

The impact of regional development towards the well-being of rural community

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Abstract. Since before the British rule, the issues and problems of urban transformation growth have continued until today, especially in rural areas and small towns. Rural communities also have undergone significant transformations in recent decades. There are positive and negative impacts on adaptation the growth of regional development that impact significantly on the rural community, which needs to be addressed to overcome the adverse effects on those that involved. This also included the changes in a case study of rural areas that have been chosen, which is located in sub-district that categorize under rural areas at Johor Bahru due to Iskandar Malaysia region expansions. Furthermore, the developmental transformation has mainly affected the changes in the socio-economic well-being of rural communities. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of studies on a factor of socio-economic well-being development in rural areas for creating a framework to measure the impact of regional development on the socio-economic well-being of the rural.

1. Introduction

The sense of rural development is now undergoing a revolution that changes the emphasis of evolving efforts to improve the living standards of rural communities [1]. The administratively defined concept of a "region" is crucial. The administrative component leads to the following definition: a region is a country's administrative division. The definition of territory can be categorized as eighth and wide, infinite and continuous areas and spaces. The territory is also a unit for geographical, functional, social, or cultural and is included in the use of military operations [2]. Urban and regional development can be done with diverse processes and result in variations in economic, social, and environmental outcomes.

In the case of Malaysia, decentralized urbanization approaches of 'basic need' and acropolitan approaches became the main approaches in the 1960s to promote regional development. Since after the independence throughout the 1947-1991 period, Malaysia has struggled with the issues of disparities between rural and urban areas. As a result of regional growth, urbanization frequently results in competition for land resources between urban and rural areas, which can lead to conflicts between the two systems [3]. Moreover, among other significant effects due to regional development involving urban sprawl was land in rural areas is developed into part of new urban areas. This effect is common in rural areas that are in the broader line of regional development corridors. This issue raised a question on whether regional development can help the community to improve well-being or give



problems to the community resulting in decreased their well-being. The previous study has found a strong link between economic growth and social to describe the well-being of the community [4].

2. Literature review

According to [5], studies of urban and rural development usually focus on urban development as a priority and rural areas can be described as secondary to be given attention. The dynamic diversity of rural areas also contributes to disparities in social and economic well-being between urban and rural inhabitants in regional development, as well as among rural people themselves [6].

2.1. Component of socio-economic performance in rural areas

Various literature reviews on rural development from the 1990s onwards on the diversified and sustainable performance of the rural economy [7]. [8] Recommended that this component and indicators proved to be useful for measure the so socio-economic well-being of rural communities towards regional development. Based on [7]-[8] there are five types of the component to measure socio-economic performance which is economic, human, social, cultural and environment, but in this research, researcher focus only in social and economic component because of the component of economic and social are being integrated with measuring the well-being of the population by all states and major cities in Malaysia [7]-[9].

This component is used to measure the level of socio-economic performance of rural communities in the regional development corridor. Other than that, this component was designed specifically to measure the well-being of the rural community in regional development corridor. This overview involves the social component and economic component. In social component comprises two indicators which are interpersonal relationship/relational [10]-[11] and community involvement/organizational [8]-[9]. In economic component [12]-[13] comprises seven indicators that involve possession [14]-[15], and income of the household [8]-[12]-[16], housing to know their comfort or type [15]-[17], privacy [18], food [17]-[19], transportation [20]-[11] and security [12]-[16] Expanding on these determinants is a significant challenge because they provide a bird's-eye view of indicators of socio-economic performance development in rural areas (Table 1).

Table 1. Component to measure socio-economic performance.

Component	Indicators
Social	Interpersonal Relationship/ Relational Community Involvement/ Organizational
Economic	Possession Residual / income Housing Privacy Food Transportation Security/ safety

The component in table 1 can be used as step one to identify the level of socio-economic performance of rural communities in the current situation. The component focuses on social and economic components because this component can be used to analyze the socio-economic performance of rural communities is increasing or decreasing because of the impact of the regional development corridor [7].

2.2. Component of regional development corridor that influenced rural community

Since Malaysia's independence from British rule in 1957, the development of rural areas has always been critical to the country's overall growth. Many new programs and policies have been implemented. Based on the regional physical framework of socio-economic planning Soccsksargen region 2014-

2030, there is four component of regional development impact the urban and rural areas which are settlement, production, protection, and infrastructure. According to [15], settlement is defined as areas where the concentration of population engaged in economic, political, cultural, and social activities. In the rural areas, because of regional development, there are several cases communities have to resettle to urban areas, and also the environment of the new settlement is different.

