

# Illegal Migration Motive for Detainee in Immigration Detention Center Pekanbaru City

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## ABSTRACT

The process of globalization has increased the factors that encourage immigrants to seek their fortune abroad, this can lead to positive aspects and negative aspects in every country, both developed and developing countries. International migration is a permanent or semi-permanent change in place of residence. Indonesia is one of the transit countries for illegal immigrants from the Middle East before they are sent to a third country. The immigration agency, which later became the spearhead to oversee the movement of people, became the spearhead for monitoring this movement. During their stay in Indonesia, detainees were held at the Immigration Detention Center (Rudenim), a temporary shelter for foreigners who violated the laws and regulations imposed. Immigration actions and waiting for the return process to his country. The reason for illegally migrating is due to economic reasons, namely the opportunity to get better income, employment and other reasons. In addition, the State's factors that are not conducive due to war are also factors that cause people to carry out illegal migration. No exception for the detainees who made Indonesia a transit country to seek protection. This study aims to explore the motives of the detainees in deciding to migrate illegally from the perspective of the Theory of Push and Pull from Everett S Lee. This research is to find out the motive of interacting by Afghan asylum seekers with the people of Pekanbaru City. The theory used in this study is the Push and Pull Theory that was coined by Everett S Lee. Lee said that there is a factor in someone's decision to migrate, namely the factors found in the area of origin, the factors that exist in the destination, the barrier between, and personal factors (individuals). The analysis in this study uses qualitative methods with a phenomenological approach from the results of interviews and field observations. The results of the study show that there are several motives possessed by Detainees in the Pekanbaru City Military District for illegal migration. The first motive is due to the conducive state of the state of the occurrence of war. The second motive is because you want to find a better life in a third country. Selanjut, the motive of wanting to follow in the footsteps of a friend who had previously been successful in a third country.

Keywords: Communication, Phenomenology, Motive, Illegal Immigrants

## INTRODUCTION

Migration or movement or movement from the country of origin to the new country is not a new phenomenon. The process of globalization has increased the factors that encourage immigrants to seek their fortune abroad. This can lead to positive aspects and negative aspects in every country, both developed and developing countries. The conducive state of the state which is not conducive due to war has made the detainees leave their country to seek protection. Indonesia was used as a transit country for asylum seekers before they were finally sent to a third country that was not able to accommodate them. While in Indonesia, it is the government's obligation to protect asylum seekers. While in Indonesia, the detainees will be accommodated at the Immigration Detention House (RUDENIM), which is a temporary shelter for foreigners who violated laws and regulations that are subject

to immigration actions and wait for the return process to their country.

Detainees or commonly referred to as illegal immigrants are a form of identity that is given by the majority of people to those who carry out illegal immigration and are in the majority, not an innate identity from birth. Asylum seekers should obey all the regulations in the city of Pekanbaru, but in reality these asylum seekers can freely carry out activities that are even unusual for those who are asylum seekers. They should study and adopt the norms and values that apply in the host country.

Many migration studies show that the reasons for migration are mainly due to economic reasons, namely the opportunity to get better income, work and other reasons. Besides that, the State factor which is not conducive due to war is also a factor that causes immigration to be illegal. No exception for Afghan immigrants who made Indonesia a transit country to seek refuge.





This study aims to explore the motives of the detainees who inhabit the Pekanbaru City Rudenim in deciding to migrate illegally from the perspective of the Push and Pull Theory proposed by Everett S Lee. In general, population mobility occurs when there is a difference between the two regions. In general, the theory of population migration is based on the above principles, below is discussed the theory of population mobility. Lee revealed that the volume of migration in an area developed in accordance with the diversity of regions in the region. In the area of origin and destination there are positive (+), negative (-) factors, there are also neutral factors (0). Positive factors are a beneficial factor if you live in this area there are schools, employment opportunities, or a good climate. Negative factors are deficiency factors in the area concerned so that someone wants to move from that place. The difference in cumulative values between the two places tends to cause population migration.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Push and Pull Theory Migration is a process of moving from one region to another that occurs permanently beyond the political / state borders or administrative boundaries / parts of a country. According to Everet S. Lee migration in the broadest sense is a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence. Here there are no restrictions, both at the distance of displacement and nature, namely whether the differences are voluntary or forced. So migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intention to settle in the destination.

