

CIRCULAR MOBILITY AND POVERTY IN URBAN MAMMINASATA METROPOLITAN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Migrants who come from rural areas are generally trapped in poor conditions when they do not have the competitiveness to get jobs in cities. The facts analyzed in this study are about circular mobility and poverty in the urban metropolitan area of Mamminasata. The focus of the analysis is the reason for choosing Makassar City as a mobility destination. The reason for choosing the circular mobility pattern in carrying out work. The income earned after doing mobility to make a living can help improve welfare. The focus of his research is vegetable and fruit traders, pastry traders, and used clothing traders who sell on the side of the road in the Makassar PLTU area. This type of qualitative research uses a grounded theory approach. Research informants were selected by purposive sampling. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The research results show that; 1) Makassar City must be traveled hundreds of kilometers from the informant's place of origin but provides more income opportunities; 2) The mobility pattern chosen by the informant is circular mobility even though the distance is hundreds of kilometers because the income earned is more; 3) Nominally, the income of informants has increased but also bears large costs so that it is still tricky for informants to live decently. Makassar is a mobility destination because it gives hope of getting a more significant income. However, they have not been able to enjoy welfare because the cost of living has also soared.

Keyword: circular mobility, poverty, a shift in the meaning of circular mobility

1. Introduction

The movement of the population across the administrative boundaries of the region of origin is a worldwide phenomenon due to the imbalance in the quality of the population. The process of urbanization is an important phenomenon to be noticed, especially by policymakers, because until now urbanization is still ongoing so urban planners and rural development planners pay attention to the needs, especially those that are needs of people in rural areas so that the rate of urbanization can be overcome by opening up more varied employment opportunities in villages, improving health facilities, improving educational facilities, improving the quality of public services, all of which must be adjusted to the purchasing power of rural residents (Surya, et al., 2020). The welfare condition of the population is the result of a distribution mechanism of natural resources, capital, and utilization of labor. It is necessary to make policies regarding the use of natural resources, management of capital, and utilization of labor that is in favor of the community and according to the needs of the community because the most important effort to achieve prosperity is to improve the quality of its human resources. Economic growth depends on human resources that utilize natural resources using technology that is appropriate to the culture of the people (Surya, et al., 2021).

Developed countries like America and European countries experiencing population movements such as urbanization because cities can provide various alternative jobs accompanied by adequate wages to meet the demands of their life needs. The quality of the population, such as education and skills, is following what is required by institutions that provide job opportunities.

As for Indonesia, the condition of the workforce, in general, is still far from expectations because education and skills are minimal, not according to what is desired by industrial institutions or the formal sector that provides employment opportunities (Karim et al., 2021). Urbanization that is occurring in Indonesia is a pseudo-urbanization because urbanization is caused by the urge to leave their home areas without the support of their human resources and becomes a problem for destination areas because they find it difficult to accommodate them to work but are forced to work even with modest wages and spread out in suburbs that can accommodate them looking for jobs living (Mardjuni et al., 2022).

Development that is more centralized and growing rapidly in cities in Indonesia is the reason for the attraction of rural residents in general, making cities a place to hang hope to try their luck, especially those who have lost their source of livelihood due to limited land or no agricultural land. It is necessary to create activities that have the nuances of the city but are located in the village so that the villagers will feel at home as residents in their home village and not move to other areas (Karim et al., 2023). The more limited employment opportunities in the agricultural sector and the less varied non-agricultural jobs are also the reasons why rural residents are encouraged to look for jobs in urban areas. Improved transportation infrastructure and facilities that connect all regions in South Sulawesi have enabled rural workers to make a living outside their area with non-agricultural work. (Huang, et al., 2022). This fact is an indication that rural residents are experiencing economic difficulties and unemployment continues to increase, so they are encouraged to look for work opportunities in places that can provide a more decent life

expectancy, especially in big cities. Their existence in the city is generally active in the informal sector which trades various types of commodities, each of these traders has different socio-economic conditions and differences in income and profits in trading (Etim & Daramola, 2020; Martinez & Short, 2022). It is difficult for them to compete in the formal sector because they lack competitiveness, especially due to minimal formal education, minimal skills, as well as minimal capital ownership, and even no capital at all. To achieve economic prosperity, efforts must also be made related to social welfare, such as education and skills to be used creatively to obtain economic rewards (Maksum, et al., 2020) (Mainga Wise, et al., 2022). Mobilizing to cities to look for work and in general work in the informal sector does not seem to be the expected solution.