[21] define production in regional development is vital because the success of a local economy or regional development is determined by the system local production factors (capital and labour). However, according to [22] protection component is important because natural resources are vulnerable to extinction and irreversible damage. As a result, strong sustainability advocates for broad natural resource protection. Furthermore, components of infrastructure and based services are critical factors to considers in planning for desire settlement pattern and hierarchy that would complement the overall physical and spatial of development region [23]. Based on the discussion of the impact of regional development on the community in rural areas, the framework is set out in Table 2.

Table 2. Component of regional development corridor that influenced rural community.

Component	Variables
Resettlement	Migration rate
Production	Job exchange (agriculture, livestock, fisheries) Unemployment rate Income per capita
Protection	Natural resources Culture
Infrastructure	Adequate infrastructure Access to services

This framework is used to measure the influence of regional development on the rural community in the regional development region. Furthermore, this framework also will be integrated with well-being indicators to specifically creating a framework to measure the level of socio-economic well-being of rural communities in regional development. As a result, this framework was developed to underline the links between all contributory components within the four component categories. It involves resettlement which is one indicator is the migration rate that is important to know the reason population growth in a rural area because of the impact of regional development corridor. Second is produced using three indicators such as job exchange, especially in the economics of agriculture, livestock, and fisheries that are the main source of income that often associated with rural communities [16]-[24], the Unemployment rate of the rural community [10]-[11] and income per capita of the household [19]-[11]-[10]. The third component is protection that has two indicators which natural resources that important for environmental quality [25]-[26] and culture of community [25]-[13]-[27]. Last but not least, component of infrastructure that using two which adequate infrastructure and access to services [28]-[29].

3. Case study of Iskandar Malaysia region

Asian cities, including Johor Bahru, are actively expanding. As the IRDA economic corridor is presently being implemented in Johor Bahru's southern corridor, neighbouring land use becomes financially appealing to international investors [30]. Profits aside, the implementation of these policies should not overlook and marginalize the disadvantaged community. Suburban communities are undergoing daily activity life with a village atmosphere environment while enjoying modern municipal facilities provided.

However, villages that had experienced developmental pressures from urban overflow are problematic low socio-economic well-being and quality of life [1]-[31]. There are several issues of the rural community in Johor Bahru, which are Lose atmosphere of traditional life, Changing household

jobs, and Relocation to new urban areas [31]. The community settlement will be compelled to adapt to the hustle and bustle of metropolitan houses. As a result, the existing housing scheme that has been assigned to them does not reflect the uniqueness of their community. As a result, three challenges are recognized and classified as social, architectural, and environmental that make their well-being decreasing [24].

There are five (5) sub-district in Iskandar Malaysia region is categories under rural area is Sungai tiram, Sedenak, Tanjung kupang, Sungai karang and serkat using rural density level. Several high-impact projects in Iskandar Malaysia are listed in (table 3). The map below (Figure 1) showed the radius between the villages in that under rural areas sub-district and high impact project that may give negative and positive impact [24].

Table 3. Radius rural areas sub-district and high impact development in Iskandar Malaysia.

High impact project	Sub-district of rural area in Iskandar Region					Impact
	Sungai Tiram	Sedenak	Tanjung Kupang	Sungai Karang	Serkat	
Industrial Area Pasir Gudang	7 km	55 km	40 km	50 km	58 km	• Pollution
Pasir Gudang Port	14 km	15 km	38 km	45 km	47 km	• Job opportunities
Woodland Checkpoints	26 km	38 km	24 km	32 km	34 km	• Migration
Johor Bahru City Centre	17 km	32 km	25 km	30 km	37 km	• Resettlement
Senai Airport	39 km	17 km	34 km	30 km	40 km	• Better facilities
Senai Industry Area	40 km	13 km	36 km	17 km	39 km	• Lose culture
Nusanjaya	43 km	33 km	8 km	17 km	20 km	• Declining religiosity
Tuas Checkpoint	45 km	39 km	5 km	18 km	15 km	
Forest City	50 km	41 km	2 km	15 km	12 km	
Tanjung Pelepas Port	15 km	39 km	2 km	10 km	9 km	
Taman Negara Tanjung Piai	60 km	49 km	11 km	18 km	2 km	
Taman Negara Pulau Kukup	65 km	43 km	15 km	12 km	7 km	

