SOCIAL CHANGE AND GROUP FORMATION OF INCOME POLARIZATION IN NORTHERN CORRIDOR ECONOMIC REGION

Noraniza Yusoff

School of Government
UUM College of Law, Government and International Studies (UUMCOLGIS), 06010 UUM Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia
noraniza@uum.edu.my

ABSTRACT

The process of urbanization represents the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities as a result of people movement from rural areas to urban areas. Urbanization leads to economic and social change. However, there is lack of uniformity concerning the definition of social change. Research objective is to examine the relationship between social change and group formation of income polarization. Quantitative approach utilized for data collection in the year 2016 through survey using questionnaire. Samples selected by stratified sampling technique based on races namely Malay, Chinese and India involved 434 respondents. Data analysis involved correlation and regression. Results show that there is significant correlation between social change and group formation of income polarization.

Field of Research: Urbanization, community development, polarization, regional.

1. Introduction

The process of urbanization signifies the growth in the portion of residents alive in towns and cities as a consequence of human motion from rural provinces to urban provinces (Wikipedia The Free Encyclopedia, 2017). Urbanization causes economic and social shift (United Nations, 2014). However, according to Mutekwe (2012) there is deficiency of similarity regarding the meaning of social change. Social change throughout education aspect decreasing knowledge on the individuals engaged in education condition (Hanewald, 2013). Urquhart & Pooley (2007) describes the vital of social assistance in facilitating the change for students nevertheless mostly this study indicated the function of social assistance via employ of social aid standards instead of understanding the change exposure from the students.

Significant social transition is not simply a remote situation of historical concern that affects human on an everyday base. Certainly, significant social transition impacts millions of human that prevalent, unavoidable and relates each main and small social entity. However, there is deficiency of empirical research regarding real world consequence of insufficiency of fundamental theory which possibly creates a research design to regulate research in social psychological. However, psychology discipline and social psychology field unable to overcome problem on significant social transition. There is a need to develop a novel research design that able to overcome significant social transition in relation to effects at the individual stage. Primarily, research on social transition in psychology has transformed from three major fields of study. Firstly, social transition has been conceptualized as the finding of unfavourable social contrasts bringing to collective action. Secondly, the effects of significant social
transition on individual association associates have been assessed via historical path of short-term comparative poverty. Thirdly, a larger bottom up individual view of social transition has been implemented where social transitions were conceptualized via the thoughts of the people that have resided via significant occurrences (de la Sablonniere, Bourgeois & Najih, 2013).

Nonetheless, it is limited attention assuming people bond over the reasoning of discriminate causation and consider the findings only as prove of two temporarily associated processes determined in the research period. Therefore, research aim is to represent the temporarily connection among urbanization and earning disparity as proposed by the time series, which should not be considered explanatorily however could provide a basis information to generate more comprehensive explanatory researches. The yearly urbanization information before 2000 has since been reviewed employing the recent meaning and founded on the findings of the population censuses. Research applied the recent modified urbanization data series (Chen, Glasmeier, Zhang & Shao, 2016).

2. Literature Review

Previous research by Yiengprugsawan, Caldwell, Lim, Seubusman & Sleigh (2011) determines the influence of urbanization on household arrangement, social networks, and health in Thailand. Research contrast lifelong urban or rural residents and people were rural as children as well as urban as adults. Data obtained from a big nation cohort of 71,516 Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University adult students engaging in an active longitudinal research of the health-danger change in Thailand. The rural-urban cluster, one-third of cohort households, was notably distinct from other clusters such as smaller households. The rural-rural and the urban-urban clusters frequently were the two highest. Urbanization, after changing for covariates, was a danger cause for poor entire health and depressive. Urbanization is a mediating of the health-danger change continuing in Thailand. Health plans and strategies oriented at transitional health consequences should emphasize on the health problems of the urbanizing population, particularly smoking, drinking, small social trust, and poor psychological health.

Chen et al (2016) examines the possible causation among China’s urbanization and earning disparity following the beginning of the economic changes. Founded on the economic theory of urbanization and earning dispersion, research assess the yearly time series of China’s urbanization level and Gini index from the year 1978 to the year 2014. The findings indicated that urbanization has a quick decreasing impact on earning disparity, as implied by the negative connection among the two time series at the similar year (lag = 0). Nevertheless, urbanization also considers having a slowed decreasing impact on earning disparity, as signified by positive connection among urbanization and the Gini index series at lag 1. Even though the connection among urbanization and earning disparity is not unusual, the slowed deteriorating impact of urbanization on the Gini index constraints the popular notion that urbanization in post-changes China principally assists decrease earning disparity. At profound stages, our findings propose an essential demand to concern on the social aspects of urbanization as China changes to the upcoming level of modernization. Extensive social changes essential be emphasized to prevent a long-period economic duality and durable social separations.

