

## URBANIZATION IN SUSTAINABLE ECONOMICS GROWTH OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA NORTHERN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR

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### ABSTRACT

*Increasing urbanization has been regarded as a vital tool for economic advancement and decreasing regional income inequality in several developing countries. Urbanization is the dynamic force of economic advancement and the major cause for engaging foreign investment. Urbanization process permits foreign capital involvement in urban infrastructure construction, real estate and so forth. Countries in the world have reached quick economic progress and extensive industrialization strengthened by urbanization. High positions of industrialization incline to come with urbanization. Urbanization has raised many populations out of poverty and helped to increase Gross Domestic Product per capita, essentially improving the living standards for millions of populations. Urbanization is usually described as enhance in the urban share of total population in a state. However, it is considerably that scholars have not recorded regarding the particular methods they utilize or the methodologies that characterize their work on and in cities. To date there is very little in-depth and manifest self-referent literature on the procedural and epistemological dimensions such as in urban communication research. Majority of the scholars included in the special section had certainly not written on a full-length self-referent work on how they develop their research on cities and the urban. What is the process of urbanization in sustainable economic growth in Peninsular Malaysia Northern Economic Corridor? This study proposes that urbanization process does not uniform in the study area. The purpose of this pilot study is to examine the urbanization process in sustainable economic growth of Peninsular Malaysia Northern Economic Corridor. Quantitative approach utilized in this pilot study to collect and analyse data. Approximately 115 respondents involved in survey at Jitra, Kedah through purposive sampling. Data analysis involved percentage, frequency, median and semi-interquartile range. The result from this pilot study shows that respondents agreed on the statements related to urbanization in sustainable economic growth. In conclusion, respondents agreed that urbanization occurs in Peninsular Malaysia northern economic corridor.*

Keywords: urbanization, sustainable economic, growth.

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### Introduction

Brenner and Keil (2014) articulated that urbanization scales throughout the worldwide economy are presently more advanced and faster than in any possible case earlier in human being history. The incorporated demographic, economic, socio-technological, material-metabolic and sociocultural processes of urbanization produced in the development of a worldwide network of spatially intense human settlements and infrastructural arrangements in which main aspects of modern capitalism are directly dense, recreated and disputed. This style of progressively worldwide urbanization contravenes previously forecasts in the drop-off decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century that the era of urbanization was reaching its final stage related to recent, progressively scattered forms of human settlement. Industrialization caused to the direct production of economic development, which moreover produces catalyst to a dynamic process of urbanization in both developed nations and newly industrialized ones, largely through specialising of labour and the remarkable growth of non-agricultural sectors (Chen et al. 2014). Urbanization is the thrust of economic growth and the major cause for generating foreign investment. Urbanization process permits foreign capital involvements in urban infrastructure constructing, real estate and so forth (Can-Ming and Jin-Jun, 2015).

Increasing urbanization has been regarded as a vital tool for economic advancement and decreasing regional income inequality in several developing countries. Urbanization is the dynamic force of economic advancement and the major cause for engaging foreign investment. Urbanization process permits foreign capital involvement in urban infrastructure construction, real estate and the like (Bai et al. 2012). Countries in the global has accomplished faster economic development and huge industrialization favoured by urbanization. Great points of industrialization incline to accompany by urbanization. Urbanization has rose numerous people which escape from poverty and assisted to enhance Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, essentially upgrading the living standards for millions of people. Urbanization is typically specified as a development in the urban portion of the whole inhabitants in a state (Calabro, 2012). However, it is considerably that scholars have not recorded regarding the particular methods they utilize or the methodologies that characterize their work on and in cities. To date there is very little in-depth and manifest self-referent literature on the procedural and epistemological dimensions such as in urban communication research. Majority of the scholars included in the special section had certainly not written on a full-length self-referent work on how they develop their research on cities and the urban (Aiello and Tosoni, 2016).

