

Informal Sector Women And Circular Mobility Behavior In Semarang City

Karningsih¹, Suyanti², Alexius Sunaryo³

¹²³Lecturer. Faculty of Social and Political Science University 17 Agustus 1945 Semarang Indonesia

ABSTRACT: Informal sector women as perpetrators of circular mobility in Semarang city are commonly engaged in trading, mostly from villages, and have the same economic motivation, but have different cultural and social attitudes. Circular mobility is an event that the process is very complex, the factors are very intangible and interrelated. Differences in environmental conditions, and difference of perception of individual (the trader woman), and the type of commodity, in turn will determine the type of circular mobility. Judging from the type of circular mobility, circular migrants of trader women, the commodity of fruits carry out more daily (commuter) and seasonal circulation, commodity of clothes and foods are circulated more periodically. The perpetrator of circular mobility to a city that works as a trader can be the connector of the rural-urban economic traffic flow.

Keywords: Women Traders, Circular Mobility, Informal Sector, mobility behavior

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I. INTRODUCTION

The industrialization policy that focuses on economic growth is not fully functioning, given the large number of labor supply is not balanced with the amount of labor available. In addition, the mechanism of agriculture that has been implemented, productively creates the penetration of capital in rural communities. One thing that cannot be denied the existence of this agriculture, it can improve agricultural production, especially the food sub-sector, on the other hand there is a tendency of men and women labor decline in the agricultural sector. Based on several studies in Java and Bali villages, it can be seen from the use of huller machine cause lots of women lost its livelihood of 3,071 women in Cianjur, 3,229 women in Klaten, and 566 women in Bali (Subekti Mahanani, 2003). The huller machine has replaced the women labor, and the development of the agricultural sector has narrowed employment opportunities for women in rural areas, as the "bawon" system becomes "tebasan" and the "ani-ani" replaced with a sickle.

Furthermore, agriculture is one of the main reasons for encouraging rural women to go to town, since the labor required is very limited. One option is open to "under-class" women are working independently in the informal sector. The number of women involved in this sector is more than 68.7 percent of the urban women working in the informal sector is involved in trade (Gunawan, 2003). Self-employment in the informal sector provides economic flexibility and power in decision making. The informal sector does not require much skills or working capital, and is compatible with domestic activities. The perpetrators of circular mobility to a city that works as a trader can be the connector of the rural-urban economic traffic flow. Types of commodities such as vegetables, fruits, fish, and the like cannot be sought after by city dwellers without any circular mobility (circular migrants) Based on these phenomena, the research is more emphasized in terms of micro, research done in the destination area of Semarang city. The city is geographically very profitable as a commercial and industrial city that can provide employment opportunities for rural women for businesses in the informal sector specially in trading. The problems raised in this research are: Does the commodity type have a relationship with the circular mobility level of women traders.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

Informal Sector Women

Agricultural technology in rural areas has a direct influence on the lives of rural people, especially women workers who do not have access such as: land, capital, tractors and huller machines, will be slammed out to make a living elsewhere, because of decreasing employment opportunities in agriculture, the narrowness of land makes them unemployed, and the work is mostly done by men, in order to keep living, these women looking for a new source of livelihood in the city, if absorption in the capital-intensive industrial sector cannot

be expected then they are in two places, rural and urban, they become traders, maids, and garbage collectors, often referred to as "independent troops" in the informal sector.

The characteristics of the informal sector compiled by the International Labor Organization (ILO) (a) Easy entry into employment; (b) Dependence on indigenous sources; (c) Family ownership of the enterprise; (d) operate on a small scale; (e) Populous manpower and appropriate technology; (f) Skills acquired outside the formal education system; (g) Irregular and competitive markets (Didik J Rachbini, 2001)

The informal sector is complex enough to be defined, the pragmatic limits for the informal sector are: easy entry and exit, dependent on local resources, family business and ownership, small-scale operations, intensive labor, and adaptive technology, informal education skills, irregular markets and competitive (Sethuraman, 2000)

The bazaar economy consists of a permanent market and trader's economy. The bazaar economy is based on unrestricted activities carried out by a group of commodity merchants, who compete and connect with each other, through a large number of uncertain transactions (Manning, and Effendi, 2000). The understanding of the bazaar's economic system rests on three aspects: First; the flow of goods and services; second, a series of economic mechanisms that take place and regulate the flow of goods and services; third, socio-cultural roles of the market system (Geertz, 1992: 31)

In the bazaar system, Geertz also recognizes the value of "particularistic" and "universalistic". The universal value is indicated by the relationship between children and parents who are both trading and competing. While the particularistic value is explained by someone who wants to put his child into a market trading system while they are not employing an apprenticeship system, but by lending them according to their ability.

