



# The Phenomenon of Non-Procedural Migrant Workers in West Nusa Tenggara: An Analysis of Causes and Patterns

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**Abstract.** The West Nusa Tenggara region has been one of the largest sending regions for migrant workers in Indonesia for more than two decades. PMIs from NTB tend to make repeated migrations to several key regions such as Saudi Arabia and Malaysia. This repeated migration builds an interesting pattern considering that on the one hand cases in both countries are quite high, but the number of migrant workers is quite large. When associated with the study of the global political economy, this circular migration phenomenon certainly has the potential to produce fantastic remittance values. However, internal constraints and non-procedural delivery gaps are quite large as well. The control function of non-procedural PMI is increasingly limited. In addition to harming migrants in the aspect of human security, the sending of non-procedural migrant workers poses limitations for the state in protecting migrant workers abroad. This study aims to analyze the root problems in society that result in PMI choosing a non-procedural path, even though the consequences of security threats are much greater. Based on the theory of push pull factor, circular migration and migration industry, this study aims to identify the causes of PMI choosing the non-procedural path and compile non-procedural PMI delivery patterns in West Nusa Tenggara so that it becomes an illustration in policy formulation and subsequent research.

**Keywords:** Non-proseural Migrant Workers, security, circular migration, West Nusa Tenggara.

## INTRODUCTION

The issue of migrant workers remains a significant concern both nationally and globally. In 2018, the UN Global Compact on Migration underscored the necessity for worldwide migration governance and collaboration with various stakeholders to achieve a regular, orderly, and safe migration [1]. Achieving this cannot be accomplished by the state alone. This is spurred by the current times, and advancements in technology have made it easier for people to move from one country to another. The ease in mobilization, financial transactions, and services has contributed to economic growth in various countries. However, concerns about human security are increasing, particularly due to gaps in non-procedural worker delivery processes.

Most of the issues faced by migrant workers involve non-procedural workers. Non-procedural migrant workers face higher resistance due to the limited access of

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their host country to provide protection and their failure to comply with the established procedures. Therefore, addressing the issues of non-procedural migrant workers remains a priority for the Indonesian government.

There are three significant impacts in the process of sending non-procedural migrant workers. First, from a legal perspective, sending non-procedural migrant workers violates laws (human trafficking) and contradicts the cooperative agreements on worker migration from the ILO. Second, socially, the ease of becoming a non-procedural migrant worker can trigger a domino effect of others in the community following suit. Third, economically, the full extent of remittances absorbed by the country cannot be tracked, reducing the effectiveness of remittance management by the government.

West Nusa Tenggara Province is one of the largest senders of migrant workers in Indonesia [2]. The main destination countries are Saudi Arabia and Malaysia, which require workers in non-formal sectors. The number of Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia reached 1.63 million in 2021, and 833,000 in Saudi Arabia in the same year. The high rate of sending migrant workers to both countries is accompanied by the opportunity for non-procedural sending. The number of cases involving migrant workers from NTB (West Nusa Tenggara) is relatively high. In 2020, there were 1501 cases of migrant workers [3] handled by BP2MI NTB. Among them were 970 cases of non-procedural migrant workers, involving cases of abuse, and so on.

The sending of non-procedural migrant workers has become a recurring phenomenon and poses a threat to human security. The tendency of NTB-origin migrant workers to engage in circular migration to specific countries strengthens their access and networks, creating openings for the implementation of non-procedural migrant workers. The strongest networks of non-procedural migrant workers are found in Saudi Arabia and Malaysia, given that the largest number of NTB-origin migrant workers are in these two countries.

Efforts to address non-procedural migrant worker cases have been pursued through various avenues, including tightening administrative regulations, increasing public awareness, and tightening the licensing of private overseas employment agencies (PJTKI). However, the efforts made so far have not yet shown genuine progress, as the root cause of the "decision/compulsion" to become non-procedural migrant workers has not been identified [4] Additionally, it is important to delve into the patterns that occur in sending non-procedural migrant workers to the main destination countries.

Thus, this research aims to analyze the primary reasons why migrant workers from NTB choose the non-procedural path and map out the patterns that emerge as a result of this decision.

## **CONCEPTUAL DISCUSSION**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Several previous studies have examined the phenomenon of non-procedural migrant workers from various perspectives such as psychology, anthropology, and

social to economic aspects. Some of the earlier studies used as references are as follows.