(KM: kilometre; highlighted in table 30 km and below distance to high impact development)

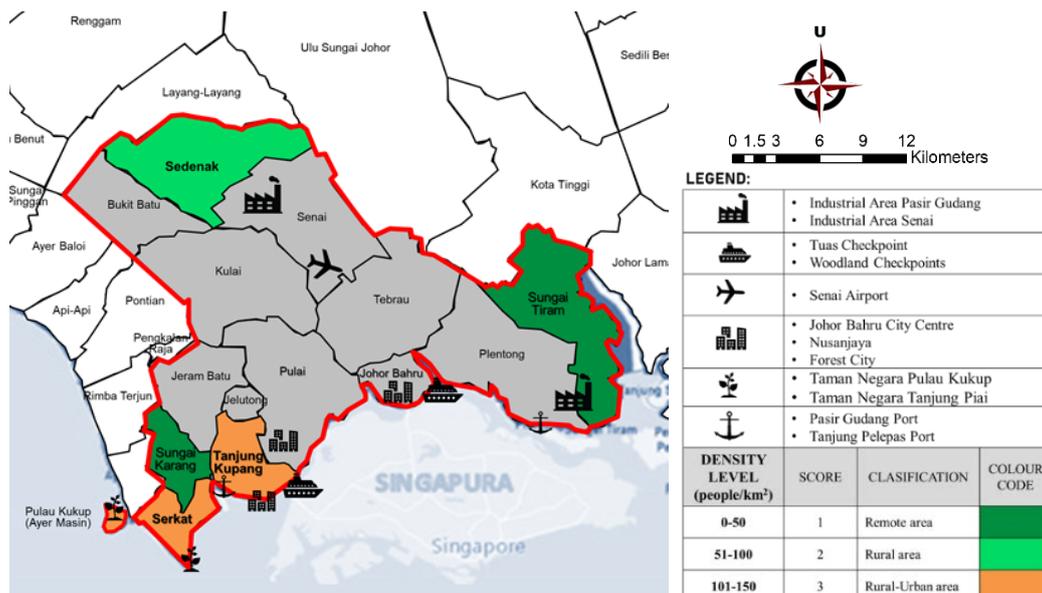


Figure 1. High impact projects in Iskandar Malaysia.

4. Methodology

The framework of the impact of regional development on the socio-economic well-being of rural communities is based on identification level socio-economic performance, which collection using questionnaire form and the define the impact of regional development using an in-depth interview with related agency. In-depth interview sessions will be used as secondary data to support the structured questionnaire for the household survey and obtain information or data about the impact of regional development on the rural community. The questionnaire form is the primary data that is important to collect data and information of rural households using economic component and social component.

This paper is discussing a preliminary study that has been conducted based on literature review, the data collection is not being conducted yet, but the idea method of study will be conducted as mention in table 4.

Table 4 Method of Study for the impact of regional development towards the rural community.

Objective	Level of study	Method of data collection	Method and Output of analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of regional development in socio-economic well-being towards rural communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village level studies (choosing village using rural density level sub-district 0-150 people/km) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household survey- conducted to the head of household in the village. Secondary data – data from related agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Statistics Malaysia Local Authority in Iskandar Malaysia In-depth interview-related agencies involved with the regional development : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iskandar Regional Development Authority Local Authority in Iskandar Malaysia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majlis Bandaraya Iskandar Puteri Majlis Bandaraya Pasir Gudang Majlis Perbandaran Kulai Majlis Perbandaran Pontian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative data analysis (Mean scores, ANOVA using F-test) Analysis on the level of socio-economic performance of the village Qualitative data analysis (Thematic Content Analysis) Analysis on the impact of regional development on the community

5. Results and discussion

2.1. Current situation socio-economic of rural community

Rural areas will usually be associated with economic problems such as low wages, lack of skills and not many successful, no permanent jobs, lack of good telecommunication networks as well as comfortable infrastructure, which can contribute to lack of worker productivity and rural growth potential [32]. But there are others researcher disagrees with this statement because, according to [30] analysis, the label "rural" does not inevitably indicate "declining," and figures on average rural performance conceal large variances. According to [32], agriculture is a significant sector in Malaysia, especially in rural areas.

