



# Naturalization of Foreigners in the Perspective of State Sovereignty as a Consideration of State Security

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**Abstract.** Indonesia is a country that has potential in the aspects of economy, culture, sports and others. This condition is utilized by foreigners, in this case foreign citizens, who potentially have the same rights as Indonesian citizens to be involved in aspects of the economy, development, sports and arts. Regulations related to this are regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 26 paragraphs 1 and 2 regulating who is an Indonesian Citizen, then later the regulation in the Citizenship Law in Article 1 number (3) concerning Naturalization and Articles 9 to 14 concerning the stages of Naturalization. Then Naturalization is divided into Ordinary and Special Naturalization, these criteria are determined in terms of the interests of the State. In this paper, the researcher will place the phrase related to the interests of the State in Citizenship or Naturalization, must not neglect the meaning of State Sovereignty, understanding the sovereignty of the State will guarantee justice, State security, Legal Certainty and Human Rights of Indonesian citizens in their capacity to be involved in the State's success agenda in all aspects of the life of the nation and state. To ensure State Sovereignty will move along with the development of the State of Indonesia in the issue of Naturalization of Foreigners. Researchers will look at the problems that often occur and what causes them with the formulation of the problem as follows, how is the urgency of Naturalization as a reason for increasing the nation's capacity in the aspects of Development, Economy, sports and Arts, as a large nation and has quite extensive borders, how is the Regulation related to Naturalization in the State Sovereignty Paradigm, and how is the concept of State supervision to ensure that the concept of supervision can reach State security issues. In answering this problem, researchers use normative juridical methods and also comparative juridical methods to look at library materials, media information, the internet in the development of International Law policies and Indonesian Law.

**Keywords:** Naturalization, State Sovereignty, Human Rights

## 1. Introduction

A sovereign state must still comply with international law, and may not prejudice the sovereignty of other countries, so it can be said that at present state sovereignty is the remainder of the power that is owned within the boundaries set by international law, although it tends to be every country the sovereign has distinctive sovereignty which is reflected in the national policy of the country.[1]

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Indonesia is a country that has potential in the aspects of economy, culture, sports and others. This condition is utilized by foreigners, in this case foreign citizens who potentially have the same rights as Indonesian citizens to be involved in aspects of the economy, development, sports and arts. Provisions related to this are regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 26 paragraphs 1 and 2 which regulate who is an Indonesian citizen, then regulated in Law Number 12 of 2006 concerning Citizenship in Article 1 number (3) concerning Naturalization and Articles 9 to 14 regarding the stages of Naturalization, then Naturalization is divided into Ordinary Naturalization and Special Naturalization, the criteria are determined in terms of the interests of the State. The State's interest in question is to see that Naturalization is beneficial to the interests of the State so that the procedure or process of Naturalization is different from ordinary Naturalization.

The aspect of determining whether a person is granted Citizenship through Special Naturalization must be seen by a selective procedural process as well, it can be seen from the aspects (legal, political, economic, social and cultural), these aspects can run if the supervisory function is attached to the Immigration Institution, according to Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, "Immigration is a matter of traffic in people entering or leaving the territory of Indonesia and its supervision in the context of upholding the sovereignty of the State". Immigration is a series of activities in the provision of services and law enforcement as well as security against traffic in and out of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as supervision of the presence of foreign nationals in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. [2]

With this concept of supervision, when the State chooses the Special Naturalization Process, but the State directly has the authority and power to reach out to the stability of foreigners to always maintain the good name of Indonesia and contribute fully to Indonesia, instead of giving a bad image to Indonesia.

The position of a person's citizenship is a very precious right and it is closely related to the right to life and life and freedom as a citizen. By referring to the opinion of Corwin and Petalson, that "A person's citizenship status also determines his position towards the legal jurisdiction of a country", then if every recognition of citizenship for a person is something valuable then every citizen must be protected for his rights guaranteed in the Constitution guaranteed by the Constitution. However, to get the position of a citizen, this relates to the limits and requirements of citizenship in obtaining citizenship status cannot be separated from the legislation that regulates it. Jimly Assiddiqie, argues that the position of citizenship is commensurate with populism (nationality).[3]

The relationship between citizens and the state is a reciprocal relationship, speaking of a reciprocal relationship that the state has an understanding that those who become Indonesian citizens can comply with all applicable rules and regulations, this is where the role of citizens and the state has rights and obligations stipulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, so on this basis the determination of citizenship becomes important related to its requirements, so it is regulated in the

naturalization mechanism seen in Article 26 which stipulates that (1) Who become citizens are indigenous Indonesians and people of other nations authorized by law as citizens. (2) Residents are Indonesian citizens and foreigners residing in Indonesia. (3) Matters concerning citizens and residents shall be regulated by law.