The motivation of the study is to obtain the data empirically on urbanization process in sustainable economic growth in Peninsular Malaysia Northern Economic Corridor (Reba et al. 2016). The research problem statement can be seen through the previous record on urbanization process in Malaysia as shown by Dufлот (2012) which the accelerating development of the urban population engages challenges on the provision of sufficient housing, sanitary amenities, appropriate drainage, garbage removal, health and educational amenities. In Kuala Lumpur, three important matters which are direct effects of urbanization are at risk: the existing of some 300,000 squatters; the deficiency of small cost housing for small income employees (many immigrant employees come in from Pakistan and Bangladesh to work on construction sites and they are not well hosted); and the evolution of urban ghetto sections in the cities and the suburbs.

### Literature Review

In the previous studies the researches on urbanization and sustainable economic growth were related to industrialization. Jelili (2012) expressed that Central Africa is later in the falling position of urbanization, specifically with such nations as Gabon, Saotome Principe, Congo, Angola and Cameroon with percentage of urban people of 86 percent, 62.2 percent, 62.1 percent, 58.5 percent and 58.4 percent as opposed to the mean urbanization position of 53.61 percent for the sub-territory. The specific concern here is the reasonably big arrangement among the smallest and the highly urbanized nations of the sub-territory, Chad (27.6 percent) and Gabon (86 percent separately). Whereas, Hanjie and Zhizhang (2014) presented that urbanization has turn to a character to estimate a nation's industrialization and modernization. In relation to the regression evaluation, economic development has a dissimilar consequence on urbanization in distinct territories. Besides the internal territory economic development can importantly encourage the advancement of urbanization, the eastern and western territory's economic development variables are not significant. This is due to the economics of the eastern growing previously and the growth of urbanization is better developing than other territories. The spread consequence has been accomplished. However, because of the circumstances of existence and topography, economics of the western territory enhance gradually. Consequently, it is incapable to organize a spread consequence, fostering the advancement of urbanization.

Considering that economy alters from farming to manufacturing, the internet degree economies are generated and it is known as positioning economy. In period to assist the positioning economy, the populace concentration raises. After which better mutually related output and facilities are generated, further urbanization take places and the structuring transformations are measured in the economy and it begins to obtain the advantages from the accumulation and scatter of advantages. Following reaching a specific position of production the city may encounter several crowding however it can be decreased by the structural strategies assesses such as infrastructure growth. Therefore the territorial accumulation is generated via urban accumulation which eventually speeds up the economic development of the territory. Consequently the per capita revenue is greater in the cities and towns than those of the rural territories. Likewise the position of poverty is also smaller in urban region in comparing to rural regions whereas specific position of poverty persists between the urban populations (Abu Kawsar, 2012).

### Urbanization In Malaysia

The research of statistics on the urbanization of Malaysia has displayed that the amount of population life in urban region that is territories with 10,000 populations or more has enhanced from 250,790 in 1911 to 13,725,609 in 2000. These numbers imply that in duration of 90 years (1911-2000) nearly 13.7 million populations change to urban occupants and the enlargement of urban regions, over the state, imparted greatly to the statistical growth in the amount of cities with populace of 10,000 or greater. The position of urbanization in Malaya enhanced from 10.7 percent to 26.5 percent in 1957. During the establishment of Malaysia in 1963 the portion of its urban populace enhanced to 28.4 percent in 1970 and 62 percent in 2000. Around 1970 and 2000 the urban populace raised considerably, by 386.9 percent or 10.8 million. Urban figures display those two-thirds of Malaysia's populace stay in urban regions. The portion of Malaysia's urban populace is greater than that of whole other Southeast Asian nations omit Singapore. The urban populace in Malaysia has risen very quickly following 1970. During 1947, the annual development scale of the urban populace has raised by greater than 5 percent. The strongest development scale was documented in large cities such as Kuala Lumpur. The growth in urban populace that took place numerous years ago has greatly eroded the urban setting and has generated socioeconomic and political challenges (Yaakob et al. 2016).

