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Evaluation the effectiveness of implementation of Law No. 12/ 2006 concerning Citizenship

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Abstract

This study examines the concept of citizenship, defining the legal relationship between individuals and the state, encompassing the rights and obligations of citizens. Citizenship in Indonesia is regulated through various principles such as *ius sanguinis*, *ius soli*, *ius connubii*, and naturalization, accommodating different scenarios for acquiring citizenship. According to Law No. 12 of 2006, the regulation of citizenship aims to protect citizens' rights and ensure clear citizenship status. However, the implementation of this law is often hindered by complex and inefficient bureaucratic obstacles. This research employs a normative legal method through literature review, identifying the history of the law's formation and the challenges in its application. Bureaucratic reforms that simplify procedures, enhance inter-agency coordination, and leverage information technology are expected to improve the effectiveness of the citizenship law's implementation, strengthen public trust, and support more harmonious social integration in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Effectiveness, Citizenship*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji konsep kewarganegaraan, mendefinisikan hubungan hukum antara individu dengan negara, meliputi hak dan kewajiban warga negara. Kewarganegaraan di Indonesia diatur melalui berbagai asas seperti *ius sanguinis*, *ius soli*, *ius connubii*, dan naturalisasi, yang mengakomodasi berbagai skenario untuk memperoleh kewarganegaraan. Menurut Undang-Undang No. 12 Tahun 2006, pengaturan kewarganegaraan bertujuan untuk melindungi hak warga negara dan memastikan status kewarganegaraan yang jelas. Namun, implementasi undang-undang ini sering terhambat oleh hambatan birokrasi yang kompleks dan tidak efisien. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode hukum normatif melalui tinjauan pustaka, mengidentifikasi sejarah pembentukan undang-undang dan tantangan dalam penerapannya. Reformasi birokrasi yang menyederhanakan prosedur, meningkatkan koordinasi antarlembaga, dan memanfaatkan teknologi informasi diharapkan dapat meningkatkan efektivitas implementasi undang-undang kewarganegaraan, memperkuat kepercayaan publik, dan mendukung integrasi sosial yang lebih harmonis di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: *Evaluasi, Efektivitas, Kewarganegaraan*

INTRODUCTION

Citizenship is a concept that refers to the legal relationship between an individual and a state, which determines the rights and obligations that such an individual has towards a state. Essentially, citizenship describes a person's membership status in a nation, indicating that the individual is officially recognized as part of the national community with all inherent rights and duties. In this context, the legal relationship between individuals and states provides a basis for individuals to assert their rights and fulfill their duties as citizens (Prabowo et al., 2022).

Etymologically, the term "citizenship" comes from two basic words in the Indonesian language, namely "citizen" and "nation". The word "city" is derived (Asmaroini, 2017) from the Sanskrit word "varga" which means a group or group. In the modern context, "civil" means a member or a resident of a community or state. Meanwhile, "state" derives from the Sanskrit word "nagara" meaning a city or kingdom, and in the current context, it means a sovereign political entity with a structured government, a permanent territory, and recognized Sovereignty (Hartati, 2022). Therefore, etymologically, "citizenship" refers to a person's membership status in a state involving rights and duties as a member of that political community.

In terminology, citizenship is the legal status that marks the relationship between an individual and a State that grants certain rights and obliges them to fulfill certain obligations to that State (Karmawan, 2020). Citizenship represents the official recognition by the State that the individual is a legal member of that State, entitled to the protection of the law and

services of the State, and expected to comply with applicable laws and regulations (Blessie et al., 2023).

Koerniatmanto S. mentions that citizenship is a member of a State, which is someone who has a special position within that State (Hasibuan, 2022). As Prof. Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja: Citizenship is the legal relationship between people who are within the territory of a country and that country (Widnyana et al., 2022). In legal studies, citizenship is often described as a mutual relationship between individuals and states, in which states guarantee individual rights, such as the right to vote in elections, the right to receive protection from the state, and the right to participate in political and social activities (Spiro, 2010). On the contrary, individuals have an obligation to obey state laws, contribute to the general well-being, and, in some cases, perform certain duties such as paying taxes and complying with military duties (Santoso et al., 2023).

