Youth participation in the informal sector in subsector Tamalanrea Indah, Makassar

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Abstract. Indonesia is currently experiencing youth employment problems that are absorbed into the informal sector. This study aims to analyze the employment of youth in the informal sector. From the results of this study, it was found that young people who participated in the informal sector were motivated by the enthusiasm to try independently, be free, and not under pressure from others. Besides, the informal sector is also in demand by youth because the informal sector is very easy to enter and flexible. To start a business in the informal sector also does not require large capital so that in the informal sector, the use of capital from personal savings is becoming increasingly common. The informal sector, which has been categorized as a lower-class economic sector and the poor are now being cultivated and managed by a middle-to-high-educated middle class indicating a shift in the informal sector, where the informal sector is associated with poor and uneducated people or low education. The sector which was once filled with uneducated residents is currently filled with middle-to-high-educated residents as a result of the development of education, which is not balanced by the development of employment.

1. Introduction
The study of the informal sector began with a study conducted by Keith Hart, who research about economic growth in the informal sector in Ghana. In the study, Hart found that the informal sector became the sector that supports most of the Ghanaian people. Large numbers of unorganized labor that are not absorbed in the formal sector occupy large urban spaces in developing countries concentrated in narrow city spaces with access to highly restricted assets [1].

Other paragraphs are indented (BodytextIndented style). This concept was later developed by the International Labor Organization (ILO) as one of the pioneers of the concept of the informal sector, in its research in Africa documented in a 1972 study which focused on its study looking at dualism in the labor market in urban areas which saw that the formal sector has low productivity, is not regulated, very much appears alongside the growth of the formal sector and public services. Dualism in the labor market is strongly influenced by intellectual conditions, such as development dualism. At least two concepts of thought that influence dualism in the labor market, the Lewisian concept optimistically sees that labor market dualism is a transition process. Furthermore, the excess labor conditions in the countryside can only be reduced through a sustainable industrialization process. With industrialization, gradually, the rural workforce will be absorbed into industrialization.
On the other hand, Harris-Todaro believes that economic dualism, is actually an urban phenomenon that can last a long time, the views in this informal sector-productivity, and be lower to the lounge for worker villages and towns to enter into the formal sector jobs were profitable. During the work, profitable employment will continue to exist [2].

Hart described the informal sector as part of an unorganized workforce and one alternative to alleviating poverty in urban areas about urbanization, immigration, and unemployment this is in line with Sethuraman that workers informal, on average, are migrants, poorly educated, lacking skills, and from the poor [3]. This is the cause of the difficulty of job seekers to enter the formal sector which in addition to being limited in number, also asks for requirements that are difficult to be met by job seekers, including highly educated and have certain talents. Views on the informal sector have developed over time.

The informal sector is a study that is not new in the world of research in Indonesia. Study of the informal sector in the city of Makassar, was started by Forrrbes (1996) an expert anthropologist French, the menu list on the informal sector in Makassar city, especially in the area Gaddong, Maricaya and Maccini [4]. The focus is on observing community activities in these 3 locations which have a very different dimension. Gaddong in the 1970s was known as a neat, clean area and a center of formal sector activity, while Maricaya and Maccini were described as slums, with alleys narrow, and gathering place for informal workers. In these two locations, Forbes observed the activities of pedicab drivers and traveling fish sellers. In his observations, Forbes found there was intense interaction between formal and informal sector business actors, for example. Formal sector workers use the services of pedicab drivers to return to their homes in narrow alleys that cannot be accessed by vehicles such as pete-pete. What is also interesting is the life of a fish seller who graduated from high school who had worked in the village of his native village decided to sell itinerant fish in Makassar City. These two phenomena form a small picture of the activities of the informal sector portrayed in the 1970s. In this study, we will look at youth participation in the informal sector in Tamalanrea Indah Village, Makassar City.

2. Research Methods

2.1. Location and research design
This research conducted in Tamalanrea Indah Village, Tamalanrea District, Makassar City. This research is qualitative research using grounded research methods.

2.2. Population and sample
The population of this research is owners and workers in the informal sector, while the sample is a portion of business actors that are considered to represent the existing population. Determination of the sample is carried out using the theoretical sample, which is a method of collecting samples in the grounded tradition whose samples are determined based on secondary data collected previously. In the grounded tradition, the number of samples used in the study does not represent the population that is the object of study, but the samples used to represent the phenomenon studied [5].