Increasing via earning positions, improving job prospects involving whole Malaysians regardless of race, and a powerful main focus arranged on farming and rural growth, labour-intensive export industrialization and common investing into education, health and infrastructure. The major aim in the Ninth Plan (2006-2010) was to attain larger accomplishments to establish a civilization that would raise the country's self-respect. Malaysia is presently on the right of way to meet the requirements of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. The Human Development Index (HDI) raised by 0.81 percent yearly from 0.6 in 1980 to 0.8 in 2007; nearly reaching one (0.829) and graded 66, order it at the upper growth grouping nations (Eltayeb Elhadary and Samat, 2012).

### Concept of Urbanization

Urbanization relates to the growth in the portion of the world wide's populace that living in "cities", mostly portrayed by towns, urban region and others geographical patterns. Urbanization is not often ascribed to rising concentration. Besides, industrialization term has regularly been utilized interchangeably with urbanization term. In several portions of the worldwide industrialization and urbanization have moved together and have growth at the same time. In the process of growing, one may finally surpass the different group (Akinluyi, 2014).

### Concept Of Sustainable Economic Growth

A sustainable economy is one in which individuals can follow prospects for sustenance inside an expected arrangement of economic which governing with liable. Such a nation goal is portrayed by market-based macroeconomic constancy, command over the illegitimate economy and economic-based challenges to the freedom, growth of a market economy, and job multiplication. Economic administration relates to the aggregation of strategies, laws, rules, entities, practices, and peoples that form the scope in which a state's economic activity occur (United States Institute of Peace, 2016).

### Concept of Northern Economic Corridor

Northern economic corridor refers to Northern Corridor Economic Region (NCER) developing agricultural, manufacturing, tourism and logistic sector. There were targeted goals for each sector namely, agriculture sector are to develop Malaysia's modern food zone and enhance the nation's effectiveness in food production. Manufacturing sector are to develop a high-tech electronics hub and enlarge the recent prevailing assembly as well as test activities to greater value-add activities; and to encourage new industries – downstream agriculture, biotechnology, sustainable materials as well as oil and gas. Tourism sector are to place the NCER area as a leading destination for tourists seeking world-class resorts, spas and a destination for long-stay vacations; and to develop Asia's medical tourism hub which offers great quality and low-cost specialist medical procedures. Logistic sector are to encourage a main processing centre and *entrepot* port; and to promote Penang Port as a regional transshipment centre (Economic Planning Unit, 2014; Mia.org.com, 2013).

### Methods

This basic research is intended to explain urbanization and economic sustainability in a period of time using a quantitative approach to collecting and analysing data. What is the process of urbanization in sustainable economic growth in Peninsular Malaysia Northern Economic Corridor? This study proposes that urbanization process does not uniform in the study area. The purpose of this pilot study is to examine the urbanization process in sustainable economic growth at Peninsular Malaysia northern economic corridor. This paper describes the data on the pilot test regarding to urbanization and sustainable economic growth. Data collection is made using a survey questionnaire to the respondents using face to face interviews and self-administered technique. Area involved in pilot test is Jitra, Kedah. Questionnaire was used Bahasa Malaysia however during the interview for completed the questionnaire the researcher was also used dialect languages. Sampling method is involving purposive sampling which is a nonprobability sampling comprises housing estate and shopping complex; and distributed questionnaire to individuals who agreed to be the respondent. Sample comprises approximately 115 respondents involved in pilot study. The researcher went from house to house to interview respondents to complete the questionnaire; in addition respondents were also taken from the individuals who went to a shopping mall in Jitra. About 50 percent of respondents were female and 47 percent were male whereas the rest did not specify their gender status. Approximately 48 percent of respondents are married. The respondents were aged between 16 years to 83 years. Approximately 81 percent of respondents were Malays and 93 percent of respondents are Malaysians. About 83 percent of respondents are Muslims. Data analysis included frequency, percentage, median and semi-interquartile range analysing using IBM SPSS Statistics software.