In understanding the concept of citizenship, there are some fundamental elements that form the foundation of the relationship between the individual and the state. Membership in the context of citizenship affirms that a person is recognized as a member of a nation. This recognition is not only a formal identity but also involves the official recognition by the state that the individual is part of the national community. This membership gives individuals the right to be considered an integral part of the state, involving social, political, and legal aspects. As members, individuals participate in the lives of nations and nations and have a sense of ownership of the nation (Kahramandika M et al., 2024).

Apart from membership, the other fundamental element underlying the concept of citizenship is rights. As a citizen, one has certain rights guaranteed by the state. These rights cover various aspects of life and are ensured by the constitution and regulations of the laws. One of the primary rights is the right to participate in political life, which includes the right to vote and be elected in elections, to have an opinion, and to assemble. In addition, citizens also have the right to legal protection, which means that the state must provide legal protection to its citizens, ensure that they are treated fairly before the law, and obtain justice if their rights are violated (Zulhidayat, 2021). The right to education is also an important part, which ensures that every citizen has access to a decent education to develop his or her abilities and potential. The right to work is also recognized, which means that the state must create conditions that enable each citizen to obtain decent employment in accordance with their abilities. The other rights guaranteed by the state include social, cultural, and economic rights, all of which contribute to the well-being and development of individuals in society (Daming et al., 2022).

However, citizenship is not just about rights but also obligations. In addition to rights, citizens also have obligations to fulfill. This obligation covers various aspects that are essential to the sustainability and well-being of the country. One of our primary obligations is compliance with the law (Nugraha et al., 2023). Every citizen is expected to obey the laws and regulations in force in the country, which are the basis of social order and justice. In addition, citizens are also obliged to pay taxes, which are the main source of state income and are used to finance various public programs and services such as education, health, and infrastructure. In some cases, military service obligation may also be required, which means that citizens must be prepared to defend the country if necessary, as part of efforts to maintain national sovereignty and security. In addition to these obligations, citizens are also expected to contribute positively to society, either through participation in social, environmental, or economic activities that support common development and well-being (Santoso et al., 2023).

Thus, the concept of citizenship encompasses the interrelationship between the individual and the state, in which membership gives official status and identity as part of the national community, the right to provide protection and opportunity for development, and the obligation to ensure that citizens contribute to the survival and prosperity of the country. Through a comprehensive understanding of these fundamental elements, we can see how important citizenship is in creating a just, prosperous, and harmonious society (Sugeng et al., 2023). Citizenship in Indonesia is acquired through a number of legally recognized bases. These bases are the basic principles governing how one can acquire Indonesian citizenship, and each such base has specific terms and conditions.

First, *Ius sanguinis* is the basis of citizenship based on the descent or blood of a person's parents. In this context, a child's nationality is determined by the nationality of his or her parents. This means that a child automatically becomes an Indonesian citizen if one or both parents are Indonesians, regardless of where the child was born. This basis shows the importance of lineage in determining citizenship and is a common principle used in many countries around the world (Riyanti, 2023).

Second, the principle of *jus soli* is the principle of citizenship which is based on place of birth. According to this principle, a person can obtain Indonesian citizenship if he is born in the territory of Indonesia. However, the application of *jus soli* in Indonesia is not absolute and requires several provisions and contains them. For example, children of foreign diplomats born in Indonesia do not automatically become Indonesian citizens. The *jus soli* principle is often used to accommodate situations where children are born in the territory of a country and to prevent the occurrence of stateless children (Zulhidayat et al., 2023).

Third, the principle of *ius connubii* is the principle of citizenship which is based on marital relations. Through this principle, a foreign individual who marries an Indonesian citizen has the opportunity to obtain Indonesian citizenship through certain legal processes. Marriage between an Indonesian citizen and a foreign citizen opens the way for the foreign citizen to apply for Indonesian citizenship. This process is not automatic but rather goes through a naturalization procedure that involves administrative and legal requirements that must be fulfilled by the individual concerned. This principle reflects the recognition of family ties as an important basis for granting citizenship (Insarullah et al.,2022).

Finally, the naturalization basis is the process by which an individual who does not have Indonesian citizenship can apply to become an Indonesian citizen. The naturalization process involves a set of conditions and procedures that must be met, including a certain period of stay in Indonesia, mastery of the Indonesian language, as well as understanding and respect for the Constitution and laws of Indonesia. Naturalization is a formal way for foreign nationals who have long lived in Indonesia and have a strong bond with the country to obtain Indonesian citizenship status. This process shows that citizenship can be acquired through individual contributions and commitments to the country of Indonesia (Juliani, 2023).