The imbalance in the welfare conditions of urban and rural communities due to an imbalance in the economic potential between cities and villages causes residents to move to cities. Economic development that is more concentrated in cities causes villagers to leave their villages to go to cities to work for a living, so a concept of sustainable development is needed that guarantees justice for all citizens to enjoy the results of development, especially villagers who are pushed to cities because they want to also enjoy development in urban areas (Priatama, et al., 2019) (Surya, et al., 2020). This is also the cause of urbanization, including circular mobility, which has a very broad impact on society. Circular mobility actors are generally traders who sell agricultural commodities. To increase agricultural production, consistent efforts are needed to improve production quality as well as a shorter marketing chain so that production costs are lower (Ibănescu, et al., 2018). This shows that traders from outside urban areas who carry out circular mobility between villages and cities are a link for the traffic flow of the rural and urban economies, especially circular mobility actors who trade vegetables and fruits. Agricultural commodities that are the product of rural areas cause villages to supply the needs of urban communities in addition to other commodities such as rural labor needed in cities. Urban and rural communities need each other to form interdependence which causes circular mobility in which each trader performs a different mobility frequency according to the type of commodity offered (Mercandalli, et al., 2023).

Rural residents who carry out circular mobility from village to city and then return to their village of origin is a reality of the problem of employment and employment which on the one hand provides a solution but on the other hand, creates problems. Easier access to information has made it easier for rural residents to leave their village of origin to look for work (van Berkum, 2023). The city can be a hope of getting a job but for those who get the opportunity to work in the city, it also brings problems for the city itself (Rachmawati, et al., 2021). His presence is to work and carry out his work in the city usually in an unofficial place, but his existence is needed by residents in the city because he provides services and provides daily needs, especially agricultural commodity products in the form of vegetables and fruits (Crush, et al., 2023). Those who do mobility generally have the same motivation, namely for economic reasons, in addition to socio-cultural factors that grow in society such as people who like to migrate or leave their area because they are looking for work in other areas, of course, the intended area can give them hope of earning more income elsewhere. compare in their area. Those who do mobility generally have the same motivation, namely for economic reasons (Ghadami, et al., 2022). In

addition, due to socio-cultural factors that grow in the community, such as people who like to migrate or leave their area because they are looking for work in other areas, of course, the intended area can give hope of earning more income than in their area. Mobility by residents is a natural occurrence as a form of effort to improve the quality of life (Tang, et al., 2020) (Marcader-Rubio, et al., 2023). High mobility flow is the level of economic growth achieved by a region, especially an area that is the destination of the mobility flow (Adlini, et al., 2022). To overcome poverty, economic growth efforts are needed which can have an impact on the availability of educational facilities, health facilities, transportation facilities and infrastructure, entertainment or recreational facilities, and several other facilities (Hasniati, et al., 2023). Mobility events give rise to new problems such as increasing crime, expanding slum settlements, and increasingly high unemployment rates in urban areas. As a result of more development being carried out in urban areas, mobility to cities has also increased. It is estimated that the number of people living in urban areas will continue to increase, especially in developing countries, although in developed countries it will also continue to increase, the increase in mobility is higher in developing countries (Travkina, et al., 2023).