### Study Area

Study area is Peninsular Malaysia Northern Economic Corridor which concentrates in pushing economic development and enhancing earning positions in northern Peninsular Malaysia with the aim of being a world-class economic area by the year 2025. NCER area consists of the states of Perlis, Penang and northern Perak encompassing a region of 17,816 sq. km (Malaysian Administrative Modernisation and Management Planning Unit, 2015). Pilot study conducted in Jitra which is one of the towns in Kedah.

### Validity And Reliability

Inter-item correlation shows that item job opportunity does not correlated well with the other items. Most of the items are higher than 0.3. According to Warmbrod (2014), the greater the mean inter-item correlation, the greater the number of Cronbach's alpha, the more questions comprehend the Likert scale, the greater the number of Cronbach alpha. Cronbach alpha indicate the number of internal consistency which projects reliability of summated scores that is calculated by the mean of inter-item correlations between responses to single questions on the Likert scale and the amount of items comprehend the scale. Therefore, item of entrepreneurship, management and professional class shows the largest correlation coefficient that is 0.840. Cronbach's Alpha is 0.950 and implies that this test has a reliability of 0.95. Cronbach's alpha is more than 0.9 and can be interpreted as excellent indicate a high level of internal consistency. The closer the coefficient is to 1.0, the higher is the internal consistency of the questions (variables) in the scale (Indiana University, 2016; Lund Research Ltd, 2013). Ziauddin et al. (2015) indicated Cronbach's alpha is normally utilized as a criterion of the reliability of a set of items in a survey instrument. It evaluates the relatedness of a set of items, although a great number for alpha does not signify *unidimensionality*. It was named as alpha by Cronbach. Cronbach alpha is utilized to evaluate the internal consistency of the data and is an assumption of the reliability of the data collected from a sample of respondents.

### Results And Discussion

Table 1 below shows descriptive statistics on urbanization. The results indicate that semi-interquartile range is 0.50 to 1.00 which interpret all respondents agreed with the items related to urbanization. This indicates that all respondents achieve consensus concerning urbanization. The semi-interquartile range is half the interquartile range. Another method to generate the

semi-interquartile range is by an evaluation of spread or dispersion. It is calculated as one half the differences across 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (Q3) and the 25<sup>th</sup> (Q1). The calculation for semi-interquartile range is generally  $(Q3-Q1)/2$ . Variance possibly therefore is forecasted. A semi-interquartile range of one rating or less was explained to signify consensus and a range of greater than one determine *dissensus* (Davidmlane.com, 2016; Hanekom et al. 2012). Median for all items is 4.0000 that are all respondents agreed with the statement concerning urbanization. About 52 percent of respondents strongly agreed with the statement that economic changes occur in their city. Only a few respondents who answered did not know (don't know) of urbanization each item. Don't know refer to a person who responds 'don't know' in the questionnaire.

Table 1: Urbanization

Items	Frequency	Percentage	Median	Semi-interquartile range
Economic changes				
<i>Don't know</i>	8	7	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	0.9		
<i>Disagree</i>	8	7		
<i>Agree</i>	46	40		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	52	45.2		
Transition from agricultural to industrial				
<i>Don't know</i>	9	7.8	4.0000	1.00
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	0	0		
<i>Disagree</i>	21	18.3		
<i>Agree</i>	54	47		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	31	27		
Economics groups exist in the city				
<i>Don't know</i>	3	2.6	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	3	2.6		
<i>Disagree</i>	0	0		
<i>Agree</i>	74	64.3		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	35	30.4		
The services working class is an economic group in the city				
<i>Don't know</i>	11	9.6	4.0000	0.5
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	0	0		
<i>Disagree</i>	12	10.4		
<i>Agree</i>	59	51.3		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	33	28.7		
Rich professional employee group is an economic group in the city				
<i>Don't know</i>	4	3.5	4.0000	0.5
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	5	4.3		
<i>Disagree</i>	21	18.3		
<i>Agree</i>	59	51.3		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	26	22.6		
Economic inequality is the effect of the existence of economic groups				
<i>Don't know</i>	11	9.6	4.0000	1.00
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	2	1.7		
<i>Disagree</i>	17	14.8		
<i>Agree</i>	53	46.1		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	32	27.8		
Service sector worker has prompted an influx of immigrants who tend to work in low paid jobs				
<i>Don't know</i>	6	5.2	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	4	3.5		
<i>Disagree</i>	15	13		
<i>Agree</i>	55	47.8		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	35	30.4		
Increase in private sector elite in entrepreneurial is characteristic of polarized income				
<i>Don't know</i>	18	15.7	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	0.9		
<i>Disagree</i>	31	27		
<i>Agree</i>	42	36.5		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	23	20		
Increase in private sector elite in management is income				

