# ANALYSIS ON CONNECTION OF URBANIZED CITY AND EMPLOYMENT IN MALAYSIA

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**Abstract-** The linkage among urbanization and expansion is a pivotal agenda adopt largely in African and Asia. Communities spread out to the city to investigate for life and dweller enlarge that links to enhance in the earning of the city via earning taxes or distinctly deplete the social and economic occurrences because of poor urban planning, uncommon available occupation chances and none fundamental services. The objective of this research is to determine the linkage between urbanized city and employment. This research used quantitative method for data collection and analysis. Data collection employed survey approach via questionnaire involved a large number of people. Data collection involved 434 peoples that is dweller in the study regions as the samples in the study. Findings indicate that there is no association among urbanize city and employment using data analyses namely scatterplot and Spearman correlation. Ordinal regression indicates that the model without predictors is as good as the model with the predictors.

**Index Terms-** City, employment, urbanization, urbanized.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Across global, small and medium size cities is a variety of big metro regions which incline to become more focus comparatively however still have moderately different industrial basics. In these cities the share of facility activity inclines to raises as metro region sizes rise. As a state grows economically, the biggest cities turn into ineffective places for standardized manufacturing places for various causes. Initial companies and industries all parts considered, have completed much learning and acceptance of foreign technologies and without profit considerably from the learning setting of the biggest cities. These cities turn into very high priced places with expensive rents and manpower costs. Infrastructure and skilled worker is more comparative rich in other places. Subsequently, the commercial service sector is widening, needing the big city places and bargaining manufacturing for center city areas in those cities. Urban rate economies in operation are the fundamental for big cities to subsist whereas diseconomies in life restricts sizes and that there is an urban structure where little cities incline to specialize in standardized operation of distinct manufacturing and facility activities. Whereas larger cities have higher different economic foundations, that are concentrated on high tech manufacturing and specific commercial facilities. In initial levels of economic growth, big cities incline to be manufacturing directed [1].

Humanitarian, safety and growth actors are experiencing two different however interconnected patterns that expected have a significant effect on operations. The first connects to the reality that the place of worldwide poverty and vulnerability for disaster are becoming focused in unstable and disagreement influenced countries. The second pattern is connected with the assumption that the world has reached duration of old urbanization. For the beginning in history, bigger citizens reside within urban centers than exterior urban. As the world remains to urbanize, worldwide emergencies expected increasingly be centered in cities, specifically in smaller earning and unstable states where the speed of urbanization is fastest. Although the increasing disadvantages experiencing urban inhabitants reside in unstable and disagreement influenced states, there is lack of understanding of aspect possibly performed to decrease the disadvantages encountered to these cities and inhabitants [2].

The association among urbanization and growth is an important strategy consider, particularly in African and Asia. However, lack of concern was allocated to the changes of urbanization and the characteristic of development involving the distinct techniques in which cities possibly encourage development and the different shapes or structure of that development. Urbanization is frequently manifested with agglomeration however the two concepts are not identical primarily assuming the fastest growth regions are small cities and towns instead of main cities [3].

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Highly urbanized cities are regarded the most developed location in each area. Urbanization comprises continual impacts on the socioeconomic situation of a district where this process occurs. In reality, this probably also initiate direct or indirect impact on the living of populations in the near locations. Even though urbanization is drive for modernization, economic expansion and growth,

there is growing attention regarding the impact of enlarging cities, especially on human health, subsistence and environment. The effect of fast urbanization and demographic patterns of occupation, food, safety, a supply of water, housing and sewerage, primarily the spillage of rubbish namely solid and effluent that the cities create are remarkable. Probably, urbanization is not inherently a rise in population neither earning creation. Thus residents expand to the city to investigate for life, the inhabitant enlarge that connects to a raise in the earning of the city via earning taxes or differently deteriorate the social and economic situations because of poor urban planning, uncommon available occupation chances and none fundamental services. Transition of city into a highly urbanized position has impacts which are either for the improvement of living of citizens or in different manner. These impacts are nevertheless to be manifested in a distinct way because population of dissimilar social class, nearby region and culture differs in viewpoints [4].