Overall, the foundations of citizenship in Indonesia reflect a comprehensive approach to determining a person's nationality status. By combining the principles of descent, place of birth, marriage, and naturalization, Indonesia strives to ensure that any person who has a strong bond with the country can acquire citizenship in a fair manner and by the provisions of the law. This approach also helps address the various complex situations that may arise in the context of citizenship, such as children from mixed marriages or people living in Indonesia for a long period of time (Juliani, 2023).

In Indonesia, citizenship is governed by various laws and regulations that specify the rights, obligations, and procedures for acquiring, entering, and losing nationality. These regulations are essential to ensuring that a person's nationality status is legally recognised and his or her rights are protected by the state (Juliani, 2023). Here is an explanation of some important rules governing citizenship in Indonesia.

The Basic Law of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 (UUD 1945) is the constitution that forms the basis of all laws and regulations in Indonesia. Article 26 UUD 1945 explicitly states that "Those who become citizens are people of the indigenous Indonesian nation and people of other nations who are legally certified as citizens." This article provides a basic definition of who can be recognized as an Indonesian citizen. Thus, UUD 1945 stipulates that citizenship is a constitutional right to be recognised and protected by the State. This

means that every person who meets the criteria for being a citizen has the right to recognition and protection from the State of Indonesia, as well as other rights inherent in the status of such citizenry (Susanto, 2021).

The Law No. 12 of 2006 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia is the main foundation that regulates various aspects of citizenship in Indonesia. This law establishes a number of ways to acquire Indonesian citizenship, among others through the *ius sanguinis*, that is, nationality acquired on the basis of descent. In this case, a person is deemed to be an Indonesian citizen if he is born to a parent who is an Indonesian citizen, irrespective of his place of birth (Suryatni, 2020).

In addition, the law also recognizes the basis of *ius soli*, which means that citizenship is acquired based on the place of birth. It provides an opportunity for individuals born in the territory of Indonesia to become Indonesian citizens, even though there are special conditions that must be met. The basic *ius connubii* is also recognized in this law, enabling a person to acquire Indonesian citizenship through marriage to an Indonesian citizen. Finally, naturalization is the process by which a person can acquire citizenship through an official application and meet certain conditions laid down by law (Suryatni, 2020).

Act No. 12 of 2006 also regulates how to lose citizenship. A person can lose his citizenship in several ways, such as voluntary resignation, the removal of his nationality certified by the state, or the deprivation of his citizenry by a state under certain circumstances. This includes acts that are considered treason to the state or violation of very severe legal provisions. In addition, this law clarifies the rights and obligations of Indonesian citizens. These rights include political rights, such as the right to vote and be elected in general elections, economic rights, social and cultural rights, as well as human rights. On the other hand, citizens' obligations include obeying applicable laws and regulations, paying taxes, and participating in national defense efforts if necessary (Suryatni, 2020).

Presidential Decree No. 2 of 2018 has been issued to amend and update Presidential Order No. 22 of 2016, which further regulates the maintenance of citizenship and the revocation of nationality. This regulation establishes the administrative arrangements for the process of citizenship and withdrawal of nationality, including the application and evaluation procedures to be carried out by the authorities (Salim, 2017). The regulation is essential to ensure that the procedure for citizenships and withholding of nationalities is conducted in a transparent, accountable manner, and in accordance with the provisions of applicable law. With the existence of this regulation, it is expected that every citizen's application is processed carefully and fairly, as well as that any decision taken is based on objective and legitimate considerations under the law.

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 19 of 2018 is an operational guideline governing the procedures for granting and withdrawing citizenship status of the Republic of Indonesia. This regulation provides detailed guidance to officials authorized to enforce the provisions of the citizenship law (Jaelani, 2020). It covers the procedures for applying for citizenship, including the documentation requirements to be met by the applicant, as well as the evaluation process carried out by the authorities to determine the applicant's eligibility for the acquisition of Indonesian nationality.