In the Indonesian positive legal system, the concept is regulated in Law No. 12 of 2006 concerning Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia as the implementation of paragraph (3) above. Citizens are legal subjects who bear rights and obligations from and to the state. Every citizen has rights that must be recognized by the state and must be respected, protected, facilitated, and fulfilled by the state.

After the enactment of the Job Creation Law, the government issued regulations that directly or indirectly make it easier for foreign nationals to enter Indonesia and become Indonesian citizens. These regulations include:

- a. Government Regulation 48 of 2021 Third Amendment to Government Regulation No. 31 of 2013 on the Implementation Regulation of Law No. 6 of 2011 on Immigration; and
- b. Government Regulation No. 21 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation No. 2 of 2007 concerning Procedures for Obtaining Loss, Cancellation, and Re-acquiring Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia.

However, the Job Creation Law only looks at improving the investment ecosystem and business activities, employment, convenience, protection, and empowerment, MSEs and cooperatives, ease of doing business, supported by research and innovation, and land acquisition, economic zones, Central Government investment and acceleration of national strategic projects, implementation of government administration, and imposition of sanctions. The above government regulations cannot stand alone without economic and development goals and objectives.

So that the issue of naturalization should not be related to the Job Creation Law, Naturalization has the potential for State security, the Job Creation Law has the potential to ensure economic stability.

So it shows that the Job Creation Law is a gateway where foreigners will have the opportunity and position in the economic field, a large capacity that can support the Job Creation Law regime program, so that the Citizenship Law is interpreted towards ease and simplicity of procedures in Citizenship or naturalization.

## **2. Problems**

In this research I see a big problem related to Naturalization in the concept of State sovereignty, where the perspective of State Sovereignty can ensure stability in the aspects of the state, especially the security aspects, so the problems that I will discuss are as follows:

- a. How is the urgency of Naturalization as a supporting factor for the Job Creation Law regime; and
- b. How is the regulation related to Naturalization in the State Sovereignty Paradigm, and how is the concept of State supervision to ensure that the concept of supervision can reach the problem of State security.

### **3. Method**

In answering this problem, researchers use normative juridical methods and also comparative juridical methods to look at library materials, media information, the internet in the development of International Law policies and Indonesian Law. This research is a type of normative legal research. Normative legal research focuses on positive legal norms such as laws and regulations. In addition, this research also principally relies on secondary legal materials.[4] Comparative approach is an approach taken to compare the law of a country with the laws of other countries. Explaining comparative law is essentially a philosophical activity.[5] Comparative law is a study or comparative study of the intellectual conceptions behind the main legal institutions of one or more foreign legal systems.

### **4. Discussion**

#### **4.1. Urgency of Naturalization as a supporting factor for the Job Creation Law.**

The Indonesian Constitution provides an opportunity for a foreign citizen to convert to Indonesian citizen through a process. This process must first meet several requirements specified in the current citizenship regulations stipulated in Law No. 12 of 2006 including the regulation of Naturalization. Seeing the emergence of the movement of foreigners to become Indonesian citizens, including in the field of sports.

Citizenship regulated in Law No. 12 of 2006, article 1 number 1, concerning Citizenship is all matters relating to citizens. According to the large Indonesian dictionary, the definition of "thing" is a situation, event, or occurrence. Meanwhile, "ihwal" is a noun that means things or matters. "matter" itself has the meaning of a condition, thing, event, occurrence, about, or concerning.

