social Cha...	Springer
74	7.40	13	P Margulies	Taking care of immigration law: Pr...	2014	BUL Rev.	HeinOnline
256	17.07	14	SS Wadhia	The role of prosecutorial discretion...	2009	Conn. Pub. Int. LJ	HeinOnline

Source: Publish or Perish 2024

The literature largely overlooks the long-term consequences of administrative sanctions on visa violators and the broader immigration system. While some studies examine the immediate effects of sanctions, there is limited research on how these penalties influence future migration patterns or compliance. Understanding the long-term impact is crucial for refining immigration policies and ensuring that sanctions are not only effective but also proportionate and just. This calls for further research into how administrative sanctions affect both the individuals involved and the broader immigration system, including the relationship between sanctions and other immigration control measures, as well as the role of public awareness in enhancing compliance. Addressing these gaps in the literature will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness and fairness of administrative sanctions in immigration law.

D.CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the research findings and discussion presented above, the following conclusions and recommendations can be made:

- **Conclusion**

The implementation of administrative sanctions for visa violations in Indonesia is a critical step in upholding immigration laws and maintaining the integrity of the country's immigration system. Based on bibliometric analysis, although there has been an increase in academic attention on this topic, there remains a lack of comprehensive evaluation regarding the effectiveness of administrative sanctions. This indicates the need for more in-depth research to assess how effective these sanctions are in addressing visa violations and their impact on compliance with immigration regulations. Additionally, there is still significant room for improvement in the mechanisms for applying and monitoring sanctions, ensuring they are more efficient, fair, and aligned with social and economic developments.

- **Recommendations**

- (1) To strengthen immigration policies, several key steps are recommended. First, it is suggested to enhance collaboration between the government, immigration authorities, and academics in conducting evaluative research focused on the implementation of administrative sanctions. This collaboration is crucial for generating more applied, data-driven research that can serve as a reference for policymakers in formulating more effective regulations and procedures. Second, there is a need to develop more systematic monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for overseeing the application of administrative sanctions across Indonesia. This system will help identify emerging issues in enforcement and improve existing procedures.

- (2) It is essential to strengthen public education on visa regulations and the consequences of violations. A more comprehensive and structured information campaign will raise awareness among both domestic and international populations about the importance of adhering to immigration laws in Indonesia. With a better understanding, visa violations can be minimized, and the enforcement of administrative sanctions will be more widely accepted by the public, thus making immigration management more effective.

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