

Strategi penanganan imigran ilegal ditinjau dari segi keimigrasian pasca penghentian kerjasama bilateral Indonesia-Australia = Management strategy of illegal immigrants in terms of the immigration affairs during the post discontinuation of the bilateral relations between Indonesia and Australia

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Abstrak

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Penelitian ini berfokus pada penanganan imigran ilegal di Indonesia khususnya dalam bidang keimigrasian yang fokus kepada pencari suaka dan pengungsi pada saat penghentian kerjasama antara Indonesia dan Australia pada akhir tahun 2013. Selain itu, berdasarkan data yang didapatkan, Indonesia masih menghadapi ancaman berupa kedatangan imigran ilegal walaupun Australia telah mengefektifkan kebijakan Operation Sovereign Borders yang menghalau semua imigran ilegal yang mencoba masuk wilayah Australia melalui jalur laut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Robbins dalam merumuskan strategi yang terdiri dari analisis internal yang berupa Strengths dan weakness of Organisation dan analisis eksternal yang terdiri dari Threats and opportunities yang ada di lingkungan organisasi. Selanjutnya, peneliti menggunakan variabel-variabel berdasarkan teori Rangkuti melalui proses wawancara terbuka untuk menentukan faktor- faktor internal dan eksternal tersebut,

Teknik wawancara mendalam dilakukan untuk menggali informasi yang sedalam-dalamnya mengenai permasalahan imigran ilegal kepada empat responden sebagai narasumber yakni Kepala Sub Direktorat kerjasama Asia Timur dan Pasifik, Kepala Sub Direktorat Kerjasama Luar Negeri, Kepala Sub Direktorat Detensi dan Pendeportasian dan Kasi Imigran Ilegal.

Setelah mendapatkan variabel faktor internal dan eksternal, peneliti menggunakan matriks EFAS/IFAS berdasarkan teknik analisis SWOT kualitatif untuk mendapatkan alternatif strategi untuk Direktorat Jenderal Imigrasi. alternatif strategi yang telah tersedia kemudian diseleksi kembali untuk mendapatkan strategi prioritas dengan menggunakan teori Duttweiler yang menetapkan cara- cara menentukan prioritas strategi. Kemudian cara tersebut diaplikasikan berdasarkan teori geopolitik.

Hasil analisis menyimpulkan bahwa Direktorat Jenderal Imigrasi harus meningkatkan efektivitas dan memaksimalkan sarana dan prasarana yang dimiliki terhadap program yang telah berjalan sebelumnya seperti operasi gabungan dengan melibatkan instansi lain (SIPORA) karena ancaman paling potensial berada pada wilayah perairan Indonesia yang menjadi titik rawan masuknya imigran ilegal ke wilayah Indonesia.

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the handling of illegal immigrants in Indonesia, particularly in the field of immigration that focus on refugees and asylum seekers during the discontinuation of the cooperation between Indonesia and Australia at the end of 2013. Moreover, based on the data obtained, Indonesia still faces the threat of illegal immigrants even though Australia has effective policies Sovereign Borders Operation that banishes all illegal immigrants trying to enter Australian territory by sea.

This study uses the Robbins theory in formulating a strategy that consists of an internal analysis in the form of Strengths and Weakness of Organisation and external analysis consists of Threats and opportunities that exist within the organization. Furthermore, the researcher uses variables based on Rangkuti's theory through an open interview process that will determine the internal and the external factors. An in-depth interviewing techniques is conducted to gather information about the deepest problems of illegal immigrants to the four respondents as the guest speaker Deputy Director for East Asia and Pacific cooperation, Deputy Director of International Cooperation, Deputy Director for Detention and Deportation and Illegal Immigrants Head Officer.

After getting the internal and external factors, the researchers used the matrix EFAS / IFAS based techniques to obtain qualitative SWOT analysis of alternative strategies for Direktorat General of Immigration. Alternative strategies available is then selected again to get priority strategy using Duttweiler theory that establishes the ways to determine strategic priorities. Then the method is applied based on the geopolitical theories

The results of the analysis concluded that the Directorate General of Immigration should improve effectiveness and maximize infrastructure owned by the program that has been run previously as a joint operation involving other agencies (SIPORA) due to the potential threats in the Indonesian waters which are becoming critical points of entry of illegal immigrants into Indonesian territory.; This study focuses on the handling of illegal immigrants in Indonesia, particularly in the field of immigration that focus on refugees and asylum seekers during the discontinuation of the cooperation between Indonesia and Australia at the end of 2013. Moreover, based on the data obtained, Indonesia still faces the threat of illegal immigrants even though Australia has effective policies Sovereign Borders Operation that banishes all illegal immigrants trying to enter Australian territory by sea.

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