Naturalization This term is less popular with its synonym "naturalization", *Pewarganegaraan* is a procedure for foreigners to obtain citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia through application (Article 1 point 3 of Law No. 12 of 2006). In a more general sense, naturalization is one of the ways foreigners become Indonesian citizens. The procedure for obtaining Indonesian citizenship through naturalization can be faster with clearer requirements than before the enactment of Law No. 12/2006 on Citizenship. The application can be submitted by fulfilling the conditions, namely:

- a. 18 years old or married;

- b. At the time of submitting the application has resided in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia for at least 5 consecutive years or at least 10 non-consecutive years;
- c. Physically and mentally healthy;
- d. Can speak Indonesian and recognize the basis of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
- e. Never been sentenced for committing a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment of 1 year or more;
- f. If by obtaining citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, does not become dual nationality; and
- g. Have a job and/or regular income; and h) Pay citizenship money to the State Treasury.[6]

As is known that citizenship or what is often called naturalization is one form or method of citizenship mechanism other than those stipulated in Law No. 12 of 2006 concerning Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia.[7]

Regarding the period of naturalization regulation or more precisely the legal product of naturalization determination, it has actually undergone several changes which certainly have an impact on the legal force of the legitimacy of naturalization. During the period of Law No. 3 of 1946 concerning Citizens and Nationals, the legal product for determining naturalization was contained in the form of an Act. Meanwhile, during Law No. 62 of 1958 concerning Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, the legal product was contained in a Court Decree or in other words, it was decided by the Court based on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice (now the Minister of Law and Human Rights). It was different during the period of Law No. 12 of 2006 which stated that the legal product of determining a person's naturalization was contained in the form of a Presidential Decree (Keppres), through a recommendation from the Minister of Law and Human Rights as stipulated in Article 13 paragraph (2). The problem arising in the minds of the audience is why there are three different periods that are the legal products of naturalization.[8]

Ordinary Naturalization, which is a naturalization of foreigners through applications and procedures that are determined.

The application for naturalization is done as follows:

- a. The application shall be submitted in writing and stamped to the Minister of Justice through the District Court or Representative of the Republic of Indonesia at the applicant's residence; and
- b. The application must be written in the Indonesian language, and together with the application must be submitted evidence, namely:
  - 1) Already 21 years of age;

- 2) Born in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia or has resided for at least 5 consecutive years or for 10 non-consecutive years in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
  - 3) If he is a married man, he needs to obtain the consent of his wife.
  - 4) Can speak Indonesian and has some knowledge of Indonesian history;
  - 5) Be in good spiritual and physical health;
  - 6) Willing to pay to the State Treasury an amount between Rp.500,- to Rp.1000 depending on monthly income;
  - 7) Does not have another citizenship, or has lost the citizenship of Indonesia.
- [9]

Furthermore, Special (extraordinary) Naturalization is a citizenship that can be given to those (foreigners) who have contributed to the State of Indonesia with their own statement (applicant) to become Indonesian citizens or can be requested to become Indonesian citizens.

Special citizenship can be granted by the Indonesian government (represented by the president) with the approval of the DPR for reasons and interests of the State or if the person concerned has contributed to the state.

They are exempted from the same conditions as ordinary citizenship. However, they are still required to take an oath and pledge allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia.

In order for foreigners to behave in an orderly manner while in Indonesia, supervision is carried out by the Government through the Director General of Immigration of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Broadly speaking, the supervision of foreigners in Indonesia includes two things, namely:

- a. Entry and exit of foreigners to and from the territory of Indonesia; and
- b. The presence and activities of foreigners in the territory of Indonesia.

For smooth and orderly supervision, the government organizes the registration of foreigners residing in the territory of Indonesia. While in Indonesia, foreigners have the following obligations:

- a. Provide all necessary information regarding the identity of the fund or its family, changes in civil status and citizenship and changes in address;
- b. To show his/her Travel Document or immigration document when necessary for the purpose of supervision; and
- c. Register themselves if they are in Indonesia for more than 90 days and are subject to burden fees.

Supervision of foreigners is carried out by the government in the following ways and forms:

- a. Collection and processing of data on foreigners entering or leaving the territory of Indonesia;
- b. Registration of foreigners residing in the territory of Indonesia;
- c. Monitoring, collecting, and processing information materials;
- d. Information on the activities of foreigners;
- e. Preparation of a list of names of foreigners who are not wanted to enter or leave the territory of Indonesia; and
- f. Other activities.