The operational definition used in this study is the informal sector as a part of the workforce that is outside the organized workforce, its business activities are similar to the type of small-scale business that is self-cultivated, as well as with the support of household members, which generally low level of education, i.e. employers without the help of others, employers are only assisted by household members or permanent workers, and family workers.

Circular mobility

Circular mobility is not a new type of population movement in Indonesia, but is a symptom of the dynamic structure and process of Indonesian society. These developments stem from improved public transport, and increasing pressure from agricultural sources of income, reduced demand for seasonal labor in agriculture. This encourages a person to do a circular mobility. When a person goes to another area and from the outset intends not to settle in the destination area, the person is classified as a non-permanent mobility player, even if they resides in the destination for a long time (Stelle, in Mantra, 2007). Non-permanent mobility is also called circular mobility, and circular mobility actors are called circular migrants.

The existence of circular migrants in the city of Semarang is temporary. But in its development the notion of "temporary" is not in a period of time weekly, or monthly, but decades, and the destination is no longer villages, but a big city. Circulation is all the movement across the boundaries of villages for more than a day but less than a year, in this definition is not explained further whether those who leave the village for more than a year are also still included in the circular mobility category, if a person turns out to have no intention to settle within that time period. (Mantra, 2007)

An approach that can explain the mobility of the circular population is the "General System Theory" of the Mabogunje (1990) system of population mobility in view of the economic, social, political, and technological environment. The interconnectedness between environment and population mobility system is open and continuous. Whether the prospective entrants respond to environmental stimuli and make a move will depend on the rural sub-system control (family, local community). On the other hand the urban sub-system control (related primarily to economic conditions, and housing), may affect migrants' adjustment to new environments. Success or failure will provide a positive or negative feedback to the area of origin to influence the mobility of the next population.

The concepts of the "General System Theory" approach can be used to explain that the urban-rural process is not a linear one-way, push pull, but as something circular, interdependent, complex and as a system that can change. The effect of change on one sub system can also affect the whole system.

From the paradigms mentioned above, it can be said that the type of circular mobility is something that the process is very complex, the factors that influence very much and interrelated. Differences in environmental conditions, as well as differences in the perceptual power of the individual (trader women) and the type of commodity sold in turn will determine the type of circular mobility.

The failure and success of the circular mobility actors in the city will affect the course of the next system, because they will inform the village as a "feedback" that will affect the stimulation of people to their village. Those who succeed will channel positive information about their city. This may result in (1) the large

proportion of population mobility flows to certain cities; (2) the dominance of people from certain areas against several jobs in the city. Meanwhile, those who fail will channel negative information about the city and this will lead to (1) Stimulation decreases, and the sub-system control in the village works more strictly; (2) Changes in direction (mobility goals) of the population if the stimulation is still high enough. The concept of circular mobility used in this study is the movement of villagers to the city to earn a living and there is no intention to settle in the city.

Trader Women and Circular Mobility

Differences in environmental conditions, as well as differences in perceptual power of the individual (trader women) and the type of commodity sold in turn will determine the type of circular mobility. Prothero (1985) proposes a typology of mobility that takes into account the elements of space and time. Space can be seen in relation to the direction of population movement, i.e. village-town, and towns, town-villages. Indeed the time is distinguished between circulation and migration. Circulation consists of daily, periodic, seasonal, and long-term circulation, for circular type of mobility from village to city, daily circulation is called commuting, and then periodic 12 to 24 months is called pilgrimage type, and over a long period of 12 months to several years. Seasonal circulation is done at a certain time. This type of seasonal and long-term circulation is called laboring.

The variables used are: the circular mobility variable by seeing, the main reasons that drive to Semarang, the duration of trading in Semarang, how to get a job, the distance of the city with the place of origin, the transportation used, the view of the future, the type of commodity, income level.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The population of this study is all circular mobility perpetrators who work as traders in Semarang, which operates at 09.00 - 16.00 WIB. Respondents are determined based on certain characteristics, namely: First, trader women are not born in the study area; second, in the study area at the time of the research conducted, third, conduct trading activities in Semarang; fourth, there is no intention to settle in Semarang city. Trader women in question are a small trader who sells in a public place such as curb, shop's veranda, and around the market. Another feature found in the trader is the nature of their specialization in a particular commodity group, which traded, into several groups.