Firstly, "The Psychology of Migrant 'Illegality': A General Theory," which explains a critical study of migration regarding how the environment shapes "illegality" and migrant deportability. This study focuses on the diversity of migrant experiences, revealing how "illegality" and migrant deportation can occur in various forms depending on various social factors like migrant immigration status, stage of development, ethno-racial background, gender, and nationality. Findings from two ethnographic studies with undocumented migrants in Canada and the United States were utilized to develop this framework in the article. The recommendations offered cycle deportability as a framework for capturing how migrant "illegality" develops at the psychosocial level through repeated stressor events related to status, resulting in acute and chronic fears that require different agency and coping strategies [5]. This research contributes to understanding recurring patterns and the ethnic influence on the decisions of migrant workers to migrate illegally. However, it should be noted that this research case study focuses on America and Canada. There is a need for adjustment and different studies to analyze the driving factors of illegal migration within the NTB (Asia) community.

Secondly, "Irregular Migration: Causes, Patterns, and Strategies"[6]. This research explains several reasons for the emergence of illegal migrant workers from national (national state law), global (global technological developments), and individual and migration agent factors, as well as the fourth being the migration industry driving the increased demand for migrant workers. The research also diversifies types of illegal migrants, namely, foreigners with legal residence permits but no work permits, undocumented children, secondly, irregular migrants who also lack official work permits, thirdly, tourists from non-EU countries without work permits. This study focuses on examining migration crisis cases in Europe but provides some cases that also occur on various continents such as Africa, America, Asia, and the Middle East. This research contributes to outlining three levels of analysis in understanding the phenomenon of illegal migrants. In line with this research, case studies in NTB are also driven by the presence of labor recruitment agents and the migrant worker industry.

Thirdly, "Circulation of Decisions and the Impact of Becoming Migrant Workers: An Ethnographic Study and Decision-Making Process of Indonesian Migrant Workers" [7] This research aims to analyze the decision-making process of migrant workers formed within households and villages. Based on ethnographic methods, this research explains in detail how the formation of the character of village communities creates tendencies in making decisions as migrant workers. The research describes the decision-making process and aims to understand the daily lives of migrant workers in villages and households. There is a recurring pattern that shapes the decision to become a Migrant Worker.

The decision-making process of becoming a migrant worker is never final and is always formed through everyday activities, even households are negotiated. This research uses micro-level analysis to examine the phenomenon of migrant decision-making at the village level. The contribution of this research in the cases taken is to provide an overview of the conditions of Indonesian society. However, the

level of analysis used is too micro, thus it may not provide a comprehensive view of global migration in the context of illegal migrant workers, which will be discussed.

Based on the previous studies, we can understand that the non-procedural migration process needs to be examined in more detail without diminishing the external factors that drive these recurring events. The urgency of human security, economic factors, and social factors in society drive the importance of conducting this research as a recommendation for the next policy in curbing non-procedural migrant workers.

## **Conceptual Framework**

### **Full Factor Push Theory**

This theory was first proposed by Everst S. Lee. The research focuses on the driving and attracting factors of migration. There are push factors that cause someone to leave their home country, such as low wages, security conditions, and social inequality. On the other hand, there are pull factors from the destination country that attract someone to migrate there, such as higher wages, high demand for labor, security, and so on. There are positive and negative factors to consider, which make the migration push/pull factors high. Lee mentions the existence of "intervening obstacles" in the migration process. These are the opportunities and challenges in the migration process that determine whether someone is successful in migrating.

In line with Lee's statement, Oltman and Renshon [8] argue that socio-political, economic, and ecological conditions are the main factors driving migration. Economic disparities drive migration from developing countries to developed ones. On the other hand, the economic needs of developed countries for cheap labor attract migrants seeking better job opportunities. This theory explains the tendency of migrant workers from NTB to go abroad, influenced by economic and socio-political factors. Economic limitations in the home region and the availability of job opportunities and higher income in the destination area are driving and attracting factors for migrant workers from NTB.

### **Circular Migration**

Circular migration refers to the movement of individuals that fluctuates between different countries, occurring over a temporary or long-term period that may be beneficial for those involved. It happens voluntarily and is related to the labor needs of both the home and destination countries. Circular migration is a sustained, long-term pattern of international mobility among communities that continues to grow and is recognized as a significant part of the economy [9].