Unequal development between urban and rural areas resulted in disparities between cities and villages (Kalfas, et al., 2023). Inequality is a problem that must be addressed to overcome the problem of poverty (Makarenko Elena, et al., 2022). Poverty is a complex, multi-dimensional problem, not only with economic dimensions but also with socio-cultural and political dimensions. Based on the latest data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, namely data for 2022, it is explained that since September 2022 the number of poor people in Indonesia has increased (BPS, 2022). This was caused by the increase in the price of fuel oil which in turn triggered an increase in the price of staple goods. It was also explained in data from the South Sulawesi Central Bureau of Statistics that during the COVID-19 pandemic, especially from March to September 2020, the government imposed rules to limit gatherings and limit activities outside the home. This has caused many to lose their jobs because they are restricted in their mobility and activities, increasing the number of poor people. The population is increasing and they are only sharecroppers because in general, they do not have agricultural land which encourages rural residents to move to cities to look for work (Delgado-Viñas & Gómez-Moreno, 2022). Family members who had earlier moved to the city to work provided information to their family members in the village regarding job opportunities in the city. Smooth transportation means that job seekers from villages can carry out circular mobility while working to earn a living in the city. So that they can still gather with their families and be able to finish work in their home village and attend family events or ceremonies carried out by their extended family. Thus the problem in this research is; 1) Why did you choose Makassar city as a destination for mobility?; 2) How is the pattern of mobility carried out by migrants carrying out their work?; 3) Does the income earned after doing mobility to make a living help improve their welfare?

2. Concepts Framework

One of the current conditions of employment in Indonesia is that the interest of the young workforce to work in the agricultural sector is decreasing because they perceive

that this job is not capable of providing sufficient income to live a decent life. It is necessary to make efforts to increase agricultural productivity following the situation with the condition of a young workforce, namely the use of technology for agriculture in the digital era. Technology can be positive and vice versa. Such as Increasingly advanced information technology can help villagers get information about job opportunities so that they leave their village which in the end the agricultural sector workforce in the village, especially young farmers (Tang, et al., 2020). The other reason for working as a farmer is because they feel dishonored in carrying out this job which in general people view as very tiring and less prospective work. An agricultural business that is carried out professionally will give better results. The young workforce can be interested and feel honored if they are supported by the community so they feel proud and needed and given appreciation, especially income as a farmer which is competitive with other types of work (Fernández-Aguilar, et al., 2023). This reason resulted in a young workforce entering the non-agricultural sector. There is a transformation of work from the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural sector, especially the industrial sector which is generally located in cities. Because most of the industry is located in urban areas, rural residents who are looking for work will head to the city to try their luck. The change in the function of agricultural land into a place for non-agricultural activities is due to lower agricultural sector income compared to other work sectors and also because of the rapid increase in land prices causing farmers to be tempted to sell their land. Those who switch to the trade sector can be assisted in overcoming poverty (Crus, et al., 2023). Such circumstances lead to population movements or migration processes which may have different patterns, some are circular, commuter migration, or those who permanently reside in the city of work.

According to sociological analysis, high population mobility is a sign of improving economic conditions, not only the movement of people across administrative boundaries between urban and rural areas but also movement across traditional agrarian rural socio-cultural boundaries with modern industrial urban socio-culture. The concept of village-city relations needs to be updated using a new approach for various development sectors from traditional to modern (Vinas Carmen and Moreno Maria, 2022). The people of Makassar City, with high heterogeneity with a variety of different backgrounds, who are used to living side by side, and tolerant of differences, do not encounter significant obstacles in their daily lives. The process of assimilation of local communities with immigrants renews patterns of social relations and cultural patterns through a process of socio-cultural interaction and adaptation which then gives changes to the socio-economic life of local communities. Building the city of Makassar requires support from the community, business actors, and the government as policymakers, especially in providing support for economic growth that can increase productivity (Surya Batara, et al., 2020). (Surya Batara, et al., 2021). For residents of the city of Makassar and migrants who have tried their luck to come from other areas, mutual respect is an important thing that must always be maintained. Economic conditions will improve if supported by conducive social, cultural, and political conditions. There is a link between the achievement of economic growth and technological innovation because technological innovation causes increased productivity which in turn increases people's welfare. To achieve economic growth one must also pay attention to the institutional environment because quality institutions are important for economic growth (Surya Batara, et al., 2021) (Travkina Eliana, et al., 2022). The relationship between work

motivation and emotional intelligence is self-control, empathy, and self-awareness when deciding to do mobility. Emotional intelligence is related to the motivation to know how to achieve something. Likewise, if you want to achieve success, you need to do an emotional intelligence strategy (Rubio Isabel, et al., 2023) (Drigas Athanasios, et al., 2023). Experiencing a change in place of work from village to city or from one city to another requires the ability to process self-adaptation due to different understandings of values and norms, the use of symbols in interactions or habits in carrying out the different routines of daily life that exist on all economic, social and cultural actions of each migrant.