In the context of Indonesian citizenship, Act No. 12 of 2006 became the main legal basis that regulates various aspects relating to the status of nationality. However, although eight years have passed since the law came into force, crucial questions still arise regarding its history and the obstacles that may arise in its implementation. A fundamental question that needs to be answered is how the creation process of Act No. 12 of 2006 took place. Is there any particular consideration that is the basis for the creation of this law? The history of the legislation needs to be analyzed to give a more comprehensive understanding of the background and purpose of the law. Bureaucratic and administrative barriers are often a barrier to the implementation of such laws. What are the obstacles? Is there a difference between the legal provisions and the practice of their enforcement in the field? How do these barriers affect the effectiveness of law enforcement in practice? The research aims to dig deeper into these barriers and find appropriate solutions to improve the effectiveness of the enforcement of citizenship laws in Indonesia. Through this research, it is expected to gain a deeper understanding of the history of the formation of citizenship laws in Indonesia as well as the obstacles encountered in its implementation. Furthermore, the results of this study are expected to make a significant contribution to improving the effectiveness of the enforcement of citizenship laws in the future.

METHOD

This research uses a type of normative legal research and was carried out using a literature study involving various references to journals, books, and recent articles.

DISCUSSION

1. History of the Formation of Law no. 12/2006

The State is responsible for protecting and fulfilling its citizens' rights, including the right to citizenship. The lives of citizens with this status will be easier, both in their own country and elsewhere. Because of the large number of people moving from one country to another, the interstate blockage is no longer limited to distance or time. A person's

citizenship status can change as a result, either because of personal needs or the responsibility of the state that needs it.

The right to sovereignty of the State (HMN) is granted to the State as an organization of the power of the whole people, according to Article 2 UUPA. Paragraph 1 of Article 9 UUPA states as follows:

"Only the citizens of Indonesia can have a full legal relationship with the earth, water, and space, within the limits of the provisions of Articles 1 and 2."

Further on the right to land, Article 9 paragraph (2) states the following:

"Every citizen of Indonesia, both men and women has an equal opportunity to acquire some right on land for the benefit and results, both for himself and his family."

From the two paragraphs, it can be concluded that only citizens of the Indonesian State, without distinction between indigenous people and their descendants, have equal opportunity to acquire the right to land and its benefits (Yusran et al., 2021). It is reinforced by Law No. 12 of 2006 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, which allows people to obtain Indonesian citizenship status more easily (Qurani, 2021).

Article 2 of Law No. 12 of 2006 on the Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, adopted on 1 August 2006, states: "Those who become citizens of the State of Indonesia are people of the indigenous Indonesian nation and people of other nations who are legally certified as citizens." According to the explanation of the Act, "indigenous people of Indonesia" are Indonesians who have been Indonesian citizens since their birth and have never accepted citizenship of another country on their own will (Suryatni, 2020).

Thus, the right of citizens to own land is not affected by their race, tribe, religion, or physical characteristics. This applies in terms of land. There is a possibility that Act No. 12 of 2006 will be widely enforced throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. How does Act No. 12 of 2006 affect the process of granting land rights in Yogyakarta Special Territory (DIY)? DIY has its own advantages over other areas because of its status as a special area. DIY was formed by Law No. 3 of 1950 on the Establishment of Yogyakarta Special Territories, which gave authority to regulate domestic affairs, including agricultural issues. Act No. 32 of 2004, Article 225, strengthening the DIY privileges, states that: "Areas that have special status and are granted special autonomy other than regulated by law are subject to special provisions governed by other laws". It should be noted that the DIY privilege does not apply to all aspects. If so, then the state will be created within the country (Ganindra et al., 2017).

Citizens of DIY countries of descent cannot possess any land rights other than the right to use or right of use of buildings before Act No. 12 2006 came into force. In the

Instruction of the Head of the District of Istimewa Yogyakarta No. K.898/1/A/1975 on the Policy of Diversification of the Granting of Land Rights to Citizens of Non-Primitive Indonesian States, this is listed. The Yogyakarta City Farm Office uses this instruction as a legal basis for granting land rights to Chinese-born WNIs in Yogyakarta. Many people consider the instructions to be unfair and inconsistent with the UUPA (Prikasetya, 2018).

With Law No. 12 of 2006, discrimination against Indonesian citizens of descent will be abolished. It is hoped that discrimination will be eliminated in all areas, including land. According to Law Number 12 of 2006, the hereditary status of Indonesian citizens has been removed. Indonesian Citizen is the new name for the descendants of the Indonesian nation (Prikasetya, 2018).

