

Vol. 7  
No. 3  
May  
2015

ISSN: 2075-4124

E-ISSN: 2075-7107

An international journal

BEYNÖLXALQ ELMİ ARAŞDIRMALAR JURNALI

INTERNATIONAL  
JOURNAL OF  
ACADEMIC  
RESEARCH

**PART B**

SOCIAL  
SCIENCES AND  
HUMANITIES

 **PROGRES**  
BAKU, AZERBAIJAN



*The nation's future success lies with science and education!*

**Heydar Aliyev**  
National Leader of Azerbaijan

**INTERNATIONAL  
JOURNAL OF  
ACADEMIC  
RESEARCH**

**Vol. 7. No. 3. Iss. 1**

May, 2015

**PART B.**  
**SOCIAL  
SCIENCES AND  
HUMANITIES**

Member of  **crossref**

DOI: 10.7813/2075-4124.2014

**Daxil edildiyi elmi bazalar:**  
**Indexed by:**

**Master Journal List** (ISI-Thomson Reuters, USA)  
**CAB Abstracts** (ISI-Thomson Reuters, USA)  
**Zoological Records** (ISI-Thomson Reuters, USA)  
**Norwegian Social Science Data Services** (Norway)  
**Zentralblatt MATH** (Springer-Verlag, European Math. Society, Germany)  
**IndexCopernicus International** (Poland)  
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Baku, Azerbaijan, 2015

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## WOMEN MIGRANTS AS INFORMAL TRADERS IN THE PORT OF PARE-PARE

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DOI: 10.7813/2075-4124.2015/7-3/B.48

*Received: 25 Mar, 2015*

*Accepted: 28 Apr, 2015*

### ABSTRACT

The impact of mechanization in agriculture is perceived by rural residents who lost their jobs because a lot of the power is replaced by a machine. The mobility of workers from the countryside into the urban workforce, especially women tend to continue to increase with population growth. City more promising hope of obtaining the opportunity to work from the area of origin. So that migration as a strategy to get a job. Form mobility is mostly done by women workers who come from outside the town of Pare-pare, so his role as a housewife still is implemented to have even to work for a living outside the home. Broad community is acceptance of the existence of women who trades in Pare-pare very supportive. Moreover, the current means of transport to allow an increase in migration flows, especially in the form of mobility circularly in addition to permanent mobility or migration.

**Key words:** migrant women, Traders, Informal Sector, mobility circularly, permanent mobility

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Work patterns experienced by women have changed along with the rapid population growth, and the use of technology in agriculture is more advanced. This resulted in many women, especially who work as farm laborers will lose their jobs because their labor is replaced by machines.

The limited opportunities to work in the agricultural sector that is accompanied less availability of non-farm employment to be one of the causes of labor from the countryside will be looking for work to other areas. Development in the rapidly growing cities widened the appeal of rural residents to get a job in town. Similarly, the economic situation was difficult due to be unemployed since not easy to get a job in the village is the reason for the villager's venture into other areas, especially to the town center that gives hope of getting a job. The Economic potential that differs from one another in each area as well as imbalance the income cause's mobility of people do for a living outside the region. Including women migrants coming from outside the town of Pare-pare, they came to the port Pare-pare to work as a trader's informal sector.

Economic life is associated with the effort to get a job. The unemployment problem is felt by residents in rural and urban areas. It is especially felt by those who do not have capital, does not have the expertise or skills and low education levels. Despite the fact that higher education is very competing for jobs. Areas which give hope of providing work opportunities into goal job seekers despite having crossed the boundary region or migrating out of the territory where he lives.

According to Tommy in Ngayu (2002: 3) [1] the more people who like to migrate to the city rather than to the village. This is caused by the increasing development of the urban economic sector is also related to the opening of opportunities to get a job.

A development strategy that led to the industrial sector to be one of the triggers increasing rural-urban migration flows. Another reason is the labor forced to leave a rural village where he came from because the agricultural sector is not able to accommodate them. A large part of the informal sector workers who are in urban absorbed in the trade sector. The work was to be an alternative, especially for those who seek to survive in the current difficult economic conditions.