### **Human Security**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines seven forms of human security that are the responsibility of a state to provide for its citizens: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security.

According to the UNDP, human security is not just about inter-state warfare, but rather comprehensive security. It broadly encompasses freedom from basic needs, freedom from fear, and the availability of protection for human rights. The realization

of human security is the responsibility of both the state and the global community in order to achieve stability and peace.

The vulnerability faced by non-procedural migrant workers has long been a serious threat to human security. The community does not have access to protection and legal threats arise due to negligence at the internal level.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research employs a qualitative methodology, specifically utilizing a phenomenological approach in examining the phenomenon of sending non-procedural migrant workers. Phenomenological studies are a subset of qualitative research that places a greater emphasis on understanding the essence of an individual's experience [10]. The recurring and deeply rooted occurrence of sending non-procedural migrant workers in NTB has become a significant phenomenon in the community. Therefore, this study is necessary to gain an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon [11].

Specifically, the research is centered in East Lombok Regency, which serves as the primary hub for migrant workers in NTB. The research focuses on both migrant workers and the surrounding community. In order to enhance the data collection process, the study also includes interviews with both governmental (Department of Labor, Immigration Office, and BP2MI) and non-governmental entities. Data collection techniques involve observation, interviews, and documentation.

## **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

### **Unprocedural Migrant Phenomenon in West Nusa Tenggara**

The World Bank states that Indonesia is one of the major contributors to international migrant workers in significant numbers. In a socialization agenda regarding Law No. 18 of 2017 on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Padang, the Head of BP2MI Central conveyed that, based on data collected by the World Bank, there are approximately 9 million Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMWs) currently working in various countries. Out of the 9 million IMWs recorded by the World Bank, BP2MI only accounts for around 3.7 million IMWs [12]. This means that approximately 5.37 million IMWs are currently working abroad with the status of non-procedural IMWs, as their departures and current presence in their placement countries are not registered by the Indonesian government, which is responsible for the safety of these IMWs.

One of the high-demand destinations for non-procedural IMWs is Malaysia. Indonesia's geographical proximity to Malaysia allows for faster access for non-procedural IMWs. [13]. Many prospective IMWs choose to depart for Malaysia by crossing on small boats from islands directly bordering Malaysia, even though this departure exposes them to potential safety risks during the illegal crossing, with the possibility of accidents occurring without safety insurance provided by the Indonesian government. Besides Malaysia, some placement countries for IMWs, such as Saudi

Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries, are also common destinations for non-procedural departures.

Syndicates facilitating the departure of non-procedural IMWs are currently under the scrutiny of the government. The high number of non-procedural IMWs indicates that the syndicates responsible for sending them have well-calculated and systematic strategies in executing their actions. The Ministry of Manpower, BP2MI, and several policy stakeholders are currently intensifying efforts in socialization and strengthening prevention of non-procedural IMW departures, extending to the originating villages of these IMWs.

As an illustration, the Ministry of Manpower, through the Director of Inspection of Labor Standard Compliance, provides an overview that non-procedural IMW departures are closely linked to cases of human trafficking in Indonesia. Furthermore, the Ministry of Manpower explains that non-procedural IMW departures pose a threat to the country's reputation on the international stage [14]. This is because a country's ability to guarantee the safety and Human Rights of its citizens is one of the indicators of its success and standing in the international community.

In the data presented by policy stakeholders related to IMW departures, a term frequently used in recent years is "non-procedural IMWs." As stated in the statistical data available on the official website of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI) Mataram, the term used is "non-procedural IMWs" [15]. This term is also used to describe the condition where there is a group of IMWs who depart to several placement countries without going through the processes and procedures established by the government.

NTB, as one of the provinces with the highest departure rates on a national scale, is also not immune to numerous cases of non-procedural IMW departures. As with the main reasons driving IMW departures in general, non-procedural IMWs from NTB also depart with the motivation to seek a more decent livelihood. Economic conditions are not the sole factor causing the high rate of non-procedural IMW departures; other factors include Human Resources, Natural Resource factors, Socio-Cultural factors of the community, the strong role of non-procedural IMW senders, and the weak Supervision, Guidance, and Law Enforcement from the government [16].