In Indonesia, there are several principles of citizenship which are explained in the general explanation of Law No. 12 of 2006 concerning Citizenship. There it is stated that in order to meet the demands of society and carry out the mandate of the Constitution, this Law takes into account the principles of general or universal citizenship, namely the principles of *jus sanguinis*, *jus soli*, and mixed (Ismail, 2018).

Various aspects related to Indonesian citizenship status are regulated by Law Number 12 of 2006 concerning the Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia. This law covers many important points covering a variety of topics, from how a person obtains citizen status to their rights and obligations as a citizen. In this law, various ways people can obtain Indonesian citizenship are regulated. One of the most important approaches is the *jus sanguinis* principle, which grants citizenship based on blood descent, namely if one or both parents are Indonesian citizens. Apart from that, there is also the *jus soli* principle, which grants citizenship to people born in Indonesian territory, regardless of the citizenship of their parents. Furthermore, the *ius connubii* principle allows a person to obtain citizenship through marriage to an Indonesian citizen. Lastly, the naturalization process, regulated by law, allows someone who is not related by blood or marriage to an Indonesian citizen to obtain citizenship (Suryatni, 2020).

With the enactment of a separate Citizenship Law, namely Law Number 12 of 2006 concerning Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, population classification is no longer regulated. According to Article 2 of the Law, "Indonesian citizens are native Indonesians and foreign nationals who are legalized by law as citizens." Apart from that, Article 1 paragraph (3) of Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration states that, "Indonesian citizens are people of the original Indonesian nation and people of other nationalities who legalized by law as an Indonesian citizen." Therefore, in making proof as heirs, Indonesian citizens are no longer

classified based on population group (Natasha, 2018).

In addition, this law regulates how someone can lose Indonesian citizenship. Citizenship can be relinquished in various ways, such as by resigning, which means a person voluntarily rejects the status of an Indonesian citizen. Apart from that, renouncing citizenship also means legally ending relations with Indonesia. Apart from that, the state can also deprive a person of their citizenship in certain situations regulated by law, such as if a person is proven to have been involved in an act that is detrimental to the state or has committed a serious crime (Saldy, 2021).

This law not only determines who can gain or lose citizenship status, but also determines the rights and obligations that every Indonesian citizen has. Apart from political rights, such as the right to vote and be elected in general elections, the right to express opinions and associate, economic, social, and cultural rights are also protected. This law also stipulates obligations that must be fulfilled by every citizen, such as the obligation to attend education, look for work, and adhere to religious and cultural beliefs (Agriawan et al., 2023).

Through the points regulated in Law Number 12 of 2006 concerning Citizenship, Indonesia strives to maintain justice and equality among its citizens and provides strong legal protection for everyone. Therefore, this law is the main basis for ensuring that citizenship status is regulated transparently and fairly, as well as encouraging harmony and integration in Indonesia's heterogeneous society (Lestari, 2023).

2. Bureaucratic and Administrative Obstacles in the Implementation of Laws that May Affect the Effectiveness of Its Implementation

Service to the community or citizens is the responsibility of government agencies from the central level to the lowest level. The services provided to the community are then referred to as public services. The government must ensure that the interests of all citizens are well served in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. In connection with the Sinambela definition, public service can be defined as any action carried out by the government towards individuals, both individually and in an organization, who carry out profitable activities in a group or unit, and offer satisfaction even though the results are not tied to physical products (Lukman et al., 2020).

Gornay and Laski argue that bureaucracy is a government system where officials have complete control and can limit the freedom of citizens (Mariyam, 2024). Weber considered bureaucracy to be the most rational and effective form of organization for achieving common goals. However, excessive bureaucracy can also have its drawbacks, which can

result in a bureaucracy that is complicated, slow, and inefficient. Additionally, bureaucracies can become overly formal, prioritizing rules and procedures over desired outcomes. Additionally, Weber argued that because of strict hierarchies and rules, bureaucracies can become authoritarian and curb individual freedom. As a result, he emphasized that democracy and law were essential to control bureaucratic power. However, Weber generally saw bureaucracy as a tool to achieve common goals in civil and military organizations (Prasodjo, 2016).