Foreigners who are in the territory of Indonesia carrying out dangerous activities or suspected of being dangerous to security and public order, can be carried out by restriction, change or cancellation of the existence permit, prohibition to be in one or several certain places in the territory of Indonesia, the obligation to reside in a certain place in the territory of Indonesia. Expulsion or deportation from the territory of Indonesia or refusal to enter the territory of Indonesia.[10]

Based on the above description, the authority to grant citizenship to foreigners is the absolute right of the president as head of state. In this case, the authority is based on the attribution nature of the law itself which instructs the President as head of state to accept or reject the application for naturalization based on existing requirements and conditions. Granting citizenship means that the government of the Republic of Indonesia takes the initiative to grant citizenship to foreigners who have contributed to the Republic of Indonesia or on the grounds of the interests of the country can be granted citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia by the President after obtaining consideration from the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Article 20 of Law No. 12 of 2006).

Immigration requirements or letters related to Naturalization: The documents in question include ordinary passports, visas, entry permits, residence permits, and other written permits issued by immigration officials. The ease of issuing these documents will ultimately facilitate the naturalization process. There are two types of naturalization: ordinary naturalization and special naturalization. Special naturalization places the interests of the nation and state as the main consideration. Special naturalization places a pro-active attitude from the state.

The duties of the Directorate General of Immigration in carrying out the tasks referred to in Article 548 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 29 of 2015 concerning Organization and Work Procedures of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. The Directorate General of Immigration organizes functions:

- a. formulation of policies in the field of immigration law enforcement and security, immigration services and facilities, state crossing and immigration foreign cooperation, and immigration information technology;

- b. implementing policies in the field of immigration law enforcement and security, immigration services and facilities, state crossings and immigration foreign cooperation, and immigration information technology;
- c. providing technical guidance and supervision in the field of immigration law enforcement and security, immigration services and facilities, state crossings and immigration foreign cooperation, and immigration information technology;
- d. the implementation of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting in the field of immigration law enforcement and security, immigration services and facilities, crossing countries and immigration foreign cooperation, and immigration information technology;
- e. implementing the administration of the Directorate General of Immigration; and
- f. implementation of other functions assigned by the Minister In principle, only foreigners who can provide benefits for the welfare of the people, nation and state of the Republic of Indonesia and do not endanger security and order and are not hostile to either the people or the Indonesian state based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution are allowed to enter Indonesian territory.

Sovereignty underlies several rights recognized by international law such as; the right to equality, territorial jurisdiction, the right to determine nationality for residents in its territory, the right to allow and refuse or prohibit people to enter and exit its territory, the right to nationalize.

In this case Jean Bodin put forward the doctrine or teaching that sovereignty is the main source for establishing law. Sovereignty is a source of authority that is at the highest level in the legal hierarchy.

In the current theoretical view of state sovereignty, the concept of sovereignty as an open-ended thing, prioritizes the ability to establish outward relations, rather than the right to defend against external influences. "the sole guarantor of the continuity of 'civilization.[11]

Sovereignty is not an excuse for state authorities to close themselves off from the process of interaction with external parties. The capacity to establish relationships and interact with external parties actually strengthens the meaning of the sovereignty of the state concerned. The rule of law can be an instrument to ensure the sustainability of civilization. The theoretical crystallization of the relationship between law and sovereignty can be found in the doctrine of sovereignty as proposed by Jean Bodin in the 19th century.

This selective policy in its implementation must pay attention to the balance between the security approach and the prosperity approach. Herein lies the multidimensionality of the immigration institution as the bearer of law enforcement functions, guardian of State sovereignty and facilitator of people's welfare development.



Based on Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, the General Explanation section explains that the selective policy of immigration is a form of achieving national goals in the sense that only people who are useful, do not disturb public order and do not threaten the sovereignty of the state. Not all countries have a good economy and security so that these countries are said to be vulnerable from various aspects and make Indonesia limit their arrival.