Additionally, one of the factors contributing to the high number of non-procedural IMW departures is the characteristic of the society in NTB, which is accustomed to disregarding government procedures and prefers to depart instantly without further understanding the consequences and risks they face when becoming non-procedural IMWs [17]. Below is a graph depicting the handling of IMW cases from NTB by BP2MI Mataram in the past 5 years, obtained from the official website of BP2MI Mataram as one of the main actors in providing services and protection to IMWs from NTB in particular.

Over the past five years, from 2017 to 2021, the number of non-procedural IMW cases handled by BP2MI Mataram amounts to 3096. The figures for non-procedural IMW cases do indeed fluctuate, yet they consistently remain the highest among all cases. This warrants attention from all parties, including the community, because the dangers, threats, and humanitarian risks continue to be faced by non-procedural IMWs, ranging from physical to mental violence, and in some cases, even leading to the death of these IMWs.

Unlike IMWs who depart legally or according to government departure procedures, and are quickly provided with assistance and facilities in handling their cases, non-procedural IMWs face difficulty in accessing such help due to the fact that their presence is not detected by either the government or their country of origin [4].

### **Causes of Non-Procedural PMI from Lombok**

Unlike the waves of migration from Java, Madura and Sumatra, migration from Lombok Island was not widely detected before the independence era. Judging from the driving factors, migration from Lombok is caused by factors sourced from the sending area, especially demographic conditions and extreme natural conditions. Since the period of Indonesian independence, Lombok Island is one of the regions with a high level of economic vulnerability and social exclusion. In 1952, for example, the *Indische Courant voor Nederland* reported that famine was prevalent on the island in almost all areas. In Bayan, at least 600 people are recorded to be endemic to famine. Meanwhile, in Central and South Lombok, about 467 people out of 1,500 residents also experienced the same famine. Due to the rampant hunger problem in Lombok that year, the community chose to get paid in the form of rice for the daily labor they did. Local government regulations at that time set daily labor wages in the form of 400 grams of rice per person. Unfortunately, this hunger problem did not end and even worsened in the next decade. In late August 1966, the daily *Kompas* reported that local authorities were estimating that there were 50,000 starving dead in the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) region. Meanwhile, according to the Head of the NTB Health Office at that time, Dr. Mohammad Arbain-Jusuf, 20,000 of them occurred in Central Lombok alone. For the East Lombok region, several villages that are vulnerable to famine include Sakra, Gelanggang, Gunungrejek, and Embung Tiang Villages.

From various media news archives, one of the causes of this endemic famine was the extreme weather conditions in the Lombok Island region. Due to extreme weather, from the 1950s to the 1990s, Lombok Island faced various disasters such as floods and droughts. Many areas in Central and East Lombok often suffered from crop failures, either due to excessive rainfall or drought problems. Even when the harvest was successful, the distribution of agricultural products within NTB was very poor due to the lack of adequate infrastructure. In dry areas like Praya and the southern part of Lombok, the community relied on tobacco as a commodity. In addition to floods and droughts, earthquakes and tsunamis that occurred in August 1978 further devastated thousands of homes and places of worship. This is consistent with Mantra's (1999) research in the Janapria District of Central Lombok, which successfully identified four migration reasons: economic (84%), family pressure (1%), influenced by taikong's persuasion (12%), and lastly, due to drought in the home village (2.5%). Although Mantra's research was conducted in the mid-1990s, the situation in Lombok in that year was still the same as the situation a decade earlier. Economic drive was the dominant reason because amid rapid population growth, job opportunities in the hometown remained scarce.

The endemic famine and natural disasters experienced regularly for decades in Lombok prompted reactions from various parties. For example, in 1973, the central government designated Lombok as one of the regions obliged to implement

transmigration programs to new places like Sulawesi, Kalimantan, and Maluku. The government saw that population density was one of the reasons it was difficult to achieve balanced development. However, the implementation of this transmigration program did not succeed. Some heads of families fled from the transmigrant areas and returned to their hometowns. To address the drought disaster that struck Central and South Lombok, the central government also initiated the construction of the Batujai Dam located in Praya, Central Lombok.