Based on data [33] economy of rural areas has become a common trend in decline in the importance of the agricultural sector and other land-based sectors in the rural economy as a result of the impact of the surrounding development. The reduction has been mainly in nations where the primary sector is agriculture that employs a large per cent of the workforce. From the statistic, agricultural employment in Turkey fell from 15% of total employment to 34%, in Korea from 30% to less than 10%, in Greece from 30% to 15%, and in Spain from 20% to 5%. The occurrence of transition processes has demonstrated that the importance of the agriculture 65 sectors is reducing both nationally and in rural areas. Tourism, commercial services, and public services are growing more diverse in non-agricultural sectors [13].

The situations of migration in and migration out of the rural community, young adults, continue to migrate to cities in search of better job possibilities, rural areas have been net recipients of people in their mid-to-late forties, pre-retirees, and retirees [34], but it is different for rural areas that near to regional development corridor that can attract inward migration to rural areas to find shelter and

infrastructure because of job in centre of regional development areas. The move for income and poverty in some rural areas are changing positive impact which the income of rural community was rising rapidly. However, there are also problems in access to unsecured social services and facilities. This may result in the global goals of hunger and poverty reduction in rural areas not being achieved.

2.2. Framework of the impact of regional development towards the socio-economic well-being of the rural community

Based on figure 2, the findings in the literature review of socio-economic component and component of regional development corridor that influenced rural community is important [36]. Component of the level socio-economic performance and component of regional development corridor is interconnecting with one another because the outcome will influence the impact of regional development towards the socio-economic well-being of the rural community. The positive impact of regional development will be increasing rural community socio-economic well-being, and the negative impact will be decreasing the well-being of the rural community.

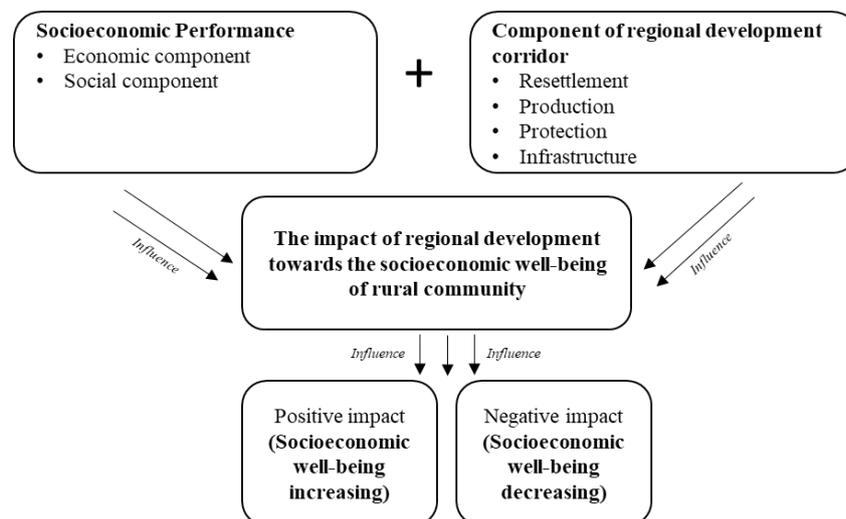


Figure 2. A framework of the impact of regional development on the socio-economic well-being of rural communities.

6. Conclusions

Well-being encompasses all the necessities of human life in terms of material satisfaction, health, education, safety, a satisfaction of living comfort in a clean environment and a problem-free society, as well as aesthetic and spiritual enjoyment. Significantly, these measures of impact regional development towards the socio-economic of a rural community can be used as part of a wider strategy to resolve rural problems and develop strategies and concerns at the village level of spatial size [1], which involve a theory of socio-economic growth [5] for socio-economic performance that has a social component (2 indicators) and economic component (7 indicators). Therefore, it also involves a component of regional development that influences rural areas, which contain four (4) components, namely settlement, production, protection, and infrastructure. Moreover, these indicators need to be analyzed appropriately with well-being indicators of rural communities and can be applied as an important model and framework to assess the socio-economic well-being of rural areas in all rural areas in a regional development area.

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