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Everett S Lee (1978) his article entitled "The Theory of Migration" revealed that the volume of migration in an area developed in accordance with the diversity of regions in the region. In the area of origin and destination there are positive (+), negative (-) factors, there are also neutral factors (0). Positive factors are a beneficial factor if you live in this area there are schools, employment opportunities, or a good climate. Negative factors are deficiency factors in the area concerned so that someone wants to move from that place. The difference in cumulative values between the two places tends to cause population migration.

According to Everett S. Lee there are 4 factors that cause people to make decisions to migrate, namely:

1. Factors contained in the area of origin (Push Factor or Push Factor)
  - a. Economic Factors
  - b. Educational Factors
  - c. Transportation Factors
2. Factors contained at the destination (Pull Factor or Pull Factor)
  - a. Availability of employment.
  - b. Opportunity to get higher income.
  - c. Higher opportunities for
  - d. Pleasant environment
  - e. Progress at the destination.
3. Obstacles that hinder

At each place of origin or destination, there are a number of factors that keep people from staying there, and attract outsiders to move to the place; there are a number of negative factors that encourage people to move from the place; and a number of neutral factors that are not a problem in the decision to migrate. There are always a number of obstacles that in certain circumstances are not so severe, but in other circumstances can be overcome. These obstacles include distance, although this "distance" obstacle, although always present, is not always a barrier. These obstacles have different effects on people who want to move. There are people who view these obstacles as trivial, but there are also those who view it as a heavy thing that prevents people from moving.

#### 4. Personal factors

Factors in the person have an important role because the real factors that exist in the place of origin or place of destination are not yet a major factor, because in the end it returns to someone's response to these factors, their personal sensitivity and intelligence.

### Motif

According to Engkus Kuswarno (2009: 194), there are three categories of motives, namely motives for those that show past orientation; motifs that show current orientation; and the motive for showing future orientation. The explanation is strengthened by the opinion of Schulz, each behavior has a motive that psychologically will determine the direction of behavior, whether the behavior is based on the motive "cause" (because motive), or motive "so" (in order to motive) depending on the context for each - individual. Visible behavior is a symptom (noema) of what is the individual's perceptions and motivations (Utami, 2015: 19).

According to Gerungan in his book Social Psychology (1996: 194), Motif is an understanding that encompasses all drivers.







1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan sumber:  
 2. Pengutipan untuk tujuan pendidikan atau penelitian, wajib mencantumkan sumber.

Reasons or encouragement in humans that cause him to do something. All human behavior essentially has a motive. Also behavior which is called behavior in a reflex and which is automatic, has a specific purpose even though the intention is not always conscious of humans. According to Max Weber and C. Wright Mills, motives are verbal explanations of behavior, rationalizing certain actions or actions of others (Syam, 2013).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research on the motive of migrating illegally to detainees at the Pekanbaru City Migration Detention House, which the authors did using qualitative research methods with a phenomenological approach. Phenomenology research aims to find out the world from the point of view of people who experience it directly or relate to human nature, and the meaning attached to it. In the research the author wanted to explore the motive for migrating illegally from the point of view of detainees as people who experienced it directly. Want to explore the conscious experience of detainees who are in the Pekanbaru City Detention Center in carrying out illegal migration. The informants in this study were selected through a purposive technique namely detainees who inhabit the Pekanbaru City Rudenim for more than one year, and have been able to speak Indonesian both actively and passively. Data collection techniques use interviews (indepth interviews), observation, documentation and literature studies

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Motive of Security and Comfort  
 Security and comfort are the main motives of detainees for illegal migration. The state of the country that is often a battle that makes them not feel calm and comfort in their own country. This is the main factor that decides them to become an asylum seeker. The research informant said that because of the state of their country security which was no longer conducive. From day to day, week to week, month to month and even year to year, the situation in their country is getting worse. *"If you can follow the website, you can see the graphic about the security situation in Afghanistan. Most of the immigrant leave on 2004, 2003, and 2005. Around over 72% who are staying came to Indonesia in 2014. Most of them"* (Interview with MAN, an illegal immigrant from Afghanistan).

From the interview excerpt stated by the research informant in the statement above, it is seen that the conducive state of the country is the

main factor that makes them decide to immigration illegally. This situation makes them unsafe, peaceful and peaceful in their own country. They cannot do activities and carry on life safely, calmly and comfortably and are always haunted whenever they can become victims of the war. There are so many fights between residents and their government. Therefore, in the end they decided to find the last solution, namely to leave their country of birth.