Urbanization is not simply a modern situation however a fast and historic transition of human social origins on a worldwide scale, which mainly rural culture is being accelerated removed by primarily urban culture. The last main transformation in settlement trends was the aggregation of hunter gatherers into villages numerous thousands years earlier. Village culture is considered by usual descent, private associations and collective behavior whereas urban culture is viewed by distant descent, unknown relations, and profitable behavior. There are researches conducted with respect to urbanization however focused merely on a single determinant. Other researchers have variation with regard to the outcomes because the inequality of features of inhabitant and the cultural physical contexts of cities. However there is no research performed until now in national or local contexts with respects to the transition of element cities to higher categorization which is most urbanized thus, this research is important. More local researches have to be conducted for instance these gain empirical data which expected be the fundamental for forthcoming activities. De Guzman and Caballero [4] investigation explored the respondents' manners on the effects of highly urbanization of a city in relation to economic, social, political and environmental elements. Samples of the investigation were 140 inhabitants of Cabanatuan City and were marketplace vendors, tricycle drivers, business and religious peoples and workers of government and private sectors. An open ended questionnaire was utilized as the elementary data collecting instrument. Significant association among the samples' manners and sectors performance was assessed using chi square test. Findings indicated that despite the recognized negative effects, the samples advocated highly urbanization. There is no connection between the variables was examined [4].

Urban families are portion of the aspect that makes a city economically due to of manpower market engagement and usage of urban amenities and socially due to of involvement in public living. Successively, these urban families benefit from the aspect that the city has to provide. The urban arrangement thus generates increase to the notion that the household dispersion is a manifestation of the economic and social sort and the degree namely small or big of the urban relatedness of the households. The research founded on the assessment of structural household characteristics namely age, household structure and manpower market involvement, households possibly grouped into five classifications. Households grouped as economically urban are especially engaged in urban community because high manpower market engagement. Urban dwelling is profitable for community due to of propinquity and access to a big diversity of occupations or the transportation associations with other occupational regions. Whereas, households categorized as socially urban are primarily engaged in urban community because the social benefits that the city creates that is the sufficient chances to link fulfill or merely be in the locality of population of every kinds. Nevertheless, the households that are categorized as big urban are featured by both an economic and a social engagement in the city, conversely households grouped as non urban are not grouped. As might be expected, population possibly concerned in urban living, however household compositions in relation to age, household structure and paid work do not stimulate urban accommodation [5].

Subsequently, retired households consists a divided classification. Through achieving the age of 65 years old, the household move into a following level both in the family living chain that is children have moved from the parental home and concerning the manpower market or retirement. Due to the failure of economic involvement and social amenities away from home, the retired households incline to stimulate an intimate tendency for the home and the everyday environment. Nevertheless, the kind and level of urban relatedness is probably not conclusive and locate this household kind mediate. Adults member that have an occupation or a profession are found close to highway accessibility positions however are in a difficult manner manifest in the middle of city placed and old sections of the city. Other predictors of urbanity however assessed at a more accumulation namely territorial stage are distant to the city midpoint, employment share of occupations in hotels and cafes and the combined occupation stage. Both big urban and socially urban living more frequent in key regions with a various occupation and a better appearance of hotels and cafes [5].

In the present publications, the concept of smart,

intelligent or cognitive cities has produced growing concern as a method for overcoming the questions of urban management [6]. Guin [7] indicated present urbanization in India is in transformation and in association with the prolongation of a peak of great amount in urban structure and steady deindustrialization is featured by faster development of informal work a decreasing pattern of urban district movement of males the downturn in the development of the cities and towns and the creation of new urban centers. Bhat and Yadav [8] signify the inability of offering significant occupation is the harmful growth inability of a state. Increasing urbanization and fast development of inhabitant have yielded in an enlarged manpower that fails to accept employment in the formal kind of industries. The International Federation of Surveyors [9] indicated urbanization is viewed as a predictor of growth, primarily connected to industrialized and technologically modern economies. The focus of main economic activities in urban regions generates economies of scale and causes different social and economic advantages for instance occupation.