Currently, women's involvement in economic activity is thriving. Some think that it was an attempt to actualize himself in his work. However, there's also women who earn a living, income derived not only to meet the needs of his life but also for his family. According to Yazid (2005: 214) [2] that there are basically two reasons that the primary motivation for women to earn a living is to get social autonomy through self-actualization as well as for economic reasons that can contribute to their families. The most powerful reason for migrant women of a trade at the port is to meet the needs of the economy.

The outflow of population from rural areas tends to increase in a number. They entered the urban areas or areas that could provide jobs and income. Migration due to economic conditions feels the gap between urban and rural areas. In general, the city in Indonesia is the center of economic activity, especially in informal sector trade support each other with the formal sector activity.

Increased migration flows caused by the concentration of industrial activities in the city as well as the informal sector trading activities that provide opportunities as a place to earn a living. There are interconnections between migration and work opportunities in the informal sector. Many people who would always try to get the opportunity to work in a place that promises a better life expectancy. Although the need to migrate to the area of mobility which can provide work opportunities. More job opportunities open to women so that the possibility of also migrating getting bigger.

In general, women all over the world, especially those living in rural areas feel difficult to be able to participate fully in the development and develop themselves well in society. It is caused by poverty, low education levels, cultural norms or traditions that are less supportive of women activities outside the home. Women continue to struggle to build their lives. For women who run a dual role, working is not a new thing, especially the conditions of economic life have not been proper. Role as breadwinner has been instilled early on so it would work adds to the family income.



The condition of women as envisaged was relatively similar to those found in women migrants working as traders in the informal sector of the port, Pare-pare. They are less educated, unskilled and have no venture capital. Working as traders in the informal sector can be an alternative employment for them. The job is quite popular due respect to the flexible characteristics, may be executed at any time, using relatively small venture capital, does not require a permit, can give support to the wider community for all people, as well as being the savior for job seekers whose ability mediocre.

Based on the background exposure it needs to be studied in depth regarding mobility with respect to migrant women who trade in the port of Pare-pare. The usefulness of the research can be used as consideration for the government in formulating labor policy. Migrant women who trade in the port of Pare-pare not only pay attention to the type of work alone.

There should also give attention to the location of their places of work to run the job. Archipelago port Pare-pare chosen as the study sample intentionally (purposive) based on the consideration that in these areas encountered many women who trade sidewalk and street vending compared to other public services anywhere in the city of Pare-pare. Informants are determined based on the following considerations: 1). Working as street vendors or as hawkers; 2). Trade in Pare-pare port as the main work; 3). the job has been run for more than 6 (six) months; 4). Revenue obtained as the economic backbone of the family. The data collected mainly primary data. As for the secondary, data focused on the conditions of the location area of research.

Speakers who also gave information include government institutions and individuals. Information collected through individual, group discussions are focused, and in-depth interviews using interview guide or list the main points of the question.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

Types of the qualitative research approach are used in this study during the research process to assess and understand the forms of mobility undertaken by migrant women who work as traders in the informal sector of the port, Pare-pare.

Qualitative methods are used to describe the data in the form of figures, as well as information obtained in the field. Especially regarding the form of mobility that is done as migrants who trade in port, Pare-Pare.

The use of the methodology for this research is a flow of thought, which belongs in the category of micro sociology that emphasizes the interaction that takes place among individuals whose scope is limited. It was said because the main focus of the interaction that takes place between social actors as well as an understanding of the interactions carried out social actors that take place in everyday life.

The research took place in the port of Pare-pare. Locations were selected intentionally by the consideration that in the archipelago port of Pare-pare can be found migrant women who originate from the area around the Pare-pare like Pinrang, Barru, Pangkep and Jeneponto, who works as a trader informal sector.

The analysis in this research focus on forms of mobility undertaken by migrant women who work as traders in the informal sector in the port, Pare-pare.

Form of mobility that is performed by migrant women in the informal sector trade port of Pare-pare archipelago based on consideration to the costs incurred for transportation, as well as consideration to the interests outside the family. Population mobility or movement made by the informant population consisted of migration is a permanent resident of motion and motion that are not permanent residents who repeatedly take place almost every day between a residence or place of origin to the destination called the community.

Data obtained through primary data sources and secondary data sources. Cracked primary data came from an informant as much as four people were determined by purposive sampling. Determination is based on the consideration that the informant: 1) has been running the business as informal sector traders in the port of Pare-pare a minimum of 6 (six) months; 2) work as informal sector traders in the port of Pare-pare the main work; 3) income derived to sustain the family economy as a living subject or main; 4) they are traders at the port of Pare-pare non-indigenous Pare-pare or also called as migrants. Two (2) people who have to migrate because it was settled in the town of Pare-pare and 2 (the) others are commuters who exercise shuttle displacement from their home areas to the town of Pare-pare.