2.3. Collected data
Data collection in this study uses in-depth observation and interviews with informants selected based on theoretical sampling. Observations were made to collect empirical data and to find locations of young people who are trying and working in the informal sector, while also observing informal sector activities. After observation, in-depth interviews were conducted to answer how youth participated in the informal sector.
3. Results
Informants in this study consists of 18 informants, 12 male, and 6 female age range 19-25 Years (table. 1) 100% behind religion Islam criteria informant based type of ethnicity shows that there are three ethnic groups who are active in the informal sector, the Bugis are the dominant ethnic group in the informal sector, which includes 50% of informants, the Bugis tribe had been known as a merchant tribe. The Makassar tribe is the dominant tribe in the southern part of the island of Sulawesi from Maros Regency to Bulukumba Regency, which is inhabited by the Makassar tribe, covering 30%. For various reasons, some residents chose to work in the informal sector. While the Javanese who inhabit Makassar are well known for their business in the informal sector, covering 17% of the information interviewed.

Table 1. Characteristics of informants by age.

| No | Age | Frequency | Percentage |
|----|-----|-----------|------------|
| 1  | 19  | 2         | 11%        |
| 2  | 20  | 1         | 6%         |
| 3  | 21  | 2         | 11%        |
| 4  | 22  | 5         | 28%        |
| 5  | 23  | 6         | 33%        |
| 6  | 24  | 1         | 6%         |
| 7  | 25  | 1         | 6%         |
| Total | | 18 | 100% |

Makassar City as one of the metropolitan cities is one of the destinations of immigration from various regions, this is one of the reasons why the area of origin of the various informal sector entrepreneurs. Of the 18 respondents, only one person is a native of Makassar, the origin of the area of the informants is very diverse, including from Sengkang, Sidrap, Pinrang, Jeneponto, Bantaeng, Bulukumba, and there are also East Java and Central Java (see table. 2).

Table 2. Characteristics of Informants by region of origin

| Origin      | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| In the city | 1         | 6%         |
| Out of town | 14        | 78%        |
| Outer Island| 3         | 17%        |
| Total       | 18        | 100%       |

Informants also have different educational backgrounds. Ranging from those who did not complete elementary school to university graduates. This level of education shows that the informal sector does not require education and can be carried out by various categories of education to the point of being uneducated (see table 3). Based on the characteristics of the work of informants, and this 89% working in the trade business and 11% working in the service sector. This indicates that the trade sector is still the dominant sector in the informal sector that is cultivated by youth (see table 4). Besides, working hours in the informal sector are very diverse which indicates working hours in the informal sector are very flexible (see table. 5). The arrangement of working hours is regulated by the business owner without following the working hours set by the government. So that working hours in the informal sector work longer hours with lower wages.
Table 3. Characteristic informants based on the level of education.

| Level of education          | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Not completed in primary school | 2         | 11%        |
| SMP / MTS                   | 2         | 11%        |
| High school                 | 9         | 50%        |
| S1                          | 4         | 22%        |
| Elementary school           | 1         | 6%         |
| Total                       | 18        | 100%       |

Table 4. Characteristics based on work.

| Occupation                                | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Prepaid sim card seller                   | 4         | 22%        |
| Traditional Salad Seller                  | 1         | 6%         |
| Meatballs seller                          | 2         | 11%        |
| Helmet seller                             | 1         | 6%         |
| Sendal Seller                             | 1         | 6%         |
| Hijab Seller                              | 1         | 6%         |
| Food and Drink                            | 2         | 11%        |
| photocopics and print owner               | 1         | 6%         |
| Dawet ice seller                          | 1         | 6%         |
| Parfume seller                            | 1         | 6%         |
| Small retail                              | 1         | 6%         |
| Haircut                                   | 2         | 11%        |
| Total                                     | 18        | 100%       |

Table 5. Distribution of working hours in the informal sector.

| Name          | Hour           | Weeks |
|---------------|----------------|-------|
| Kiki          | 8:00 to 17:00  | 7     |
| Eza           | 12:00-21:00    | 7     |
| Rival         | 17:00-22:00    | 7     |
| Gunawan       | 17:00-22:00    | 7     |
| Bimo          | 6:30-22:00     | 6     |
| Yayat         | depends on mod | 7     |
| Yusuf         | 6:30-24:24     | 7     |
| Jian          | 17:00-22:00    | 3     |
| Ramla         | 7:00-22:00     | 5     |
| Tini          | 7:00-22:00     | 2     |
| Safar         | 9:00-22:00     | 7     |
| Syahihuddin   | 9:00-22:00     | 7     |
| The word      | 10:00 to 18:00 | 7     |
| Risman        | 10:00 to 18:00 | 7     |
| Iwan          | 10:00 to 17:00 | 7     |
| Hemorrhoids   | 10:00 to 22:00 | 7     |
4. Discussion

This study found that youth in the informal sector had significant participation. The form of youth participation, in this case, is participation in the informal sector, both as businesses and as employees. This indicates that the informal sector is an alternative sector that can accommodate young workers who have just graduated or left the agricultural sector [5]. The involvement of youth in the informal sector certainly has a different motivation between business owners and employees who work in the informal sector besides capital which is the main requirement for making business an important thing to discuss with its relationship with youth.

