Research Article

SOCIAL CHANGE AND GROUP FORMATION IN NORTHERN AREA OF MALAYSIA

Yusoff, N*

School of Government, UUMCOLGIS, UUM Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Social shifts are related with transitions in different domains of people living. Numerous nations have experienced great shifts throughout latest decades with consequences involving economic realignment, shifts in social value arrangements, the dispersed of media technology, and shifts in educational arrangements or inhabitants structures. Linkages among societal shift and group formation reported that groups perhaps be certainly vulnerable subsequent to innershifts in the majority-minority locations. Research objective is to examine the correlation among social change with group formation. 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.

INTRODUCTION

Social shifts are related with transitions in different domains of people living. Numerous nations have experienced great shifts throughout latest decades with consequences involving economic realignment, shifts in social value arrangements, the dispersed of media technology, and shifts in educational arrangements or inhabitants structures. Specified impacts of proximal social occurrences for instance German reintegration or fast societal shift for instance in China possibly determine the lifestyles of children, adolescents and adults via altering family dynamics, shifts in the experience to benefits and disadvantages for positive psychosocial advancement or weaker social command in neighbourhoods. Furthermore, trust in organizations, school, and family probably decrease. On one individual stage, dynamic adjustment to rearranged growth spheres and recent questions begins important (Weichold and Barber, 2009). Li and Xiao (2017) reported opinion polarization in a group is a pivotal occurrence in aggregate conduct that has begins growing regular after times of social transformation. Haferkamp and Smelser (1992) noted this is important to remark that the methods social change has been reported have diversified significantly in the history of thinking.

Social change reported to be impacted by aggregate action which grow recent challenges for study and practice in interaction for growth (Obregon and Tufte, 2017). Activities of shift associated with social alteration that cause to betterments in human welfare, social contacts and social organizations that are equal, stable and matched with doctrines of democratic administration and societal equality. Resolving alteration difficulties conducting via the recent policy for the organization participates with these current growth questions. United Nations Research Institute For Social Development (UNRISD) research for 2010-2014 targets to widen the assessment of societal growth in spheres of collapse and increased instability. Following the topic of Social Policies For Inclusive And Sustainable Development, study expected concentrate on the function of societal strategies in encouraging economic development, democratic involvement and societal equality. This expected determine the machineries for expanding societal strategies to exempted groups, choices for funding specified strategies and the consequences of dissimilar economic strategies for societal impacts. A second topic, The Political And Institutional Dynamics Of Social Development, concentrates on the politics of attaining stable and equal societal growth impacts. Study expected examine the politics of national resource to become mobilized and provision for societal growth, and the kinds of administrative as well as institutionalized systems via which deprived groups produce

Corresponding author: **Yusoff, N**
School of Government, UUMCOLGIS, UUM Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia

complaints on nations or other power carriers (United Nations Research Institute For Social Development, 2011).

Link ages among societal shift and group formation reported that groups perhaps be certainly vulnerable subsequent to innershifts in the majority-minority locations. Further study recommend that specified a trends of feedbacks to majority-minority shifts is a predominantly group occurrence compared collectives of individuals and take places assuming majority-minority turnaround adhere the behavior shift of current group associates compared a flow of recent associates. Recent majorities expected rise the designation with the group assuming transforms offer genuine encourage or assuming the recent majority status remain across time. Impacts of these results for intra-group linkages in the outcomes of social shift are elaborated (Prislin and Christensen, 2011).

Prislin and Christensen (2005) reported two investigations analysed instant (Study 1) and long-run (Study 2) attitudinal outcomes of earlier reported asymmetries in cognitive and evaluations feedbacks to shift in majority and minority placements inside a group. Study 1 reported a total reduction in options for group associates instantly subsequent to shift, which was predated by classification and reduction in value of the group addressing deprivation, along with deficiency of classification and positive assessment addressing profit of the majority placement. Study 2 reported a steady rise in option to remaining compared withdraw the group between preceding minorities with durable relationships that acknowledged the attained majority placement. A steady rises in option for group associates was correspond with steady rising in viewpoint of both integration inside and variation from the group.