In addition to the government, the people of Lombok also tried to solve these problems, one of which was by migrating to other countries, especially Saudi Arabia and Malaysia. With very limited physical infrastructure and economic capacity, the sending of migrants from Lombok began to be recorded in the media from the late 1970s, initiated by commercial parties. Based on news archives we have gathered, according to a statement from one of the wives of migrant workers (PMI) from Gelanggang Village, Sakra District, East Lombok, Badariah, her husband had been regularly going to Malaysia since 1978, facilitated by a taikong, or human smuggler, from Sumbawa. Until he was found dead after the boat he was on capsized during a journey from Batam Island to Singapore in early August 1984, Khalidi, Badariah's husband, had made four trips to Malaysia to work on various oil palm plantations. Alongside Khalidi, it was identified that 28 other victims of the capsized boat also came from NTB. In addition to addressing the famine issue, many residents of Gelanggang Village also fell into debt due to the credit system for their rice harvest that was not paid by collectors. Furthermore, Badariah explained that migration to Malaysia brought many blessings to her family :

"...after three smuggling work trips to Malaysia, Khalidi's family's livelihood improved. Debts could be paid off. The previously shaky house was renovated. A semi-permanent house measuring 4m x 6m worth Rp. 500,000 was built last year. Even now he owns land, even if it's only 10 acres. He also has two cows. All of his children go to school thanks to becoming illegal labor in Malaysia."

From this commercial aspect, a wave of migration from Lombok began to form due to familial connections. This is still in line with the hypotheses in Asian migration, two (of five) dimensions in the migration infrastructure introduced by Xiang and Lindquist (2014). In the following section, we will explain how this commercial aspect has produced migration that relies on familial networks (chain migration).

### **Non-Procedural Migration Patterns from Lombok**

The migration wave from Lombok is concentrated to meet two main destinations, namely Saudi Arabia and Malaysia. The sending of workers to Saudi Arabia became intense after the Indonesian Government worked together to meet the demand for contract labor and technical workers arising from a significant increase in oil prices in various oil ruling regions in the Middle East (oil boom) in the 1970s. In this era, the government also encouraged the participation of the private sector, or Indonesian labor service companies, to speed up the process of recruiting workers. In addition to the Middle East, migration patterns from Indonesia in general have also experienced a diversion to Malaysia. Entering the beginning In the 1970s, the Malaysian Government implemented a New Economic Policy (New Economic Policy/NEP), or a



poverty alleviation strategy that ironically attracts many migrant workers to fill low-wage jobs. In the early 1980s, NEP also boosted the expansion of the plantation sector initiated by government-owned companies such as The Federal Land Authority (FELDA). FELDA's activity to convert forests into oil palm plantations only recruits low-wage workers and attracts foreign workers, especially from Indonesia.

Apart from the receiving country side, increased internal mobility in Indonesia also affects the movement of people from Lombok to crossing points to Malaysia. The development of various travel agents and labor service recruitment companies that have sprung up in various regions in Java continues to expand recruitment networks to other regions, including in Lombok. Since 1979, the phenomenon of 'scalpers' from Lombok has been documented. The outbreak of these brokers simply emerged as a reaction of the labor sending industry to the large demand for work abroad. According to one of the brokers in his statement in the trial of the labor delivery case at the Mataram District Court on September 24, 1980, he claimed to have built a network with the Ibunda Foundation based in Bangil, East Java to send workers abroad. It was later discovered that the Foundation did not have an operational permit from the Ministry of Manpower.

Various workers who entered Malaysia in response to the large demand from Felda were not all successful in working. For example, on October 3, 1982 as many as 108 Indonesian migrant workers from Lombok were repatriated from Tanjung Pengerang Village in Johor to Tanjung Pinang in the Riau Islands because they were considered not to have work permits. In addition to not meeting procedural migration rules, this kind of rejection occurs because the pace of communication between employers, labor suppliers, job recruiters, brokers, and workers is not in the intensity that existed in the era of the 2000s. Work information that comes to prospective workers in their hometown is usually brought by relatives/family/neighbors who have just returned from Malaysia. The unavailability of fast and cheap modes of transportation, such as low-cost carriers, makes them return by sea or land. This kind of journey takes weeks. Upon arrival at home, these returnees generally show various successes as described by Badariah above. The young people back home then felt inspired and moved to go to Malaysia, which is generally deployed in groups by a broker. These job candidates have also realized that their departure is not official. Therefore, they must map the land/sea route carefully and avoid interception from syahbandar officers and police/military district command. Three non-prosudural ex-PMIs we interviewed in East Lombok said that the This kind of trip can take as little as three months to be able to actually enter Malaysia. The long flow of workers has made the plantation lands filled with other workers who have also been waiting first.