Population administration is part of the public services provided to every citizen. Article 2 of the Population Administration Law states that population documents and population data are the rights of every resident which must be served equally. This is in line with the concept of public service which states that the state is responsible for fulfilling the basic rights and needs of every citizen in the context of public services (Siregar, et al., 2020). The state is obliged to guarantee the rights of residents, as regulated in Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services. Public services, as explained in Article 1 paragraph (1), are "Activities or series of activities in order to fulfill service needs in accordance with statutory regulations for every citizen and resident for goods, services and/or administrative services provided by the organizer public service." This understanding shows that the state is obliged to serve every citizen and resident to fulfill their basic rights and needs within the framework of public services which is the mandate of the 1945 Constitution (Lakalet et al., 2024).

The effectiveness of the implementation of the Citizenship Law is very dependent on the quality of administration and bureaucracy in government. Inefficient administration and complicated bureaucracy often become major obstacles in the citizenship process. Transparency, efficiency, and accountability are the main keys in government administration. The complex and time-consuming process not only slows things down but can also prevent citizens from obtaining citizenship. Apart from that, a rigid bureaucracy full of sectoral egos can make the situation worse. Overlapping tasks between agencies and lack of coordination prolong processes that should be simplified. Bureaucratic reform is very important to overcome this problem. Steps that must be taken include simplifying procedures, eliminating duplicative tasks, and increasing coordination between institutions. Improvements in administration and bureaucracy not only increase efficiency but also strengthen public confidence in the government system. In this way, effective implementation of the Citizenship Law can be achieved, providing real benefits for society and strengthening social integration in Indonesia (Listiyono et al., 2021).

Prospective citizens must fulfill several administrative requirements in accordance with

Citizenship Law No. 12 of 2006. Filling out the application form and providing supporting data and documents, such as birth certificates, family cards, and passports, are included in these requirements. For candidates from remote or underprivileged areas, this process can be time consuming and expensive. Due to these obstacles, the existing administration system still needs to be improved to become more integrated and effective (Putri, 2023).

Furthermore, the procedures for obtaining citizenship are often considered too complicated and time-consuming. This is due to the many agencies that must be passed through, such as the Civil Registry Office, the Immigration Office, and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The length of time for document processing and legalization is also an obstacle. This complex procedure is vulnerable to misuse by irresponsible individuals for personal interests. Therefore, identifying problems at the procedural level is important to prevent potential abuse and speed up the administrative process. To overcome these various obstacles, it is necessary to simplify procedures and reduce bureaucracy in implementing the Citizenship Law. Data integration between government agencies can make data validation easier and reduce processing time. Apart from that, improving service quality by optimizing information technology is very necessary. Giving greater authority to Regional Heads in providing citizenship recommendations is also expected to speed up the process. These solutions focus on efficiency and effectiveness, which is especially important in the context of public administration involving multiple stakeholders. According to Law no. 12 of 2006, to obtain Indonesian citizenship, the applicant must fulfill several requirements, including being 18 years of age or older, residing in Indonesia for at least 5 consecutive years or 10 non-consecutive years, being able to speak Indonesian, and never having been convicted of a crime. imprisonment for 1 year or more. This clear and transparent process aims to ensure that only individuals who meet established criteria can obtain citizenship, ultimately supporting the integrity and security of the country (Rudi, 2019).

Overall, the implementation of the Citizenship Law is highly dependent on a well-functioning government and bureaucracy. To improve the quality of services and minimize obstacles in the citizenship process, it is important to simplify procedures, integrate data, and optimize information technology. Therefore, improving administration and bureaucracy will ensure faster, fairer, and more transparent implementation of laws that benefit society (Rusdy, 2022).

CONCLUSION

UU no. 12 of 2006 concerning Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia was created to protect and fulfill citizenship rights by providing convenience and clarity of status for citizens, both at home and abroad. This law eliminates discrimination, especially regarding land ownership, and guarantees equal rights throughout Indonesia. However, the implementation of this law is often hampered by complicated and inefficient bureaucracy, which slows down the citizenship process. To increase the effectiveness of this law, bureaucratic reform is needed which includes simplifying procedures, eliminating overlapping tasks, increasing coordination between institutions, as well as data integration and the use of information technology. With these reforms, the implementation of the Citizenship Law is expected to become more efficient, transparent, and fair, strengthen public trust, and facilitate more harmonious social integration in Indonesian society.

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