Runcie (1973) reported within sociology, greater duration and energy has been expended to deliberations of groups, group cultures and the circumstance esessential for the establishment of groups. Simultaneously, numerous investigations of employments have been undertaken in which the impact of these situations has been either devalued or disregarded however the employment has remain been considered as a group. This study is concerned in identifying assuming there are significant restricting situations on the establishment of groups as the theorist expected have people belief.

Social Change Concept

Social change is the modification in the societal command of a community. Shifts in societal entities, existence, societal connections or societal attitudes are consisted in societal alteration. Social change refers to the societal advancement or sociocultural development. Social change possibly be motivated by cultural, religious, economic, scientific or technological powers. There are two kinds of root for social change. One is random or unique determinants for instance climate, weather, or the existence of particular groups of citizens. Second, is the root of social change concerning systematic determinant. Assuming, profitable growth has common standards, for example balanced and adjustable authorities, free and accessible resources, and a various societal institution of community. In most instances, societal change is normally an integration of systematic determinants together with several random or unique determinants (Omics International, 2018).

Blackwood *et al* (2013) concerns on the unrelated to historical development and removed from the usual context research of shift and the way this possibly unsighted people to both the *ubiquitousness* of alteration and to the procedure of constant counterbalancing powers. Furthermore, indicating the deliberations preceding, is the small conception of shift as that which originate from specific shapes of aggregative action and the accompanying disregard of reasons as well as aftermaths of undeliberatealteration and significant transitions in communities and states. Eventually, the function of force and of doctrine, both in the occurrences the investigator research and in peoples own organizations, theories and practices, becomes as a field that demands additional concern.

Group Formation Concept

The group formation policy consists the next doctrines. One, the mainaim of the group should be to confront socio-political inequalities. Two, associates should be restricted to citizens with identical namely owning no land and hard-core poor economic circumstances. Three, groups should be founded by the associates. Four, groups associates should underpin one another. Groups developed founded on these doctrines are expected to establish aggregate identity, group unity and empowerment. The groups are predicted to operate by oneself whereas the Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) offer micro credit as an assisting and secondary ways to attain the mainaim of the groups. The group main standards of every collective mobilisation is the innershift of behaviour of an individual. Individual associatesundergoinneralterations in the behaviour that encourage associates to connect with a group. To family members, group formation is particularly influenced by features of neighbourhood linkages. Groups are developed by the neighbours and the neighbourhood linkages are both collaborative and struggles. This is consequently essential to investigate the procedure of group formation and the changes in the sphere of neighbourhood interdependency and dispute (Moniruzzaman, 2007).

Connecting with a group is significantly impacted by the viewpoint of neighbourhood linkage. The informal believe, collaboration, mutuality and interdependency especially linkages encourage the associates to build a group. The associates regard view point as an asset, a form of social capital that possibly save the associates with in the period of collapse. Assuming two neighbours produce anoption to connect with a group this is comparatively simple how ever assuming numerous associates required to be satisfied and encouraged higher difficulties exist. In this particular the process consistsnot in public bargaining. The process of group formation between the neighbours is not obvious and easy. Group formation founded upon family relationship is the matter that NGOs do not authorize. Propinquity of dwellings neighbourhood did not of teninfluence the membership requirements (Moniruzzaman, 2007).

Well connections with a comparatively distance neighbour possibly grow a determinant in behind the scenes agreement construction particularly assuming the connections with a near neighbour is not natural. Privatecontrol is a determinant that commands group formation and the activities. One of the highly often expressed causes for the enlargement of membership is inter-group migration and unification.

Assuming a current group is incapable to operate correctly or a considerable amount of associates withdraw from a group, the NGO agency incorporates the group toward additional properly operating group. Inter-group migration is certainly often affected by the reluctance of the properly executing associates to operate with and expect the liability of the negative executing associates. The properly executing associates, consequently, choose for migration and incorporation with additional properly executing group (Moniruzzaman, 2007).