## Better Life Motives

Based on the results of research in the field that researchers found, the motive for finding a better life was stated by detainees with secondary education and above. They assume that with more than enough education they have to make them get more from their country, such as more than enough work and income. *"For example, is an electrical engineering. I got a master's degree, so if it's safe in Afghanistan, I think I'd better serve my own country, for my hometown, for my people because they need me now. For more than eight years, I have gotten ... and now many are hoping for me. I have to do something for my country and society, for example, if I don't try to rebuild my country, who else can do it? But when I ... I feel, if I stay here, my life will be finished. Therefore, I have to leave my country, and that's why I have been here since 2014."*

The research informant who is an electrical engineering master from Russia stated that he did not get a decent living in his country. As a person with a master's degree, GSR should be able to get the same job and income as his education and abilities. However, it was not obtained by GSR, due to the unfavorable state of the country.

## Friend's Motives

One of the motives behind illegal immigration is because of friends. In addition to the non-conductive state factor, the factor of wanting to join friends who have already arrived in the third country is the motive of asylum seekers. Asylum seekers get news and the lure of their colleagues who first arrived in the third country about the state of third countries that are very safe, comfortable and give a very good impression, thus making asylum seekers who are middle-educated down are tempted to immigration illegally.

*"I got news from friends who first left my country. He contacted me from Australia, and said life in Australia was far better and safer than our country. He is also free to do activities, work, and even has a bigger producer that we*



never got in our country. Therefore I also want to be like him."

Based on the interview above it can be seen that the motive of wanting to follow in the footsteps of a friend who first arrived in a third country on the basis of the lure of that friend. Not a few of them chose to leave their home countries because they followed their friends who had succeeded in third countries. When they were in their home country, they heard a lot of their friends who had previously become asylum seekers had a better life than when they were still living in their home country. This triggered several asylum seekers we met to leave their home countries, following in the footsteps of other friends to become asylum seekers.

The acknowledgement for funding organisations etc. should be placed in a separate section at the end of the text. Thank you for your cooperation in complying with these instructions.

### DISCUSSION

Legal immigrants or immigrants are actors who carry out social actions namely those who migrate illegally. Based on the thoughts of Everett S Lee (1978), the factors of a person in migrating are the factors found in the area of origin, the factors contained in the destination, the barrier between, and personal factors (individuals). The initial aim of asylum seekers in migrating illegally is due to the condition of the state that is not conducive due to the war which in the end is feared to threaten the safety of their souls if they remain in their country. Researcher's interviews with informants showed the results that the ultimate goal of asylum seekers was to migrate illegally, namely to improve life in the future. By migrating illegally, and being accepted later in the third country they are expected to get a better job and finally be able to meet the needs of life both for themselves and for the family.

The results of interviews with researchers and informants indicate that they consider that being illegal immigrants is expected to get a better life, can meet the needs of life both for themselves and for the family. These hopes and goals arise from past impulses that cannot meet future needs if they remain in their country, and they want a more change for themselves and their families. Those who decide to become asylum seekers, regardless of obstacles and obstacles and social impacts later in third countries, with the aim of having the hope to live better in third countries.

The desire to become an illegal immigrant based on the initial encouragement, goals and hopes that are the basis for changing life and family in a better direction. Hope is

something that can be formed and used as a step to make changes. Profitable changes can encourage individuals to achieve a better life. The results of interviews conducted by researchers with asylum seekers in the Pekanbaru City Military District, showed that each individual asylum seeker had hope. Every individual asylum seeker forms a hope that plays a role in directing behavior and includes two aspects, namely the act of anticipation or simple predictions and the demands of someone for others to take certain actions.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results and the discussion described above, it can be concluded that the motive to be an asylum seeker is due to the condition of the State that is not conducive, frequent occurrence of war, and the motive of wanting to follow in the footsteps of friends who have succeeded in becoming third asylum seekers. In his journey to become an asylum seeker is not easy. They left their country with official immigration documents, so they arrived in the transit country, namely in the city of Pekanbaru. while in Pekanbaru, they were accommodated in the City of Pekanbaru Rudenim. Pekanbaru City Rudenim has a rule that allows asylum seekers to leave rudenim, thus making a great opportunity for the interaction between asylum seekers and the people of Pekanbaru City.

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