polarization characteristic				
<i>Don't know</i>	18	15.7	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	0	0		
<i>Disagree</i>	32	27.8		
<i>Agree</i>	48	41.7		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	17	14.8		
Increase in private sector elite in professional class is characteristic of income polarization				
<i>Don't know</i>	19	16.5	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	2	1.7		
<i>Disagree</i>	32	27.8		
<i>Agree</i>	48	41.7		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	14	12.2		
Increase in private sector elite in individual growth on the bottom level in labour market is income polarization characteristic				
<i>Don't know</i>	22	19.1	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	0.9		
<i>Disagree</i>	31	27		
<i>Agree</i>	47	40.9		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	14	12.2		
Increase in private sector elite in the simultaneous development highly educated elite is characteristic of income polarization				
<i>Don't know</i>	22	19.1	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	0.9		
<i>Disagree</i>	31	27		
<i>Agree</i>	48	41.7		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	13	11.3		
Increase in private sector elite in informal sector worker occurred in the city				
<i>Don't know</i>	25	21.7	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	0	0		
<i>Disagree</i>	31	27		
<i>Agree</i>	47	40.9		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	12	10.4		
Most of wealthy middle class contributed to economic growth in variety of ways which the causes of income polarization				
<i>Don't know</i>	14	12.2	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	4	3.5		
<i>Disagree</i>	33	28.7		
<i>Agree</i>	52	45.2		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	12	10.4		
Real income is used to identify the group or to classify the population in the city				
<i>Don't know</i>	12	10.4	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	4	3.5		
<i>Disagree</i>	23	20		
<i>Agree</i>	51	44.3		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	25	21.7		
Real wage do not grow in urban areas				
<i>Don't know</i>	13	11.3	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	3	2.6		
<i>Disagree</i>	30	26.1		
<i>Agree</i>	44	38.3		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	25	21.7		
Poor worker or income below the poverty line exists in urban areas				
<i>Don't know</i>	6	5.2	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	2	1.7		
<i>Disagree</i>	18	15.7		
<i>Agree</i>	56	48.7		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	33	28.7		
Loss of middle class jobs through free trade occurred in urban areas				
<i>Don't know</i>	17	14.8	4.0000	0.50

<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	0.9	
<i>Disagree</i>	29	25.5	
<i>Agree</i>	49	42.6	
<i>Strongly agree</i>	19	16.5	
Loss of middle class jobs through high-paying jobs abroad occurred in urban areas			
<i>Don't know</i>	9	7.8	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	3	2.6	
<i>Disagree</i>	30	26.1	
<i>Agree</i>	57	49.6	
<i>Strongly agree</i>	16	13.9	

Table 2 below shows descriptive statistics on sustainable economic growth. The results indicate that semi-interquartile range is 0.50 to 1.00 which interpret all respondents agreed with the items related to sustainable economic growth. This indicates that all respondents achieve consensus concerning sustainable economic growth. Median for all items is 4.0000 that are all respondents agreed with the statement concerning sustainable economic growth. About 44 percent of respondents strongly agreed with the statement that the quality of life upturn occur in the city. Only a few respondents who answered did not know (don't know) for each item of sustainable economic growth.