The second cause for enlargement of membership is the registration of recent associates to a current group. Enlargement of membership effects group operates substantially. Assuming incorporation of recent associates undertakes, this produces a specific number of additional anxiousness between the authentic group associates. The authentic associates of the group turn into prepossess with the execution capability of the recent associates. Correspondingly, the recent associates comprehend a disparity with the authentic associates and think slightly marginalised. Even though in majority cases this possibly resolve certain disparities across period, on severe cases this contributes the weak executing associates to withdraw. The group associates, nevertheless, to make negative these broadly possesses opinion. As far as group formation is interested, the associates found religion and social reasons lower of a barrier rather is broadly trusted. Religious heads generally authorize of the NGOs and the social services (Moniruzzaman, 2007).

Income Polarization Concept

In the sphere of earning dispersion polarization refers to the decrease of middle strata. This empirical assessment is particularly an undiscovered. The reduction in polarization across the time duration regarded is ascribed to numerous reason; the significant ones being the alterations in the economy. Furthermore the efficient poverty eradication projects and micro finance strategies as well as the miraculous growth in the building industry have addressing in to the enhancing of the middle strata in the economy. The reciprocal decreasing patterns in earning disparity and polarization signify that the earning dispersion has altered to lessen population at the nodes enhancing the middle strata and lessening polarization. The grow in earning disparity and decrease in polarization implies that deteriorating poverty has relocated citizens from less earning-levels to middle-earning clusters, therefore, enhancing the middle strata and declining the polarization however simultaneously the disparities have been created because of growth in the comparative earnings of the affluent strata. The largest reason causing to the alterations in polarization become the reduction in average earning of greater earning groups comparative to the median and the declining earning disparities in both the under-median and exceed-median earning groups (Mahmood and Idrees, 2010).

A large scope of researches underpins the premise that stages of socio-spatial polarization, stratification, and marginalisation are increasing in worldwide cities across the previous decades as a primary effect of specific worldwide processes, for instance the deindustrialization process, this associated alterations in division of labour, and decreased reallocation force of the well-being condition. Nevertheless, that premise called as the polarization premise is questioned founded on numerous arguments, consisting the excessive simplification of the worldwide and local interrelation by overseeing the function of local contingent reasons that possibly alter, compound or inverse the forecasted socio-spatial consequences of global cities by offering that the complicated process of reorganizing of cities is a kind of structural and chronological hybridity. Directly offering a strong empirical base for probing the common usability of the socio-spatial polarization thesis, as well as assessing the impact of local aspects of cities on the consequences of urban shift. The study provides a theoretical evaluation of the multidimensional reorganizing of global cities. Subsequently, the macro patterns of global economy are connected to the micro consequences (stratification trends inside cities), by understanding the impacts of cities' economic roles on local urban strategies and housing markets. Eventually, the modifications in socioeconomic stratification across the previous decades are measured for a big dataset of 66 global cities. The aggregate finding of the assessment indicates the sudden drops of the generalized hypothesis. Whereas the deliberations of individual cities emphasizes specific contextual characteristics that are bringing to the production of particular socio-spatial arrangements in dissimilar global cities (Ismail, 2014).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Numerous of the globalmaj or questions are being addressed by the creation of recent clusters probably very little study has directly investigated the processes by which recent clusters form to react to social questions (Thomas *et al*, 2015).Social study is an important basis for programs that attempt to involve societies in modification and in the advancement of additional stable communities. Without suitable study, programs targeted at modification are expected to be founded on invisible or speculated question identification and proved society needs and desires. Assuming the researcher are to attain society engagement in activities that cause to actual modification, study to determine regarding the societies is the first phase (McLoughlin and Young, 2005).

Norstrom (2013) reported this expected be important to encourage, directing and underpin social change into stable exercises at every ranges of governance notably globally, nationally and individually. Basically establishing ambitious targets expected not create these modifications notably the formulation should consists descriptions of the processes required to attain the formulation. Establishing objectives concerning particular and uncomplicated changes expected assist to resolve institutional inactiveness, stimulate recommendable changes in governance and cause to modifications in human's conduct. Additional recommendation expected be to utilize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to generate world wide networks for problem-solving or social-innovation 'laboratories', which possibly accelerate recent sets of regulations, ways of thinking and processes for action and decision-making.