This study only examines five dominant commodities in Semarang city, classified 5 types of commodities (vegetables, fruits, food and beverages, clothing and grocery) with limited time, cost, and energy, in determining the number of samples taken from each commodity 50 respondents. Sampling was done purposively as many as 250 respondents. Type of research was explanatory. Data analysis used was qualitative and quantitative. And to find out the adequate relation between each variable quantitatively is by using Chi-Square

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Condition of Trader Women in the Origin area

Trader Women in the city of Semarang almost entirely are immigrants who come from several villages in Central Java. From the research data it can be seen that from 250 respondents, 57 women (22.8 percent) came from Klaten Regency, 39 women (15.6 percent) from Demak District, and 25 women (10 percent) from Kebumen District. Semarang City as an industrial, trade and transportation city is very strategic as a gateway for Central Java's economy.

Land ownership conditions owned by trader women in the origin area can be seen from the ownership of land owned by the family, in the form of livestock average of Rp 500.000,00 - Rp 2.000.000,00 and other goods facilities worth Rp 300.000,00 - Rp. 3.000.000.00. Tenure of land in the area of an average of 0.32 hectares. This indicates that the average trader women have capital in the form of moving and unmoving goods move although the value is relatively small.

Viewed from the number of economic dependents almost 50 percent of trader women bear more than five peoples, namely 50 percent or 125 women from 250 respondents, while those who have dependents one to two only 8 percent or 20 respondents. This shows that most trader women have more than two children. The view of the value of the child is as an investment in the future, because there will be a guarantee and take care of it in their old age.

Activity of Informal Sector Women and Commodity Type

The trade sector is part of the urban informal sector, and part of the workforce that is outside the organized workforce. Business activities are almost the same as the type of own small business, or with the help of other family members. Of the 250 respondents, 92.2 percent (127 women) said that trading business activities

are the main tasks, and 7.8 percent (18 women) say as moon jobs. Seeing this reality shows that trade activities are not temporary which is suspected, but the main work that can contribute directly to the perpetrators.

The first capital was obtained from several sources 47.2 percent (118 women) of respondents said that the source of capital was first obtained from their own capital which they brought from the origin. There are also results collected during internships to friends, acquaintances or siblings. In addition, 40.4 percent (101 women) get the source of capital from loan sharks. The trader women who initially apprenticed to friends, relatives, but did not borrow on them, indicated that socially circular migrants working in the informal sector, especially traders, always had good relationships with friends, acquaintances, and relatives, from the same home area, but economically each competes.

Initial capital is the amount of capital needed when the trader starts their business, and to see how much income is earned, in an effort to earn an optimal income, in general by extending working hours from before sunrise and sunset, but in reality long working hours are not always affect the size of income in the trade sector. This reality shows that there is under employment by hour on the type of food commodities, finished drinks, fruits and vegetables, because it uses long hours but the income earned per day is not that big, compared to the income on the commodity type of the grocery clothing. The occurrence of under employment by income is that with short working hours can earn greater revenue on this type of commodity clothing and groceries,

Talking about trader women in these types of commodities varies considerably, by type of commodity, and venture capital, as well as "good luck". The average net income of each commodity is not the same ranging from Rp 500,000 to Rp 2,000,000 per month, which has been deducted by various fees, such as retribution, security and remittances to the village.

Trader Women in running their own business there is done by their own, and also by assisted relatives, children, husbands, or friends. In the vegetable commodity type 24.6 percent and fruit commodity 35.1 percent tried without the help of friends and family. In the type of food commodity 25.2 percent and clothing commodity 15.12 percent involving families. The proceeds of remittances or goods 85.2 percent are used to meet the needs of families in the village. Only 0.8 percent for secondary needs in this case buying a house in the area of origin (village). Armed with the simplicity of life, and subjectivity, enables women to work in the trade sector. The most popular type of commodity first time in Semarang is as a vegetable trader, with affordable capital.

Circular Mobility Behavior

Circular mobility behavior from village to city is characteristic of transitional society where capitalist production is highly dominant qualitatively, but not quantitatively. This fact occurs to trader women as circular migrants in the city of Semarang, although this circular mobility is important in order to preserve the production of small commodities as well as subsistence production of farmers, and is the link that determines the socio-economic condition of a society. In this study found 32.5 percent (88 women) including the potential of circular migrants.