The absence of a deportation policy, as well as socio-economic factors influence the formation of social/familial networks of Lombok workers, some of whom live in transit cities and become part of the facilitator. Here, commercial facilitators mingle with facilitators who have social/family networks with their hometowns. Of the many workers denied entry to Malaysia, or deported, they are not directed or facilitated to return home from the arrival gates. For example, in the case of the 108 workers who were denied entry above, from Tanjung Pinang they "looked for their own way. Some returned to Java, some settled in Tanjung Pinang, while others no longer know where they went." Some of these immigrants who are denied entry choose to settle in transit cities or many flee shelters. Some workers who were prevented from leaving at

various points also asked to be allowed to leave, even if they did not reach Malaysia. For them, a quick return means success. Moreover, they have mortgaged valuables or are in debt to finance departures. This experience is even still happening in 2022. Those who were unable to cross to Malaysia, either because they were caught or the capsized boat crash, some asked to go home alone because they felt that there was a family who would facilitate their repatriation. Further stated by the former Head of UPT BP2MI Mataram, Abri Danar Prabawa in Handayani (2022), He stated that it is likely that those like this will continue their journey non-procedurally. In various interviews with PMI Lombok during the research, they also said that it is not uncommon for taikong/facilitators to be fellow Lombok people who have settled in transit cities. Not infrequently of those who also have boats for crossing or even rent out their houses for transit waiting for the departure of the crossing boat. These facts further reinforce the phenomenon of 'chain migration' by MacDonald and MacDonald (1964, p. 82) Defined as:

"... A [human] movement where would-be migrants learn about opportunities, can access modes of transportation, and already have housing and employment through the social relationships they build with workers from their hometowns who leave first."

To leave Lombok Island, workers from Lombok rely on various internal travel routes. Identified since the 1980s, for the sea lanes the workers departed from Lembar Port, Gili Gede, and Juara in West Lombok. After leaving Lombok, some of them transit in Surabaya and then depart again to Batam or Tanjung Pinang. For those who transit on Bawean Island, in general they will be facilitated by the ethnic Madurese community. News archives show they were often caught while in transit at various other points such as the Karimunjawa Islands in Jepara, Central Java, as well as in Jakarta. Since the 1980s, the government has been monitoring the movement of people who want to work abroad. However, this step is difficult to do considering that travel letters submitted by migrants are other domestic destinations, such as Tanjung Pinang, Batam, or Jakarta. For land routes, they will cross to the island of Bali, Java, then enter through Sumatra and head to the crossing in the Riau Islands. As technology evolves, non-procedural workers cut time and costs with low-cost airplanes to reach transit points at borders.

Forty years on, there are still many Lombok residents who choose to enter Malaysia through sea routes non-procedurally. According to Fauzan, a non-procedural ex-PMI who has now settled in his hometown in East Lombok, the experience of being in a boat is a life and death experience. The taikong had arranged departures at times undetectable by Malaysian Police Di Raja patrols (PDRM). So the choice of departure is through a swampy area where ships are difficult to approach. In addition, taikongs often choose to cross when weather conditions are not good and carried out in the dark, because they are less likely to encounter patrol boats. Because the moment of departure is only at certain times, coupled with the large number of people lining up to cross, often these boats are filled heavier than their capacity. Therefore, it is not surprising that these boats are often found capsized. In addition, in crossings for 1-2 hours, depending on the path chosen, workers must bow below so that if highlighted by patrol lights, it seems that there is no one other than the captain. Although the risk of loss of life is real, why do workers from Lombok continue to take this path?

Lombok people have different levels of understanding related to 'legality'. For them, entering Malaysia for work purposes and avoiding high migration costs is worth striving for. With the intention of bringing back remittances to hometowns that have not been touched by development, it is not a wrong goal, even though it must violate the law (illegal but licit). This is in line with the findings of the study to the daily practices of undocumented workers from Riau to Malaysia. Their worldview of migration is different from their awareness of statehood. Besides being long, using official channels is also fairly expensive considering the length of bureaucracy they have to pass through to finally be able to arrive in Malaysia. As a result, departing non-procedurally is an option that is considered quick and cheap. In addition, they are facilitated by people they trust.