Bagir Manan argues that the citizenship policy must consider the following matters: 1) The need to add citizens through citizenship; 2) Individual benefits of granting citizenship applications such as the individual capacity of the applicant, humanitarian considerations, and others; 3) Determining the number of citizenship for each year or for a certain period of time; 4) Relations with the country of origin due to a citizenship; 5) Citizenship is never a burden on the state or society both welfare and public order or security; 6) The possibility of canceling a citizenship, for example, it turns out to be a criminal who commits certain serious crimes.

Bagir Manan's opinion affirms that changes in arrangements related to entry permits and naturalization, exit, and stay in Indonesia for foreigners in the Immigration Law have many implications in the legal, security, social, political, economic and state financial fields. In terms of state finances, the Job Creation Law is expected to have an impact in the form of a potential increase in state revenue, both in terms of tax revenue and non-tax state revenue (PNBP).

#### **4.2. Regulations related to Naturalized Persons in the State Sovereignty Paradigm, and how the concept of State supervision to ensure that the concept of supervision can reach State security issues**

The science of law (*rechtwetenschap*) recognizes the differences between criminal law, civil law, constitutional law, and international law.[12] In line with the times, various branches of law have also grown as new legal disciplines, such as state law, agrarian law, tax law, environmental law, economic law, and immigration law. When associated with the science of law that is its parent, immigration law is part of the science of state law, specifically a branch of administrative law (*administratiefrecht*). [13] This can be seen from the immigration function it carries out, which is the function of government organizers or state administration (*bestuur*) and public services (*publiek dienst*); not the function of forming laws (*wetgever*) and not also the judicial function (*rechtspraak*).[14]

The government can grant Indonesian citizen status to foreigners residing in Indonesia because they have contributed to the state, as in Article 20 of the Citizenship Law stipulates, foreigners who have contributed to the Republic of Indonesia or on the grounds of the interests of the state may be granted citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia by the President after obtaining the consideration of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, unless the granting of citizenship results in the person concerned having dual nationality. The granting is an award because the services of foreigners are very beneficial to the nation and state of Indonesia. The foreigner to be awarded is willing to become an Indonesian citizen. Regarding the criteria for foreigners to obtain citizenship of the Republic of

Indonesia, according to the explanation of Article 20 of Law No. 12 of 2006 concerning Citizenship, namely

- a. foreigners who have contributed to the Republic of Indonesia are foreigners who, due to their outstanding achievements in the fields of humanity, science and technology, culture, environment and sports, have brought progress and honor to the Indonesian nation; and
- b. foreigners who are granted citizenship for reasons of state interest are foreigners who are considered by the state to have and can make an extraordinary contribution to the interests of stabilizing sovereignty.

The meaning of the State's equipment in the mechanism of the flow of foreigners into Indonesia in a permanent or contemporary sense will clarify the rules that apply in Law (UU) Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, every foreign citizen (WNA) who comes to a region is no longer required to report themselves to the nearest police station, but must report themselves directly to the one-door Immigration office.

With the enactment of Law No. 6 of 2011, the presence of foreigners will be more easily monitored. Because, the supervision of foreigners is only in one door, namely through the Immigration Office. Supervision of foreigners needs to be carried out by several related agencies, because the supervision of foreigners is basically a shared responsibility between related agencies, because the supervision of foreigners is basically a shared responsibility between agencies. Some related agencies such as local government elements, police, prosecutors.

The new Immigration Law No. 6/2011 gives mixed marriage families the same opportunity as other families in Indonesia. The human right of a family to come together has become easier. The new law regulates residence permits more flexibly, but it is very protective of Indonesian citizens married to foreigners.

According to Sihar Sihombing, the supervision of foreign nationals consists of two types, namely:

- a. administrative supervision, which is supervision carried out through research of letters or documents, in the form of recording, collecting, processing data, and processing data; and
- b. presentation and dissemination of information manually and electronically, about the traffic of the presence and activities of foreign nationals.[15]

Field supervision, which is supervision carried out in the form of monitoring, patrols, the process of collecting information on the search for foreign nationals, and evidence related to Immigration Identification. Field Supervision is conducted in the form of monitoring raids, collecting information, searching people and evidence related to immigration crimes. This field supervision is carried out routinely and in the form of operations.