Researchers themselves who act as the main instrument for this study. Which plays a key role in data collection also is the researchers themselves because used a qualitative approach. Researchers who took the data and explained the data in the form of gestures, words, and actions as well as in the form as a symbol that is related with the research problem. The whole process of research carried out by researchers who subsequently did the writing about the results of research based on those findings in the field. Supporting instrument in question is: 1) framework research reports content; 2) coding background research; 3) a list of the encoding object of research; 4) The schedule of research activities; 5) guidelines for the interview; 6) guidelines for observation. Used other supporting instruments also assist recording, and data recording that is: 1) field note; 2) The voice recorder, 3) The camera photographs; and 4) communication devices (mobile phones).

Data collection technique used for this research is observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation and focus group discussions.

Data collection and data analysis performed at the same time. Ongoing data analysis that starts from the observation and interviews that take place repeatedly. Data editing can be performed. Results of interviews arranged by domain. Similarly, the results of observations are also carried out in the form of a table sorting order identified a variety of different elements.

The validity of research data used to test criteria that are valid and reliable. Using the criteria of validity and reliability means that the data used must be valid that is not different between the data obtained for the research object to the result.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Consideration for mobility is usually because of the pressure of economic necessity. Mobility of a female labor force continues to increase. Similarly, women who migrate to the city of Pare-pare and trade on an increasing number of ports. According to Wiyata (2008: 2) [3] that the main goal is to migrate in order to obtain a better livelihood. So it must have the tenacity and courage without fear the challenges of making a living.

Post modernism view on women is that there is no equation that applies to all women because each has a condition, as well as a different experience. According to Butler and Scott in Jones (2008: 136) [4] that among women there who choose not to become a mother, and some that cannot be a mother. Every woman is not necessarily going to be a mother.



So the need to impose limits on women, especially in the study about women who run a dual role as a housewife and also earn a living outside the home. There are certain jobs that uncommon to run by women in a region, for example, carry goods, and the job does not usually run by women in other areas. So needed flexibility in assessing the woman's life.

The decision to migrate is done in the hope of earning more. Venture into other areas and can be successful, can then show that has been achieved will raise the social status in society. It thus under a consideration informant so decided to trade the informal sector in the port, Pare-pare. They migrate out of the area where he lives if it is considered as a result of better consideration. The distance between the shelters settled with the destination is not an obstacle because the transportation infrastructure that connects smoothly between different regions to facilitate the mobility of migrants to work outside the area where he lives.

According to Maria (2004: 2) [5] that the city is the goal of migrating is that which has the potential of delivering a decent income and to give a chance to make the Informal sector.

Broad community acceptance of the existence of women who trade in Pare-pare becomes one of the attractions for job seekers. Informants are still living with their parents as well as anyone with her husband and are the backbone of the family because the income earned is the main provider for his family life. Families give up their work at the port of Pare-pare. It shows that women can be accepted to work as a trader in the port and women tend to be easier to conduct trade transactions in urban areas that want to migrate and work at a living outside the home.

The attractiveness of the informal sector trade for women is because the job has the flexibility to run and can provide immediate income. Women still can perform tasks within the household even earn a living outside the home. So the circular mobility is mostly done so with household tasks remain to be implemented in addition to working for a living. The increasing participation of women to work at a living as made possible by the changes experienced by women themselves without limiting themselves to certain types of work and to openly compete in the job market.

According to Rauf (2008: 16) [6] that women participated in the labor force because they want to add to the family income and the opportunity for women to actualize themselves in society. The rate of population mobility to the city is a result of economic growth in the city and the limited employment opportunities outside the village. People will go to a place that promises a better life expectancy. Lack of employment opportunities outside the village to be the cause of people of the village of mobility in the form of circular or permanent. As informants for this study, they are settled or permanent migrants and others who perform a circular migration.

Mobility permanently marked by the process of moving a place to live at the destination because it already was employed. Before deciding to settle usually, begins with circular migration. After sensing has been able to leave the area where he came from and were able to live a life in a new area, then the decision to do permanent mobility.