Even though modern and industrial economic activities are concentrated which tend to cluster in big cities, the activities of informal sector workers still exist and even become a complement to the wheels of the urban economy. One form of informal sector business is street vendors who have the strength to survive even in difficult times and even become economic saviors during times of crisis. So we need a concept of development that is planned and sustainable as well as fair and equitable for all economic actors including street vendors who generally have small capital (Crush Jonathan, et al., 2023) (Surya Batara, et al., 2020). If urban economic growth has increased, informal sector workers are still found with small business capital which is synonymous with poverty. Informal sector workers are generally small-scale economic actors who are usually migrants from other regions who do not have jobs in their areas of origin and find it difficult to get jobs in cities, especially formal sector jobs. The income earned by informal sector traders is usually small, only fulfilling minimum living needs but has a contribution to the community's economy, so it requires appropriate policies to deal with problems, especially the socio-economic conditions of informal sector business actors, which are very diverse, especially for those who do not have business capital and find it difficult to get out of poverty (Sultana Nahid, et al., 2022) (Martinez Lina and Short John, 2022). The problem of the informal sector is not merely a city economic problem but is related to overall economic issues including the rural economy. Therefore, it needs a handling that uses a policy of economic restructuring as a whole.

The problem of poverty is a complex problem not only because of economic factors (Mihalc Bohuslava, et al., 2021) (Zhang Lu and Zhao Yanna 2021). According to Malthus's theory, poverty is a consequence of population growth. Malthus's argument says that the human ability to produce food has limitations, and if population growth is not controlled it will grow rapidly and may not be supported by the availability of land. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics of South Sulawesi 2023 poverty in villages is higher than in cities so the efforts of villagers to carry out mobility are a form of effort for their survival (BPS, 2022).

3. Research Methods

3.1. Research design

The research analysis is qualitative research that uses a Grounded Theory approach because the research object travels across several areas to get to the city of Makassar. Several similar studies regarding migrants who trade in the city of Makassar usually come from areas around the city of Makassar which are nearby, such as Maros,

Gowa, and Takalar. The data used in analyzing the research are data from direct interviews with the object under study, observations of informants at the research sites, and written materials in the form of documentation obtained from the office of the Central Bureau of Statistics of South Sulawesi Province.

3.2. Research Setting

The research process took place along the road in the PLTU Makassar city area. The research location was determined with the consideration that along the shoulder of the road, many traders were selling from early in the morning around 05.30 to 09.00. They sell basic needs in the form of fresh food ingredients such as vegetables, fruit, fish, beef, and pastries as well as other items such as used clothes, honey, school children's clothes, fresh flowers, and handicrafts typical of various regions.

3.3. Method of collecting data

Data collection techniques used in this study are observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation.

3.3.1. Observation

The observation technique is a data collection technique used to understand the behavior of informants when carrying out their activities at the research location. The researcher observes the situation and all events which then record or record events related to the research. All data obtained as a result of observations were recorded, recorded and some were photographed as material for analysis.

3.3.2. In-Depth Interview

The researcher did not make a specific schedule agreed with the informants to conduct in-depth interviews. The researcher will look at the conditions at the research location if possible to interview informants. When researchers interviewed informants, researchers used interview guidelines that had been prepared previously. The questions asked do not have to be sequential as stated in the interview guide so that the questions asked are not structured. In-depth interviews were conducted to obtain information from informants regarding the reasons for choosing the city of Makassar as the destination for mobility to find work and patterns of mobility carried out and to find out the income of informants to meet their daily needs. The questions asked can be seen in **Table.1**

Table. 1
Interview guidelines

No.	Question Type
1	What's his name?
2.	How old is he?
3.	Where do you come from?
4.	How many people are he dependent on?
5.	When have you been trading at research sites?
6.	What kind of trade?