Taikongs or sponsors are generally close and respected people in their area. The limited information circulating in the community, coupled with the high level of trust of the people of Lombok towards people of high social status also forms a community understanding that mixes good causes (licitness) with legal obedience (legality). By setting out through people they trust, they have felt safe to work. In an interview we conducted with an activist of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union in West Nusa Tenggara, he said "Lombok people often assume that by flying using sophisticated modes of transportation [such as planes] they feel they have officially departed. In addition, the existence of passports in the PMI travel process has also often been considered as a signifier that the trip has been carried out officially. Even though the passport is only the beginning of the visa making process.

### **Analysis of Fush Pull Factor and Circular Migration towards Unprocedural Phenomenon**

The frameworks of Push Full Migration and Circular Migration can be used to analyze the causes and patterns of unprocedural migration. Everst S. Lee's Push Full Migration theory focuses on the factors that drive and attract migrants. Low salaries, security conditions, and social inequality are all push factors that motivate people to leave their home country. On the other side, there are draw factors from the destination country that entice people to migrate there, such as greater earnings, high labor demand, security, and so on. Economic differences motivate migration from poor to developed countries. On the other hand, rich countries' economic needs for cheap labor attract migrants looking for better work prospects.

Economic differences motivate migration from poor to developed countries. On the other hand, rich countries' economic needs for cheap labor attract migrants looking for better work prospects. This theory describes the proclivity of NTB migrant workers to migrate abroad, which is impacted by economic and sociopolitical variables. Economic constraints in the home region, as well as the availability of job possibilities and greater pay in the destination location, are driving and enticing reasons for NTB migrants.

Circular migration is defined as the movement of individuals across countries over a short or long period of time that may be advantageous to those involved. It occurs willingly and is tied to both the home and destination countries' labor needs. Circular migration is a long-term pattern of worldwide mobility among communities that is growing and is acknowledged as a substantial economic contributor. Given the

enormous number of NTB-origin migrant workers in these two countries, the strongest networks of non-procedural migrant workers can be found in Saudi Arabia and Malaysia. The proclivity of NTB-origin migrant workers to engage in circular migration to certain nations improves their access and networks, allowing for the implementation of non-procedural migrant programs.

The community lacks access to protection, and legal concerns occur as a result of internal irresponsibility. Various avenues have been tried to handle non-procedural migrant worker issues, including strengthening administrative restrictions, improving public awareness, and restricting licensing of private overseas employment agencies (PJTKI). The main cause of the "decision/compulsion" to become non-procedural migrant workers, however, has yet to be found.

Last but not least, the unprocedural migration phenomenon impact to human security aspect for migrant workers since they have to experience harm, sexual abuse, less advocacy and challenge for deportation. Lack of procedur during the migration process impact to several cases, hence in Lombok the number of cases quite high during the last 5 year (see subtopic 4.1). Therefore, it is strong connection to reduce the unprocedural migration and promote human security toward migrants.

## CONCLUSION

To summarize, the phenomenon of non-procedural migrant workers in West Nusa Tenggara is a serious problem that must be addressed immediately. The investigation of the reasons and patterns of non-procedural migration under the frameworks of Push Full Migration and Circular Migration has shed light on the motivating and attracting aspects of migration, as well as the movement of individuals between countries. The need of conducting research as a suggestion for the next policy in reducing non-procedural migrant workers is driven by the urgency of human security, economic concerns, and social elements in society. The study used a qualitative methodology, specifically a phenomenological approach, to investigate the phenomenon of non-procedural migrant workers.

The study's findings and discussions show that the control function of non-procedural PMI is becoming increasingly constrained, and sending non-procedural migrant workers limits the state's ability to protect migrant workers abroad. Various avenues have been tried to handle non-procedural migrant worker issues, including strengthening administrative restrictions, improving public awareness, and restricting licensing of private overseas employment agencies (PJTKI). The main cause of the "decision/compulsion" to become non-procedural migrant workers, however, has yet to be found. As a result, further research is required to acquire a thorough understanding of the problem and to develop appropriate solutions to address it.

The causes of non-procedural migration must be investigated further without overlooking the extrinsic forces that drive these repeated phenomena. The need of conducting research as a suggestion for the next policy in reducing non-procedural migrant workers is driven by the urgency of human security, economic concerns, and social elements in society. The patterns that emerge when non-procedural migrant

workers are sent to the primary destination nations must be identified. Non-procedural migrant laborers' vulnerability has long been a severe danger to human security.

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