The mobility circularly is characterized by the movement for some time, or only lasted a day. As it was done by the informant, they leave in the morning out of the territory where he lived to work for a living and returned the same day to their origin areas. If staying in Pare-pare usually only for a few days. Especially when visitors are a very crowded harbor in the school holidays. Activity informant to trade using more time until night, so did not go back into the house. It usually requested a ride to stay at home relatives.

Migrant women in the informal sector of the port Pare-pare, mobility circularly can be considered as a liaison traffic flow of trade between the areas where he came to the town of Pare-pare. Various productions brought from the region sold as merchandise. The amount of demand for something kind of goods equal to the amount of the sold goods.

This is related with the rate of mobility, which do informant. In the spring of certain fruits, informants usually several times a day round trip from the village or the village where he came to the port of Pare-pare brings fruit for sale. They run a business with relatively small capital even without capital money at all. Earned income is low and should be creative to spend money that allows set aside some of their income to be capital even in small quantities.

The imbalance between population growths with the growth of employment resulted in many residents who have difficulty in obtaining employment. Experiencing such conditions, people will look for solutions that can help them get a job. One way to do that is to migration or displacement movement out of the territory of origin to seek employment area to other areas. It is called, thrust or encourages people to do the motion displacement looking for work in other regions.

Limitations of venture capital, has no land for cultivation, and not easy to get a job in the area of origin to be the cause of people migrating to other regions trying to find a job. Four of the informants in this study mobility towards other areas looking for work. Two of the informants are migrants from Jenaponto and Pangkep, and two other informants came from Pinrang. Two people are commuting mobility also called a space shuttle almost every day come to the port of Pare Pare and go home the same day. As and others who came from Pangkep and Takalar already settled in Parepare since the beginning of the movement in moving to the town of Pare-pare and is referred to as permanent migrants.

Migrants who first mobility or displacement motion is very helpful new migrants come mainly in terms of information will be a new destination on the go. One informant who came from Pinrang invited by another informant, also from Pinrang the first working trade at the port of Pare-Pare. Migrants whom advance will give guidance in terms of adjustment Pare-pare port area, helping shelter, food aid needs, as well as in running a job as a trader in the port of Pare-Pare. According to Santoso (2006: 3) [7] that the small-scale economic actors able to survive because their social capital when it begins efforts to obtain information from friends, help each capital, lift a temporary shelter, as well as information about the location of trade.

Perform a circular motion displacement in the form of a space shuttle is a strategy that can work for a living and stay in the role for domestic duties. Two informants who came from Pinrang still perform motion displacement shuttle because centrifugal strength as a motivating factor that is still balanced by the centripetal force as a pull factor so that they still live with their parents in the area of origin, and almost every day to migrate to Pare-Pare port. They come to Pare-pare knowing that Pare-pare a trading town. Pare-pare as a trading city did give development opportunities in the commercial sector of the city. The public is more likely to be open to being able to live through trade.

Motion shuttle displacement occurs due to centrifugal force's balance the centripetal force as well as the improvement of transportation facilities and infrastructure that increases the capacity of traffic flow that connects the town of Pare-pare with the surrounding regions. Similarly, security conditions are very supportive of women's activities that mingle with many people and still feel safe and comfortable. The reasons are the cause of migrant women who trade in the port of Parepare archipelago feel like running activities.

Data obtained from informants revealed that the port of Pare-pare a destination because it is easy to reach and provide opportunities to obtain income as soon as possible. The difficulty of obtaining employment, causes them to create their jobs in the informal sector. It is also due to limited capital, do not have skills, as well as low levels of education, and



have no land to cultivate. Informants in this study because the migrating want to earn a lot, and Pare-pare be the goal because it is possible that he hopes will materialize.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The decision to perform the migration related to employment opportunities in the port of Pare-pare and smooth transportation. The sense of running activities as well as public acceptance of their existence working as traders in the informal sector in the region of origin and destination areas strongly supports the work. Migrant women who trade in ports Pare-pare needs attention from the government because they can create jobs for themselves, play a role in tackling the problem of unemployment and reduce poverty.

The availability of means of transport which smoothly enabling them to perform circular mobility so that the role of homemaker and breadwinner can be run. For those who still have children who are still small will be able to provide care and nurture as, well as completing household chores.

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