7.	Why choose Makassar as the destination city?
8.	Does anyone provide information about the job?
9.	With whom do you work for a living?
10.	Are there any problems getting the job done?
11.	Who do you turn to for help when you have problems at work?
12.	Do you feel comfortable as an informal sector trader?
13.	Does his income meet the needs of his life and his family?
14.	Are there attempts to find another job?
15.	Do you feel safe at work?

Source: Observation results of research locations in July 2023

The interview process was carried out directly between the researcher and the informant face to face or through telecommunication tools. Also conducted group interviews involving all informants (Focus Group Interviews).

3.3.3. Documentation

Research data in the form of documentation obtained at the office of the Central Bureau of Statistics of South Sulawesi Province. Data collection is also done by using a tape recorder or using a camera. The researcher went to the research location when the informant was temporarily carrying out his activities, and at that time the researcher recorded the informant's voice and took pictures of the informant using a camera.

3.4. Research Instruments

The researcher herself who became the instrument in this research was directly involved at the research location to obtain data directly from the informants for further analysis, and interpretation to arrive at the preparation of a research report. The researcher used tools in the form of cell phones, cameras, and writing instruments for purposes at the research location. Interview guidelines have been prepared before going to the research location to be used during the open interview process, in-depth interviews, by asking questions that are not structured and do not have to be sequential as the order of questions in the interview guide. The researcher was always sensitive to findings in the field, especially those related to research, and understood the focus of research as a system in social life. The data obtained in the field is immediately processed, if there is not enough reinforcement through data clarification or data correction.

3.5. Research Informants

The researcher used migrants as informants who come from outside the city of Makassar. Several previous research studies used informants who were around the city of Makassar. In this study the researchers determined the following criteria: 1) not registered as a resident of the city of Makassar; 2) migrants who come from areas that cross several districts or cities to get to the city of Makassar; 3) carry out circular mobility in carrying out their work as traders; 4) migrants have been trading for at least the last 3 (three) months from the start of this research in April 2023 to June 2023.

4. Research Results and Discussion

4.1. The reason for choosing Makassar City as a mobility destination

The incidence of population mobility is a result of the destination area having a higher utility value compared to the area of origin. Every individual has different needs so the background for the decision to do mobility is also different. The imbalance between the forces that bind a person to stay in their area of origin, which is called centripetal force, and the force that pushes someone to leave their home area, which is called centrifugal force, which causes a person to stay in their area of origin or settle in another area.

The direction of the movement of informants tends to the city which has various causes apart from economic factors, namely the distance factor even though it is far it feels comfortable and safe, the cost factor for carrying out mobility that can be reached, the information factor that is easy to obtain through relatives or residents from the same village, and the factor smooth transportation infrastructure and facilities. Information about the destination area usually comes from migrants who work earlier and share their experiences. This causes certain types of commodities sold by informants who come from the same area to have something in common. This shows that the process of looking for work and the type of work carried out is also determined by relations between migrants who come from the same area. In general, traders with the status of migrants who come from the same area whose cultural patterns are still strong bind their citizens will support each other by providing information and assistance, especially at the beginning of adjustment in the destination area.

According to all informants, the improved transportation infrastructure and facilities, which are also supported by increasingly modern information facilities, cause informants who carry out circular mobility to move farther and farther with shorter travel times. This caused all the informants to become even more enthusiastic about leaving their area to make a living in other areas even though they had to travel hundreds of kilometers away. Data on residents carrying out circular mobility is not easy to find because circular mobility actors do not report their departure at the village or sub-district office in their area of origin and their arrival at the destination area is also not reported. Although it is certain that at this time, it is unknown how long the number of circular mobility actors will increase and the growth will accelerate because cities are still centers of economic development so mobility events carried out by residents who generally come from rural areas can be called a "Mobility Revolution".

Table. 2

Percentage of Poor Population in South Sulawesi Province in 2022

No.	Province	Persentase Penduduk Miskin					
		Urban		Rural		Total	
		March 2022	September 2022	March 2022	September 2022	March 2022	September 2022
1.	South Sulawesi	5,07	4,98	11,63	11,81	8,63	8,66

Source: BPS, 2023

The mobility restrictions that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia increased the number of poor people, as shown in the data in the table. 2 which shows that in general in the province of South Sulawesi, the percentage of poor people is greater in rural areas than in urban areas with very much different figures of more than 100%. The percentage of poor people in rural areas is twice as high as the percentage of

poor people in urban areas. So that The flow of mobility from rural to urban areas cannot be avoided because residents will go to cities to earn a living for their necessities of life and to survive.

