

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

1. The implementation of single citizenship since the independence era has aimed to maintain the sense of nationality of the Indonesian citizens. Since fighting for the independence the Indonesian government tends to use the single citizenship system.
2. There should be a deep study and discussion from various aspects regarding on the implementation of dual citizenship system in Indonesia. The implementation of dual citizenship in Indonesia should be discussed from the economic, social, politic, and legal aspect, as well as state's defense, security of the country, and human resource of the country. There have to be consideration in implementing dual citizenship system in Indonesia. It is expected that by the changing of citizenship system in Indonesia does not give a big harm for Indonesia because there are advantages and disadvantages of dual citizenship. The advantages of dual citizenship are: (a) increasing the competitiveness and state revenue, (b) employment opportunities, (c) linking for investment, negotiation, technology transfer and infrastructure development, (d) encouraging the enhancement of cooperation's among countries (Economy, Social & Law), (e) enabling property ownership, and (f) possessing unrestricted residency. While the disadvantages of dual citizenship are: (a) having double

obligations in the form of military services or taxation, (b) getting different treatment from the country or the society in their living country, (c) decreasing the loyalty to the State, (d) Possibility of illegal act or avoid of law, (e) holding Problem in performing the rights and obligation as the citizen, and (f) owning possibility for more inclined to his second country.

B. Recommendation

1. In order to prevent the negative impacts from dual citizenship, Indonesia only needs to expand the scope of dual citizenship in Law No. 12 Year 2006. The concept of dual citizenship in Indonesia needs to cover the whole Indonesian origin and without limitation of age. In other words, Indonesia allows her citizens to have another citizenship status from another country but prohibit the foreigner who does not have any relation with Indonesia to have Indonesian citizenship.
2. There should be a specific regulation or policy regarding on the limitation and privileges for the Indonesian diaspora in order to cover their aspiration and give a chance for them to contribute more for Indonesia. As India did to their diaspora by applying the system of People of India Origin (PIO), by this system India no need to implement dual citizenship but they only need to give the privilege to their diaspora.
3. If the first and the second recommendation cannot be done, in order to anticipate the same cases happen for the future, Indonesia have to put the escape clause in the current citizenship law.

4. In covering the whole Indonesian diaspora, Indonesia has to consider about the facility for those who have an achievement and may contribute more to the country. It is being important because there are a lot of Indonesian citizens going abroad because they did not get any supporting facility they need in order to develop and express their capability.