Wang & Wan (2015) assess earning polarization in China from the year 1978 to the year 2010 and disintegrates the measured polarization by inhabitant subgroups. Additionally, a framework is suggested to separate a transition in polarization into a development and dispersion element. This framework is then employed to quantify the assistances of different earning sources to a growth in polarization in China among the year 2002 and the year 2007. The analytical findings propose that (1) earning polarization indicated a widely growing pattern from the year 1978 to the year 2010; (2) earning polarization was big and growing between rural residents, while small and decreasing between urban
residents; polarization of migrants also decreased; (3) geographically, earning polarization increased in east and specifically central China, while west China was highest polarized with small transition over time; and (4) the increase in polarization among the year 2002 and the year 2007 was primarily encouraged by the investment earning, accompanied by transmitting. Nevertheless, business earning is polarization-decreasing, particularly in rural China. Pertaining a lower scope, salary is also polarization-decreasing, specifically between migrants.

3. Research Methodology

This research is a basic research employed quantitative method for data collection. Cross-sectional approach utilized that data collected in one point of time. This research aims to explain on the effects of social change on group formation in income polarization at Northern Corridor Economic Region (NCER) Cities. Survey through questionnaire undertook during collection of data by self-administered and filled by researcher. Data collection performed in the year 2016 at Sungai Petani, Kedah; Georgetown, Penang and Ipoh, Perak (Kinta). Ipoh is sub-region of NCER. Numbers of samples are 434 respondents. Questions using Likert scale contains five answer options namely 1. Do Not Know; 2. Strongly Disagree; 3. Disagree; 4. Agree; and 5. Strongly Agree. Independent variable is social change and dependent variable is group formation. Research objective is to determine the relationship between social change and group formation. Research question is why social change effects group formation? Research hypothesis is there is no relationship between social change and group formation. Figure 1 shows the relationship between social group and group formation. Data analysis encompasses correlation, regression and scatter plot.

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Figure 1: Relationship between social group and group formation

4. Finding and Discussion

Scatter plot shows no relationship between social change and group formation. However, correlation and regression analysis shows relationship between the variables. The correlation coefficient (r) of social change and group formation is 0.628 and significant values is 0.000 (p < 0.01), n = 434. The relationship is statistically significant indicates reject the Null hypothesis (Academic.udayton.edu, 2017). The R value represents the simple correlation namely 0.628 that indicates a moderate degree of correlation. Approximately 39.2 percent group formation can be explained by social change that is small. Significant value is 0.000 (p < 0.01) indicates that the regression model (social change) statistically significantly predicts the group formation that is a good fit for the data (Lund Research Ltd, 2013).
This result differs with de la Sablonniere et al. (2013) that indicated the effect of significant social transition on individual cluster associates have been assessed via historical path of temporarily comparative poverty. This result also differs with Blackwood, Livingstone & Leach (2013) that implied there are an amount of themes that link via several of the assistances. Research that none historical and removed from the usual context of transition and the way this possibly hidden people to both the prevalence of transition and to the operation of always present counteractive forces. Limited conceptualization of transition due to rose from specific shapes of collective action and the corresponding ignore of factors and effects on undesired transition and significant shift in communities and states.

5. Conclusion

Results imply no relationship between social change and group formation of income polarization through Scatter plot analysis. Nevertheless, through correlation and regression analysis indicate relationship between social change and group formation. Group formation can be forecast by social change. This study suggests Wieczorkowska & Burnstein (2004) plans that assess on programs including people utilize to make options or set aims in social shift. Plan number one is interval strategy that individuals are low discriminating and are inclined to admit a big amount of viable aims. Individuals integrate well if there is a shortage of desirable selections, however assuming the environment is affluent in probabilities, program can force them to addressing an considerable number of information and as a result to turn into inefficient. Plans number two is a point program that denotes to people that are discriminative in options and generally refuse a big amount of choices as not adequate. Such people develop in an environment where there are sufficient of good selections; nevertheless, if such selections are little and distant among, development of discouraged and integrate incompletely occur.
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References