Makassar City is a destination for mobility because Makassar is the largest Center for Economic Development in Eastern Indonesia which has penetrated to an international economic scale. In almost all areas of the city of Makassar, including corners of the city, you will find economic activity all the time. There are almost no holidays for activities carried out by the community, especially small-scale economic actors who trade a lot on the side of the road, and whose numbers are increasing with various types of commodities. The city of Makassar provides an opportunity to make a living for the informants because there is the hope of earning a greater income than trading around their home village.

4.2. Mobility Patterns Executed by Informants

One of the obvious socio-economic changes at this time is the increasing mobility of the population from villages to cities. The process of change is related to population growth, domestic investment, especially by foreign nationals and indigenous entrepreneurs, industrialization, development of agricultural mechanization, and improvement of transportation and communication infrastructure. It is hoped that the process of changes made will have an impact on employment opportunities in several sectors. Job opportunities in the agricultural sector are expanding due to agricultural mechanization and also reducing the role of farmers because they are displaced by the existence of tractors, hullers, and so on. Apart from agricultural mechanization, which shifts the existence of a farmer workforce, other things can happen unexpectedly, such as the Covid-19 pandemic which has had a huge impact on the economy in Indonesia and there has been a lot of unemployment. Including 5 (five) informants experiencing family economic problems due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This situation has also changed the pattern of the population's activities for making a living, such as the difficulty of rural communities meeting their needs, causing villagers to move to other areas whose distances are far beyond what they usually do before the Covid-19 incident only went out looking for work around their villages. and currently have to leave their area which is hundreds of kilometers away to find work. According to 5 (five) informants in this study, it was very difficult to get a job in their home village, so they looked for work opportunities in the city, even though they were across several districts or cities to reach their destination city, Makassar. Population growth in rural areas is faster than the growth in employment opportunities so mobility from villages to cities has increased faster as well as the rate of population growth in rural areas. Mobilizing informants is a strategy to obtain and increase their income. The mobility pattern carried out by the 5 (five) informants was that they were encouraged to leave their hometown and then move to leave their home village to Makassar city which is across several districts and cities as the informants used in this study, namely from the areas of Palopo, Soppeng, Pinrang, Sidenreng Rappang and Jeneponto.

Table. 3
List of Informant Identities

No.	Informant	Ages	Gender	Origin	Distance to Makassar	Travel time	Trade Type

1.	A	47 years old	Male	Palopo	371,9 Km	8 hours, 47 minutes	Vegetable and fruit
2.	B	45 years old	Female	Pinrang	209,6 Km	4 hours, 38 minutes	Vegetable and fruit
3.	C	37 years old	Female	Sidenreng Rappang	219,3 Km	5 hours, 20 minutes	Pastry
4.	D	48 years old	Male	Soppeng	418,4 Km	11 hours, 5 minutes	Vegetable and fruit
5.	E	45 years old	Male	Jeneponto	81,8 Km	2 hours, 30 minutes	Used clothes

Source: Results of Observation of Research Locations and BPS, 2023

Based on the data in Table 3 shows the difference in time used by each informant in carrying out his work because they come from different areas with different distances to Makassar City. As for the time used while at the research location as a place for them to trade, all informants used the same time, which was around 3.5 hours to 4 hours every day. The time limit given by the security guard who oversees the trading place for all informants is only until 09.00 in the morning. Trading activity starts around 5.30 am after finishing the morning prayer. At that time the atmosphere seemed busy because traders and also consumers who wanted to shop had arrived at the research location. The data shows that the informants spent more time traveling to the city of Makassar and then returning to their place of origin compared to the time spent trading in a day. Even in certain conditions when the merchandise in the form of fresh vegetables and fruits had not been sold out and had to leave the trading location because it was already 9.00 am, informants from Palopo, Soppeng, and Pinrang had to try to find buyers at the markets or retail sellers to sell their wares. According to the 3 (three) informants, trading in vegetables and fruit is a type of commodity that can be easily sold compared to other commodities. Only sometimes the profits obtained are small but not to the point of loss.