Ney *et al* (2018) introduces a study model for systematically evaluating and contrasting the methods social entrepreneurs create social change. Founded on an evaluation of the academic argument, the researcher describe the standards for particular model. The researcher subsequently establish a conceptual model that emphasizes on the entrepreneur-contexts

relationship in two spheres. The first sphere recommends the researcher consider of social space concerning ideas, structures and practices. The second sphere obtains the dynamic characteristics of social change. This considers at the interdependencies among entrepreneurs and the contexts because perform at the stages of ideas, structures and practices across time. The researcher adopt this model to a real-life case and explain the technique this probably directing case study investigation.

Motoi (2017) reported the most significant models regarding social change from the viewpoint of comparative analysis in 19th and 20th century. Largely, highlighted the classical viewpoints on social change, which owned by several notable sociologists from the 19th century that have discussed this issue notably Auguste Comte (1798-1857), Emile Durkheim (1858-1917), Alexis de Tocqueville (1805-1859), Max Weber (1864-1920), or Karl Marx (1818-1883). The general perspective of these models is that each interpret social change indicated a social advancement. This notion is no more discovered in the twentieth century, involving the theoretical methods to social change are equally different. The article also demonstrates the models of change from four roots notably the 'Chicago School'; the neo-evolutionary theory; the French Sociology approach and so forth. Assuming the 19th or the 20th century, in sociology, the theme of social change can be considered and resolved in an amount of methods notably from one point of view, there are authors that concentrate on the endogenous or exogenous predictors of change; from another point of view, there are researches that analyse the shapes or processes of social change, that stressing disputes or accumulation impacts, which emphasize a cyclical approach of social change analysis.

Assuming the inhabitants in a community is low and dispersed across a large region, this possibly sustain regard less applying to a complicated division of labour; families and family cluster through out the state do not economically damage themselves and possibly depend on the identical resources notably agriculture, hunting and fishing utilizing the similar techniques. Assuming the inhabitants develops and at the identical time begins urbanized, the survival of the cluster is merely feasible assuming there is a division of works, specialization and complementarity of roles. The paragraphs above display that social change has been interpreted distinctly. Simply, as possibly be observed, highly 'classics' have frequently had a mono-causal perspective to this situation. For the greater number of current sociologists, social change is including a complex and multidimensional occurrence that it cannot comply every determinism or every single reason. This is instead result of many predictors simultaneously, certainly assuming this possibly be prioritized. Across the twentieth century, the highly significant schools of thought have transformed the macro-sociological methods with the micro-social perspective, restricting the research to social organizations and agencies, particularly utilizing the comparative technique (Motoi, 2017).

Furthermore, concerning the question of development and social change, current sociology on these two concepts founded on the organizational principles of the western industrial communities. Change is a process integral in every human communities and consequently has been a significant subject of analysis for classical sociology in the nineteenth century as well as for the sociology of the twentieth century. The truth that this has been measured from a macro-sociological or micro-social, quantitative or qualitative method, with a particular concern for the predictors that examine the demographic, technological, cultural, and ideological, for its linear and multiline cyclical patterns, social change signifies a complex concept as well as at the nineteenth century social change is measured instead of concerning transformation and advancement, across the twentieth century, the highly general concepts utilized by the sociologists are change and development (Motoi, 2017).

Leat (2005) reported on the design theories, models and applications of society, organisational as well as agencies, individual and group shift. Provided that greater number basis supported shift undertakes in or through organisations and was accepted that organisational change as well as execution expected be the significant emphasis. Moreover interest not largely with theories of the way modification takes place 'naturally' how ever instead with the way institutions possibly 'engineer' or intervention to give change occur. The aim is to allow institutions to examine further obviously concerning the premises and to produce better knowledgeable selections. The macro method to social change is implemented by several international institutions targeting to alter economic and political situations. Groups possibly striving to promote or prevent social change through social movements.