The motivation of female traders to leave their hometown (village), of 250 respondents there are 44 percent (110 women) said that the reason to the city of Semarang as it helps seek additional household income, then 4 percent (10 women) for lack of agricultural land, this can be said that the unfavorable socio-economic conditions in the village encourage rural women to engage in trade sector activities, and the lack of employment that varies outside of agriculture, the more difficult it is to find employment in the village. The reason why not stay in the city, because of difficulties to get shelter 36.8 percent (92 women), 32.4 percent (81 women) said the cost of living in the city more expensive.

Trader women who do not have business permits are a dilemma for urban authorities, survey data can be seen from 250 respondents operating around markets and shops, 79.8 percent (199 women) have no official business permit, and 22.4 percent (56 women) who have an official business license.

Trader women on average do business in the city of Semarang for more than 5 years as much as 62.4 percent (156 women) and less than 5 years as much as 38.8 percent (97 women), In view of the job information in the city of Semarang, of the 250 respondents 62.4 percent (156 women) said they got information about the work of friends, and 30.8 percent (77 women) got information from the relatives, therefore the factor is whether or not the friend or family in the destination area is act as push factor. Sources of information are obtained from both sources, but in deciding to go to the destination or not, not determined by friends or family who invite him. Almost all respondents decided themselves 91.6 percent (229 women) out of 250 respondents, and very few 1.2 percent with parental considerations. This fact suggests that circular mobility decision-making tends to be influenced by individual factors, not the influence of others.

Circular mobility perpetrators who come to Semarang most of them, 52 percent or 130 women come from areas with a distance of more than 100 km from Semarang, and 38 percent (152 women) coming from a fairly close area (50-74 km). This indicates that mobility flow is not dominated by areas close to Semarang, especially hinterland area, but also from distant areas, this is because of the better transportation and road.

Strong family ties such as Kebumen or with a labor recruitment system consisting of "Kindret" brothers, it is possible to group the traders with the same type of commodity, and the same origin. This fact proves that the long distance is not an obstacle for the immigrants in doing circular mobility.

Smooth transportation, there is no obstacle for circular mobility to distant destinations. The presence of improved connections also affects the frequency of return to the origin region in a relatively short time that is an average of 2 times a month, but not rare once a year. Circular migrants also return home on the eve of the holiday or when there is an important need in the area of origin.

The expectations of circular migrant women seeking the trade sector, to the city government, were 61.2 percent or 153 women said they expected the government to provide loans for business capital, 34.8 percent (87 women) said that the collection of the retribution was not too high, and 19.6 percent (49 women) asked for a safe place. This fact shows that the problems experienced by most of the trader women are business capital, but there are many traders who have no official place of business or are not ready to be accommodated in official places. One of the requirements for obtaining credit guarantee through Bank Pasar is the existence of a formal business license and has a KTP (Identity Card). This requirement is simple, but in reality rarely can be met. Another hope is that sympathetic urban action by liberating traders from eviction, and confiscation of merchandise but also by guidance, coaching on marketing, may be a more humane policy.

Social Economic Levels and Circular Mobility

Household economics is defined as all household members who are still recognized as household members, covered by this definition are trader women who are de facto heads of households who are outside the home area for work, household dependents (children or siblings) who work outside the village but send money or goods (remittance) regularly to the household. Armed with the simplicity of life, and the limitations, allow them to try in the trade sector in Semarang. In this survey it can be seen that most 92 percent (123 women) of merchant women have low primary education, and only 10.4 percent (26 people) are educated at Junior High School.

In order to earn revenues from circular migrant women by extending working hours in the hope of obtaining optimal income to be sent to their families in the region of origin, remittances are uncertain depending on the amount of income earned. The average income of circular migrant women merely sufficient to meet her needs in the city and to save money send to her family in her home village. The life of the perpetrators of this circular mobility, prioritizing close social relationships with families in their home regions, so help and call summoning to assist the activities of the city's trade is important, it also leads to groupings by certain types of commodities from the same origin region. This fact also shows how important the trade sector in solving urban employment problems. Most migrants experience the transition of village life to city life.

Functionally circular migrant trader women become the buffer of urban life. From 250 respondents, the circular mobility to the destination (Semarang) is relatively high, that is as much as 60.2 percent socio-economic level in low households, then the circular mobility rate high, Then 29.3 percent socio-economic level of households is high then the level of circular mobility to Semarang tend to be low. This can be seen in table 1 below:

Table 1: Socio-Economic Levels of Household and Circular Mobility

Socio-economic level	Circular Mobility Level			N	%
	High	Average	Low		
High	22,4	27,7	29,3	71	28,4
Average	17,3	20,2	31,0	54	21,6
Low	60,2	52,1	39,7	125	50,0
Total	100,00	100,00	100,00		100,00
N	58	94	98	250	

Source: Survey Data, 2016

Calculation of table 1 yields the value of squares as much as 15.31 with $dk = 4$, at a significant level of 0.01 with the price of chi squared 13.28, thus it can be said that there is a very significant relation between the level of socio-economic in households with the level of circular mobility of trader women in the destination area. Contingency calculation obtained the number of 0.25.