The term immigration comes from the Latin migration which means the movement of people from one place or country to another. There is the term emigratio which has a different meaning, namely the movement of people from a region or

country outward to another region or country. In contrast, the term *immigratio* in Latin means the movement of people from one country to enter another country.

Preventive supervision means, "supervision carried out on an activity before it is carried out, so that we can better prevent deviations." Usually, supervision is carried out by government agencies with the aim of avoiding irregularities in the implementation of state finances that will burden and harm the state more. On the other hand, this supervision is also intended so that the budget implementation system can run well as expected. Preventive supervision will be more useful if carried out by direct supervision, so that possible deviations will be detected earlier. Repressive supervision is "supervision carried out on an activity after it has occurred."

Seen in the function and authority of Immigration is that in addition to the regulatory function that contains aspects of administrative law, immigration law also has the function of immigration police law enforcement. This function includes matters such as refusal of foreigners to enter the territory of the Republic of Indonesia due to ineligibility, imposition of immigration measures, and cancellation of residence permits. In addition to immigration measures, administrative measures such as administrative fines may also be imposed. It must be distinguished that the fines imposed here are administrative fines imposed by administrative officials, not criminal fines as referred to in Article 10 of the Criminal Code, which are imposed by criminal court judges.

To ascertain whether the Naturalization policy is considered as a helping aspect in the reezin of the Job Creation Law is the realm of the perspective of the political community and global economic interests, but the understanding of naturalization can be taken into consideration for supervision in the security aspect, where State sovereignty becomes the most important thing and provides a system related to international agreements where Indonesia places security issues on the consideration of International Conventions applied in the UK or America, but is more inclined to the system of continental European countries, which is directly bound to international legal obligations after being ratified through ratification without the need to hold implementing legislation. Law No. 24 of 2000 on International Agreements adopting the 1969 Vienna Convention states in Article 9 paragraph (1), ratification of international agreements by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is carried out to the extent required by the international agreement, paragraph (2) Ratification of international agreements as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by Law or Presidential Decree. Article 10 confirms that the ratification of international agreements is carried out by law if it relates to:

- a. matters of politics, peace, defense, and state security;
- b. changes in the territory or delimitation of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
- c. sovereignty or sovereign rights of the state;
- d. human rights and the environment;
- e. the establishment of new legal rules; and

f. foreign loans and/or grants.

The scope of the Nationality Arrangement also includes the authority of the Immigration Institution, as stated by Mochtar Kesumaatmadja with the number of foreigners who wish to become Indonesian citizens, and to maintain order and descent, the state also has the right to make regulations so that the ease of movement of people or foreign nationals does not interfere with the stability of the state law in this case is a tool to maintain order in society.[16]

Regarding the transfer of citizenship, each country has different rules in accordance with the interests and objectives of the country concerned. This arrangement is intended to avoid the movement of citizens which at its peak will actually disrupt the stability of the country both in the political, economic, social, and social defense and security fields.

So that the regulation of Naturalization also needs to refer to the International Convention, because it regulates matters related to the position of citizenship, human rights must really look at the same perspective, among countries in the world, it is certain that economic, security and political waves and turmoil must be seen from several spheres of power from countries in the world.

## 5. Conclusion

That the Urgency of Naturalization as a supporting factor for the Job Creation Law. Based on the description above, the authority to grant naturalization to foreigners is the absolute right of the president as head of state. In this case, the authority is based on the attribution nature of the law itself which instructs the President as head of state to accept or reject the application for naturalization based on existing requirements and conditions. Granting citizenship means that the government of the Republic of Indonesia takes the initiative to grant citizenship to foreigners who have contributed to the Republic of Indonesia or on the grounds of the interests of the country may be granted citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia by the President after obtaining consideration from the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (Article 20 of Law No. 12 of 2006).

That the arrangements related to Naturalization in the Paradigm of State Sovereignty, and how the concept of State supervision to ensure that the concept of supervision can reach State security issues, this is ensured from the functions and authority of Immigration in order to identify foreigners who follow Citizenship from administrative and field supervision. The function of the Immigration Institution is to maintain the sovereignty of the State from threats and disturbances from outside the perspective of citizens and their ideology.

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