Entrepreneurship, which is now popular among young people, causes the proliferation of the informal sector in the beautiful Tamalanrea Village, along Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan, to small people, we can encounter informal businesses, this we cannot ignore because it is a social phenomenon which is unique because it shows a new trend in young people's lifestyles. Young people are categorized as a confused generation do not seem to be always right. This we can prove by seeing, even young people who are quite young who are busy selling to earn their income, rather than having to be confused and frustrated with limited employment in the formal sector [5].

The informal sector has always been categorized as a marginal economic sector and an alternative workforce for job seekers. It doesn't seem to apply to this young man. The informal sector becomes the main livelihood that is driven by the spirit to try to independently make businesses and open up employment opportunities for themselves. With modest capital and comes from personal savings with makeshift technology. The informal sector is not difficult to start, De Soto argues that doing business in the informal sector is not difficult, with the independence of the people, capital accumulation with little utilization of simple technology and labor came from family and team's, utilizing the resources local to meet the needs of middle-class people down.

This we can see from the activity or business operated by estabuda in Tamalanrea Indah. The average business that is run is targeting the lower or middle-class market and uses simple technology. Like the efforts of Kiki, Rival, Gunawan, Yayat, Yusuf, Bimo, Firman and the Referee. The eight businesses of this entrepreneur, have similarities even though the type of business is different. The first equation, based on the spirit of wanting to live independently and not wanting to work under the pressure of others, secondly, using simple technology, and thirdly to meet the needs of lower class people.

In addition, the characteristics of the informal sector according to Jayadinata show that the informal sector shows irregular working hours, businesses are independent and do not have a clear organizational form. This contrasts with the results of the interviews conducted. In the informal sector in Tamalanrea Indah Kelurahan, arrangements for working hours are quite regular, especially for employees who work in the informal sector, where there is a fairly regular division of labor, for example the division of work based on shifts for each different type of business. This division of working hours, although quite regular, does not follow the work standards set by the government. Penentuan is set unilaterally by the business owners. Forms of organization in the sector informal I did not have a clear shape.

The division of labor which is unilaterally arranged by the business owner results in longer working hours and fewer wages. Although the level of education of workers who work in the informal sector falls into the category of secondary to higher education, this shows the inadequate work done by educated workers and graduates of universities [5].

The function and role of informal trade in distribution systems in urban areas can be viewed from two perspectives. From a horizontal perspective, informal trading businesses become intermediary institutions between producers and consumers who come from the same or relatively equal income class. While viewed from a vertical perspective, informal trade businesses connect producers and consumers who come from different groups of people with income classes [6]. This is in line with the
business run by Kiki which is a helmet sales business, Kiki’s business here acts as a helmet sales agent who liaises between helmet companies and helmet users in Makassar City. Besides that, Rival, who sells sandals and Yayat who sells pulses, also acts as a liaison between producers and consumers who are mostly students.

Employment relations in the informal sector are very much influenced by kinship and friendship relations between business owners and workers in the informal sector. So that the employment relationships formed in the informal sector are not based on employment contracts, nor do new recruitment systems employ the recruitment system as in the formal sector. The recruitment system is by calling. So that those who become employees or workers in the informal sector are family or friends who have businesses.

In addition, the informal sector is also run by migrants on average. The data of this study shows that 17 of the 18 people interviewed were migrants. This is indeed in line with what Sethuraman said in Harahap and Agusta (2018) informal sector workers in general are migrants, low educated, lack of skills, from the poor [7]. Miftah (1991) who say that those who leave the informal sector rural and cannot enter the formal sector doing whatever can be done in the urban informal sector. Education and skills are barriers to entering the formal sector. Despite the current facts that the level of education of young migrants has improved, limited employment in the formal sector is a stumbling block for job seekers to enter the formal sector, as a result jobs that were once filled by those who are not educated, are now filled by young people with medium education up to high to avoid being unemployed and not wanting to return to being a farmer in the village [5].

5. Conclusion
The form of youth participation in the informal sector is to make a business and work in the informal sector, this participation is supported by the motivation of youth to have a business independently, and free from work pressure. This is in line with the informant’s work experience before making a business that has experience working as an employee, both in the formal sector and the informal sector. This work experience caused the informant to decide not to want to work in the formal sector in particular or not wanting to work under someone else. Although the informant has a secondary to tertiary education background that can be a ticket to enter the formal sector. This is very different from what is described by previous investigators, that the informal sector appears to result from the low tingkat education entrepreneurs and informal sector are always categorized as poor community. This indicates a shift in the pattern of activities in the informal sector, where at the beginning of the study the informal sector was associated with poor people with low education who are currently cultivated by middle-educated and middle-class residents.

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