In Malaysia indicate 14.48 million working population namely 8.93 million is male and 5.55 million is female. Approximately one third of working populations were skilled manpower in the employment groups of managers, professionals and technicians as well as associate professionals. Manpower in Malaysia raised 0.5 percent to 15.00 million populations in third quarter of the year 2017 contrasted to 14.93 million populations in the earlier quarter [10]. In Eleventh Malaysia Plan, to enhance the involvement of the individuals with disabilities in economic activity, the state adopted occupation assistance services for individuals with disabilities involving Job Coach Programme. In agreement with the strategy providing one percent of employments chances the public sector for individuals with disabilities, 0.2 percent of total government officers in the year 2014 are currently individual with disability disregarding the uniformed and enforcement bodies. Attempts were conducted to improve standard of living of rural households and increase the economic involvement of urban households via earning producing activities, human capital growth and micro enterprise assistance programmes [11].

## III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research designed to perform this study is basic research with the primary target is to explain on the association among the rise of consumption and income polarization. The examination of information on the subject matters in this study undertook at one point in time or cross sectional research. This research utilized quantitative method for data collection and analysis. Data collection used survey technique through questionnaire involved a large number of people. Data collection involved 434 peoples that is inhabitant in the study areas as the samples in the study. Stratified sampling that is probability sampling utilized for samples selection. Research location involved three cities in north area of peninsular Malaysia namely Sungai Petani City in Kedah, Georgetown City in Penang and Ipoh city in Perak. Questionnaire utilized Likert scale to answer the research objective and hypothesis. Self administered technique employed in the distribution of questionnaire as well as filled by researcher. Urbanized city is independent variable and employment is dependent variable. The objective of this study is to determine the relationship between urbanized city and employment. The research question is why urbanized city affects employment? The Null hypothesis is there is no relationship between urbanized city and employment. Relationship between urbanized city and employment imply in Fig. 1.

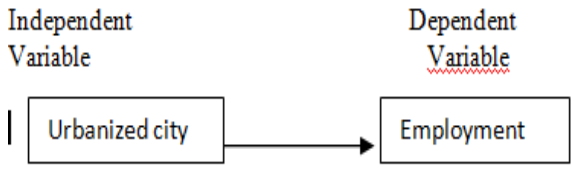



**Fig. 1: Relationship between urbanized city and employment**

## IV. RESULT AND DISCSUSSON

Figure 2 represent scatterplot is zero correlation coefficient and the points have no direction as well as a line does not fit to the points on the graph. This accept the Null hypothesis that indicates no relationship between urbanized city and employment [12].

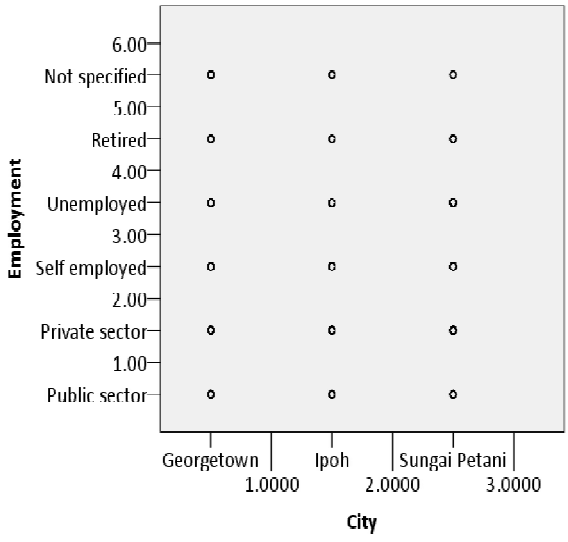



**Fig. 2: Scatterplot between urbanized city and employment**

**Table 1: Spearman's Correlation**

| | $r_s$ | P | N |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spearman's correlation | -0.55 | 0.26 | 434 |

Table 1 represents that $r_s(434) = -0.55$, $p > 0.05$ and there is no relationship between urbanized city and employment [13]. This interpreted that accept the Null hypothesis.