Type of Commodity and Circular Mobility

The life of informal trader women (circular migrants) prioritizes close social relationships, help and call-in to assist the activities of municipal trading is important, and leads to groupings by commodity type from the same origin region. The relation of commodity type and circular mobility can be seen in table 2.

Table 2: Type of Commodity and Type of Circular Mobility

Type of Commodity	Tipe Mobilitas Sirkuler			N	%
	Periodic	Seasonal	Daily		
Vegetables	14,3	25,5	20,7	50	20 %
Fruits	11,2	17,5	29,1	50	20 %
Food and beverages	25,6	20,1	2,2	50	20 %
Clothes	30,6	12,8	9,3	50	20 %
Grocery	13,3	22,4	3,1	50	20 %
Total	100,00	100,00	100,00		
N	93	94	63	250	100,00

Source: Survey Data, 2016

Circular mobility (circular migrant) women in Semarang mostly accounted for 30.6 percent of the clothing commodities, and 25.6 percent in the food and beverage commodities; this commodity stands for domestic work. In terms of the circulation, the two types of commodities are periodic circulation, the circulation typology that moves unidirectional, from the origin (village) to the destination (city), back to the origin (village), within a period of one month to a year, there are up to more than one year. The circular mobility of traders can be seen from the dimensions of space and time, the dimensions of time can be seen from the direction of motion circulation i.e. daily circulation, periodic circulation and seasonal circulation. The dimensions of space provide an understanding of the movement from one place to another from village to city. In terms of time circular mobility is currently longer, more than a year (long-term circulation), and further from village to town.

The type of fruit commodity is 29.1 percent, circulation by circular migrants goes dashed (circular mobility daily or commuting) with a short time period, which is in the destination area one to several month. Currently the seasonal circulation is less affected by the season due to agricultural development. Current seasonal circulation is more influenced by its own attractiveness, such as the fruits season that encourages circular migrants to come to the city of Semarang, even though the area of origin is not a fruit producer.

The result of Chi Square statistic test is 51,30; d.k. = 8 at a significant 0.01 level with a critical price of 20.9, indicating there is a very significant association between commodity type and circular mobility type. The level of closeness of the relationship between the two variables is $K = 0.41$. This type of commodity also affects the behavior of trader women to the city, namely the type of food commodity and clothing proportion will continue to grow, together with the increasing number of perpetrators of circular mobility who pursue business with the same type of commodity, because the type of commodity is likely to use workers family members, so that directly or indirectly attracts a lot of labor from the area of origin.

V. MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS

Circular mobility from rural to urban is a natural process, and the problem will not be solved by "closing cities" for circular migrants. Actually, process of population movement from village to city will continue, until the achievement of equitable growth and balance of inter-regional facilities. One of the strategies to overcome the increasing urban circular mobility is through "village modernization" it is necessary to develop the potential of rural areas, empowerment of communities and institutional strengthening especially those related to venture capital.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The perpetrators of circular mobility of trader women (circular migrants) come from villages in various districts. In this study it was found that circular migrants were mostly from Demak, Klaten, and Kebumen districts. Factors driving circular migrants. The presence of circular migrants is essentially temporary, as there is no intention to settle in Semarang, by periodically returning to his village. In practice the concept of "temporary" is currently no longer weekly, or monthly, but decades, then circular migrant destination areas are no longer small towns near their village, but big cities because the rural agricultural sector is no longer able to continue the involution process.

The perpetrators of circular mobility of trader women can be a balancer of village needs and amenities facilities, because the types of daily food commodities such as vegetables, fruits, fish, and so forth can be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the city because it is brought by circular migrant. In the long run, circular mobility has a positive impact on the development process, since regional inequalities can be balanced through human capital, from rural-urban movement. This circular mobility is important in order to preserve the production of

small commodities as well as the production of subsistence farmers, and is the link that determines the socio-economic condition of a society. Types of circular mobility typology can be seen from the circulation motion of periodic, seasonal, and daily (commuting) circulation. In food and clothing trader women tend to perform periodic circulation movements, fruit traders with daily circulation (commuting), and seasonal

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