Table 2: Sustainable economic growth

Items	Frequency	Percentage	Median	Semi-interquartile range
The city has served as a strong economic actor				
<i>Don't know</i>	5	4.3	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	2	1.7		
<i>Disagree</i>	11	9.6		
<i>Agree</i>	60	52.2		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	37	32.2		
The city has a role of promoting economic growth				
<i>Don't know</i>	7	6.1	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	0.9		
<i>Disagree</i>	9	7.8		
<i>Agree</i>	57	49.6		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	41	35.7		
The city exists because of the economic grouping in the production which non-existent in rural areas				
<i>Don't know</i>	13	11.3	4.0000	1.00
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	2	1.7		
<i>Disagree</i>	22	19.1		
<i>Agree</i>	48	41.7		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	30	26.1		
Inherent local economic groupings such as the grouping of industries in the city				
<i>Don't know</i>	15	13	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	0.9		
<i>Disagree</i>	13	11.3		
<i>Agree</i>	61	53		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	25	21.7		
Municipal economic grouping shows the overall size of the city				
<i>Don't know</i>	13	11.3	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	1.9		
<i>Disagree</i>	13	11.3		
<i>Agree</i>	54	47		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	34	29.6		
City acts to reduce poverty				
<i>Don't know</i>	8	7	4.0000	1.00
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	4	3.5		
<i>Disagree</i>	22	19.1		
<i>Agree</i>	47	40.9		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	34	29.6		
Increase in personal income occur in the city				
<i>Don't know</i>	7	6.1	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	2	1.7		
<i>Disagree</i>	14	12.2		

<i>Agree</i>	56	48.7		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	36	31.3		
The quality of life upturn occur in the city				
<i>Don't know</i>	4	3.5	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	2	1.7		
<i>Disagree</i>	22	19.1		
<i>Agree</i>	43	37.4		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	44	38.3		
Sixty percent of GDP or income is generated by urban areas				
<i>Don't know</i>	23	20	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	2	1.7		
<i>Disagree</i>	23	20		
<i>Agree</i>	40	34.8		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	27	23.5		
Trade in goods occur in urban areas				
<i>Don't know</i>	10	8.7	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	0	0		
<i>Disagree</i>	18	15.7		
<i>Agree</i>	54	47		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	33	28.7		
Trade in services occurs in urban areas				
<i>Don't know</i>	11	9.6	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	0.9		
<i>Disagree</i>	13	11.3		
<i>Agree</i>	55	47.8		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	35	30.4		
Trade in the primary source existed in the city				
<i>Don't know</i>	19	16.5	4.0000	1.00
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	0.9		
<i>Disagree</i>	13	11.3		
<i>Agree</i>	46	40		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	36	31.3		
City run processed energy trading				
<i>Don't know</i>	16	13.9	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	0	0		
<i>Disagree</i>	11	9.6		
<i>Agree</i>	56	48.7		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	32	27.8		
Food trade exists in the city				
<i>Don't know</i>	8	7	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	0.9		
<i>Disagree</i>	16	13.9		
<i>Agree</i>	50	43.5		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	40	34.8		
City run trade of substance or material goods				
<i>Don't know</i>	11	9.6	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	0	0		
<i>Disagree</i>	11	9.6		
<i>Agree</i>	54	47		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	39	33.9		
Increased of use on resources occurred in the city				
<i>Don't know</i>	9	7.8	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	0	0		
<i>Disagree</i>	10	8.7		
<i>Agree</i>	52	45.2		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	44	38.3		
Consumption per capita increases as the size of the city increased and there is a large range in the manufacturer's service				
<i>Don't know</i>	15	13	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	0.9		
<i>Disagree</i>	5	4.3		
<i>Agree</i>	53	46.1		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	41	35.7		
Rate of economic development is high in urban areas				
<i>Don't know</i>	6	5.2	4.0000	0.50