**Table 2: Model Fitting Information of Ordinal Regression**

| Model | -2 Log Likelihood | Chi Square | df | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intercept only | 96.493 | | | |
| Final | 94.156 | 2.337 | 2 | 0.311 |

Table 2 indicates the difference between two log likelihoods namely the chi square has an observed significance level of more than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$). This interpreted that accept the Null hypothesis that the model without predictors is as good as the model with the predictors [14].

**Table 3: Goodness of fit of Ordinal Regression**

| | Chi square | Degree of freedom | Significance |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pearson | 26.923 | 8 | 0.001 |
| Deviance | 29.292 | 8 | 0.000 |

Table 3 indicate the p value for the goodness of fit is lower than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), reject the Null hypothesis that the model fits and the observed significance level for the goodness of fit statistics is small. This appears that the model does not fit. Good models have large observed significance levels [14].

**Table 4: Pseudo R square and Test of Parallel Lines value of Ordinal Regression**

| Item | Value |
|---|---|
| Pseudo R Square Nagelkerke | 0.006 |
| Significance of Chi-Square of the difference between the two log likelihood | 0.000 |

Table 4 indicate significance value of Chi Square of the difference between the two log likelihood of test of parallel lines that reject the Null hypothesis that is $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$). The value is statistically significant namely it is possible that the link function selected is correct for the data. The relationship between the independent variable (urbanized city) and logits (logistic variable or dependent variable) are the same for all logits [14].

These findings differ with Clark and Moonen [15] that represented Mumbai started to generate bigger range of occupation chances in finance, services as well as Information and Communication Technology (ICT), with produce impacts on the film, music and travel sectors. Mumbai's restricted selections for spatial development need that a strong regional planning and strategy viewpoint is implemented. This consists of facilities and accessibility to set up for the northerly and easterly dispersion of business and occupation groups and to maintain broader accessibility to economic growth. These findings also differ with Priemus [16] that as a result of overproduction of office space, the declining amount of working population and the rising renown of the so called recent working systems, the position of offices in urban regions is growing rapidly. Urban managers are encountered with an important question of managing these unfilled spaces. These findings also differ with van Ham, Findlay, Manley and Feijten [17] that represented attempts to undone the difficult association among a population's migration conduct, dwelling and occupational achievement in the Scottish manpower market among the year 1991 and 2001. The research examines whether Edinburg has produced as an occupational increasing or decreasing area and whether populations moving to Edinburg experience faster directed up occupational movement than people life and moving to another place. Utilizing state of birth, researcher control for a population's tendency to take far length moves throughout previous durations of life course. Utilizing data from the Scottish Longitudinal Study, connecting the year 1991 and 2001 population survey documents, and logistic regressions, researcher indicate that population that move across far length inside or to Scotland are majority probably to fulfill directed up occupational movement. Researcher also found that Edinburgh is to the evident degree is the most significant regional moving in Scotland; the motion to Edinburgh are the most possible to undergo directed up occupational movement from low to high occupational position employment.

## CONCLUSION

Results represent that there is no relationship between urbanize city and employment through scatterplot and Spearman correlation analyses. Ordinal regression indicates that the model without predictors is as good as the model with the predictors. Recommendation on the finding is reemployment attempts should be concentrated on acquiring discharged manpower in occupations that create the outlook of durable occupation, preferably in an occupation in pre unemployment industry or one that is an acceptable fit to skills. Majority of strategy attempts concentrate on reducing the economic burden of displacement. Nevertheless this is ambiguous assuming the expected has the identical effect upon the social and psychological implications of job loss. Aid with geographic movement possibly assist manpower

search occupations, however disregards possible implications of migration for psychological welfare and for families and societies of discharged manpower. Dialogue concerning social aid should accept to the spread implications of uncontrolled occupation disconnection. Economists and sociologists have several reasons for examining job loss and jobless. There is evidently concern in the economic and social questions that manpower confronts if lose occupations because factors exceeding monitoring. Occupation discharge is an uncontrolled and frequently unexpected damaging living occurrence that stimulates disconnected transformations in manpower's' paths, facilitating strong forecasts of connections among socioeconomic situations and living consequences. The growing occurrence of occupation discharge between increasing sections of the manpower, compared with the new period of economic revolution, promotes community concern to the extensive effect of job loss on living opportunities [18].

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