The types of vegetables that buyers always look for are kale, chilies, and bananas. According to the informant, even though the kale was imported from Palopo, it would still be fresh when it arrived in Makassar because it was late on the way and it was placed in a container filled with water to soak the roots. Chili prices are always changing but are always sold out. Even chili customers usually come from outside the island of Sulawesi, such as from Papua or East Kalimantan. There are observational findings that reveal data that 3 (three) informants who sell vegetables usually use certain methods to keep the vegetables sold fresh and last longer. As for the other 2 (two) informants who came from Sidenreng Rappang and Jeneponto, they both traded pastries and used clothes. Merchandise can still be stored if it has not been sold. The two informants spent less time working to earn a living than the previous 3 (three) informants who had to travel hundreds of kilometers from their place of origin and spent more than a day or more than 24 hours trading at a time. The informants from Sidenreng Rappang and Jeneponto worked less than 24 hours at a time

The researcher's understanding of circular mobility when connected to this research does not have to use the size of one day for each activity to make a living. In a week there are seven days, but the informant used those seven days not to trade seven times to Makassar, especially three informants who came from Palopo, Soppeng, and Pinrang because one activity time was used more for traveling back and forth from their area of origin to Makassar city and back to the area compared to the time spent trading. Thus the understanding of circular mobility in this study is to make one trip from the area of origin to the city of Makassar for trading, there is no intention to stay overnight at the destination area and then return to the area of origin without any specific time limit which could be the time used once carrying out its activities using more than a day or more than 24 hours.

4.3. Can the Income Earned Improve Welfare Informant

The relationship between the informants and their place of origin is very strong because even though they have to work in a city that is hundreds of kilometers from their place of origin, they still return with the income they earn to meet the living expenses of their family members in their home village. Even though they are far away from making a living, all informants explained that they felt safe at work because they were supported by smooth transportation facilities and infrastructure, and modern communication tools.

All informants work as farmers in their home villages who work as farm laborers because they do not have their land. Agricultural mechanization can increase agricultural production. But shifting human labor so that farmers are forced to leave their villages to make a living in other areas, especially in cities because economic activity is more concentrated in cities. So that the process of urbanization is always increasing because it is a solution to overcome the problems of the rural population in general. They are job seekers supported by transportation infrastructure and facilities that are getting smoother and communication tools that make it easier for informants to make transactions in their work. Online transportation services along with communication services make informants easier and faster in the transaction process in carrying out their work as traders.

Based on the results of interviews with researchers, information was obtained that the income earned each time trading in nominal terms never experienced a loss even though the profits obtained were small in amount only used to buy necessities in the form of rice, sugar, coffee, fish, including cigarettes and not including travel expenses used for trading to Makassar.

Table. 4
Number of Trips to Makassar in a Week

No.	Informant	Origin	Number of Trips in a Week	Transportation type
1.	A	Palopo	3	Car
2.	B	Pinrang	4	Car
3.	C	Soppeng	2	Car
4.	D	Sidrap	5	Car
5.	E	Jenepono	7	Car

Source: Interview Results, July 2023

Data on tables. 3 shows that the first three informants carried out trading activities less than the last two informants, but their income was greater because they sold vegetables and fruit which

are daily necessities that must be met. The last two informants sold pastries and used clothes that never sold out. All informants have a total of 4 (four) dependents. The informant's income is the main income in the family. Their children attend school only up to junior high school level. Cost constraints are the reason their children do not continue their education to a higher level.

5. Conclusion

The circular mobility pattern carried out by informants from five regions in South Sulawesi shows the distance traveled from their home village to Makassar across several regions. Informants chose the city of Makassar as the destination for mobility because there is a greater hope of getting a job and greater income than doing mobility to the area around their village of origin. There is an increase in income after trading in Makassar, but the price of foodstuffs is also getting higher. So welfare cannot be felt even though the informant's income has increased. The circular mobility pattern is the choice because transportation is getting smoother so he can still work as a farmer in his village.

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