<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	0.9		
<i>Disagree</i>	10	8.7		
<i>Agree</i>	61	53		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	37	32.2		
Better productivity due to better technology spread occurred in the city				
<i>Don't know</i>	10	8.7	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	0.9		
<i>Disagree</i>	10	8.7		
<i>Agree</i>	62	53.9		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	32	27.8		
The city provides many job opportunities				
<i>Don't know</i>	2	1.7	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	1	0.9		
<i>Disagree</i>	16	13.9		
<i>Agree</i>	49	42.6		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	47	40.9		
Increase in service employment occurred in the city				
<i>Don't know</i>	7	6.1	4.0000	0.50
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	0	0		
<i>Disagree</i>	10	8.7		
<i>Agree</i>	64	55.7		
<i>Strongly agree</i>	34	29.6		

In both aspects which are urbanization and sustainable economic growth, the results indicate that respondents have consensus. In general, this result indicate that urbanization occur at a place where there is sustainable economic growth. This is contrast to studies conducted by Abu Kawsar (2012) indicates that there is a positive association among economic development and urbanization in Bangladesh. In case of economic development throughout period for the state entirely, it may be remarked that the achievement (at changeless prices of 1984-85) of the urban sector to GDP of Bangladesh, rose from 25.35 percent in 1972-73, to 43 percent in 1998-99 and greater than 43 percent in 2001. Consequently, the position of urbanization in Bangladesh increased from 8.87 percent 1974 to 23 percent in 2001 and excess 25 percent at the present time. The overall quantity of GDP also rose widely than that of 1972-1973. Therefore it is examined that development of urban GDP is positively connected with the development of urban people, urban job and urban industrial production as a total urban accumulation including spill over advantages. Whereas, Zhou et al. (2014) indicates that the urbanization process in Yantai City accelerated precipitously because of the transformation and initiating strategy (1980s).

The finding reported that majority respondents agreed with the items related to urbanization and sustainable economic growth. About 52 percent strongly agreed with urbanization and 44 percent strongly agreed with the statements of sustainable economic growth and this result answered the research objective which is to examine the urbanization process in sustainable economic growth at Peninsular Malaysia northern economic corridor. This means that the urbanization process occurred in the study area. Recommendation to enhance the achievement of urbanization and sustainable economy in the study area is continuing strength in position of associations between urbanization and sustainable economic growth using long-term stability relationship, temporal dynamic relationship and causal relationship as proposed by Zhao and Wang (2015).

## Conclusions

The results of this study highlight the agreement of the respondents on urbanization that occur at a place where there is sustainable economic growth which fulfils the research objective. Therefore, there has been an urbanization process in the study area. The results of this research suggest the long-term stability associations in urbanization and sustainable economic growth, time dynamic association and causation connections among urbanization and sustainable economic growth based on the time series data set. Increase in urbanization will increase consumption and economic growth. DSJ Research Ltd (2014) stated that causation study reports the consequence of one aspect on another and more explicitly the consequence of one variable on another. The study is employed to assess the effect of particular alteration that will produce on present rules and permits investigators to forecast hypothetical situations. However, there is limitations in this research related with uses a quantitative approach as indicates by Assessment Capacities Project (2012) where there are gaps in information that is issues which are not included in the questionnaire or data checklist and will not include in the analysis. Nevertheless, other countries can obtain new knowledge regarding the agreement of the population in the study area with respect to the process of urbanization and sustainable economic growth that occurred. The policy implication of this study is poverty alleviation for urban vulnerable group which can be the main agenda of sustainable economy in Malaysia. According to Siwar et al. (2015) the urban vulnerable group comprises low and moderate income people whose monthly income is on average RM2,334.00, people with low educational level and engaged in low skill and less productive sector, handicapped, single parent, youth, *orang asli*, minority Sabah and Sarawak, estate workers and elderly. Strategy that can be executed to focus on urban vulnerable group may involve improve decent-paying job opportunities for the urban poor which providing urban slum dwellers with steady and reliable sources of income. Furthermore, enhancing access to free primary schooling in the slums (Amendah et al. 2014).

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