Harris *et al* (2006) explores the social change of the previous 40 years directly reporting the findings of a restudy. This report explains that social change possibly be comprehended, culturally, as including a process of de-institutionalisation and structurally as consisting diversification in side elementary family clusters as well as inside big family networks. Family modification is arranged in the scope of changes in the housing and labour markets and the demographic, industrial as well as occupational shifts of the last 40 years. These modifications are connected with rises in women's economic activity ranges and a decline in the 'degree of domesticity'.

The inclination to coordinate inside clusters is a basic property of human characteristics. Whereas this, numerous models of social network development examine the creation of society structure as an additional impact of other processes, instead of as a system causing social development. The researcher display a model of social network development in which the group formation process shapes the fundamental of the alteration instrument. Examining the conduct of the model, the researcher discover that alteration on the fundamental of group membership rearranges the network structure to a certain extent that, besides initially fostering the increase of groups, finally hinders this (Geard and Bullock, 2008).

Seethamraju and Borman (2009) reports on a study that formulates and verifies a data-collection tool as well as determines four underpinning predictors that affect formation of groups namely convenience, social cohesion, task management and technical skills as well as knowledge. The findings therefore recommend that academic achievement is impacted by the skills and knowledge of individual associates, prospective social cohesion between the group associates as well as the work management capability viewed at the group formations phase.

Shanley and Peteraf (2004) reported vertical group formation are a frequent phenomenon that is commonly researched as a group-stage occurrence. Interest to the vertical group formation as an aggregate actor, and group formation operations. A vertical group is an arranged of firms linked to one another, directly or indirectly, across on-going exchange linkages under two or more phases of a vertical chain. The phrase 'vertical chain' refers to the series of connected supplier-buyer linkages expanding from raw materials to the last utilization of a goods and services. A vertical group possibly constitute as few as two firms that connect frequently as buyer and supplier. Vertical clusters differ concerning the stability of the group. Several groups, regardless of the degree of formality in the linkages between associates, are steady and long-lived. Others are of much more short-lived period. Clusters along a vertical chain are not recent occurrence, little study interest has been concentrated to them as groups or to the question of the way this arise. A model to solve this disparity and encourage more theoretical as well as empirical study on vertical groups. Model grow fundamental questions for future study.

Oishi *et al* (2013) reported the growth of group structure of collaborative partnerships is researched in an agent-founded framework. This is evidenced that particular kinds of reciprocity norms cause individuals to divide into two clusters merely within of which this are collaborative. The circumstance for the evolutionary steady of the norms is also yielded. This finding recommends reciprocity norms, which commonly encourage collaboration, possibly induce communities' disintegration toward multiple groups. Garfinkel (2004) indicated the outlook for group formation in this realm possibly be restricted in the sense that small clusters incline to be more balanced than big clusters. This inclination possibly be ascribed, at least in part, to the one characteristic of this setting that indirectly serves as the fundamental for group formation.

Hamnett and Cross (1998) analyses General Household Survey data for London and Great Britain from the year 1979 until 1993 to analyse the changes in household income dispersion around this timeframe. This is explained that London has not experienced higher social polarisation, in the sense that the size of both the top and bottom income clusters have not risen at the expenditures of the middle cluster. Conversely, the matter has occurred is that the greater income cluster has grown substantially at the expenditure of the middle cluster. This has, however, been followed by the development of income disparity in London. Incomes at the top end have enhanced much quicker than at the bottom. Two earner professional and managerial households have been the greatest gainers in financial phrases even though the proportion of households with no earner has evolved very quickly.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Presented study is a basic study implemented quantitative technique for the purposes of data collection. The quantitative method employed for collecting data was utilized cross-sectional time dimension for determining the length of time in data collection namely data collected in one point of time. This research aims to explain on the effects of social change on group formation at Northern Corridor Economic Region (NCER) Cities. Survey through questionnaire undertook during collection of data were 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 involved 434 respondents. The social change and group formation scale is summated-rating and 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 among social change with group formation. Research question is why social change effects group formation? Research hypothesis is there is no relationship among social change with group formation. Social change is sub-variable of urbanization in the research and group formation is sub-variable of income polarization.

Figure 1 is diagrams of the causal relations to present the picture of correlation between social group and group formation. The relationship among social change and group formation expected be positive or negative. The positive association refers to higher value of independent variable goes with higher value of dependent variable. The more social shifts the more number of group formation. The negative correlation refers to higher value of independent variable goes with lower value of dependent variable. The more social shifts the lower number of group formation. For numerous years, publications on social change involving books, journal and others. Social change observed as a universal social phenomenon of transformation. Social change means a chance in social relationships and modification of any aspect including group (Kaur, 2017). Investigators observed social change is transition in group and this related with the association of social change with group formation. Data analysis involved correlation, regression and scatter plot.

Independent variable   Dependent variable

| Social change | ⟶ | Group formation |

Figure 1 Social group and group formation relationship

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Scatter plot in Figure 2 portrayed no correlation among social change with group formation. However, correlation and regression analysis shows relationship between the variables. The correlation coefficient (r) of social change with group formation in Table 1 is 0.628 and significant values is 0.000 ($p < 0.01$), $n = 434$. The correlation is statistically significant represented reject the Null hypothesis (Academic.udayton.edu, 2017). The R value represents the simple correlation notably 0.628 that signifies a medium degree of correlation. Approximately 39.5 percent (R square value) 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 forecasts the group formation that is a good fit for the data (Lund Research Ltd, 2013).

This result differs with Kaur (2017) which observed on the sources of social change namely *diffusionists* and *inventionists*. The main causes of social change are cultural, technological, biological, population, environmental, psychological and other factors. The form of every element of social life continually

shifted due to the influence of the particular factors that cause social change. Recent agencies and entities formed as well as destroyed in the social economic, political, culture and therefore every areas. The form of family, marriage, state, religion, civilization, culture, educational system, economic structure and the social structure continuously shifting as well as altered. As a result a change occurs in the life of individual and the relations with others. Every shifts and difference can be seen among society.
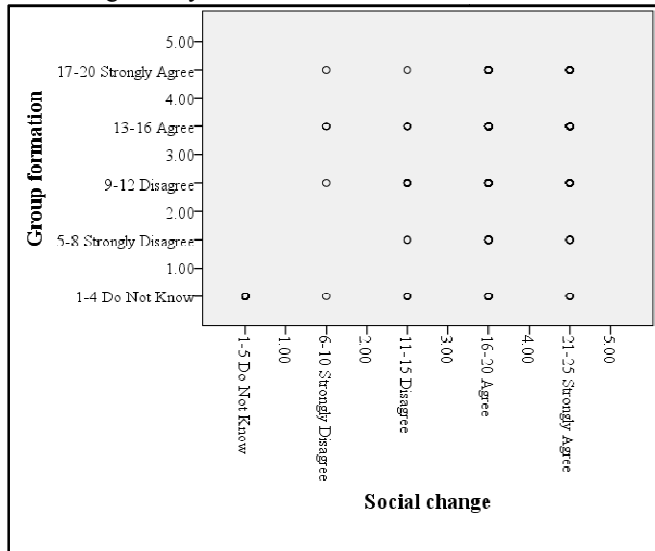

Figure 2 Scatter plot of correlation among social group with group formation

Table 1 Correlation coefficient (*r*) of social change and group formation

Correlation coefficient (*r*)	Significant value (*p*)	Number of sample (*n*)	R value	R square value
0.628	0.01	434	0.628	0.395

CONCLUSION

Findings shows no correlation among social change and group formation through Scatter plot analysis. Furthermore, through correlation and regression analysis demonstrate correlation among social change with group formation. Group formation can be predict by social change. This study suggests the social organization to involve the modification in family and neighbourhoods to produce positive advancement by cultural, religious, economic, scientific or technological powers. Lifestyle of people will improve and adjustment that impacted grow action for recent questions and challenges. This can resolve social change difficulties via the recent policy for the organization participates with these current growth questions and challenges.

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