

Hakcipta © tesis ini adalah milik pengarang dan/atau pemilik hakcipta lain. Salinan boleh dimuat turun untuk kegunaan penyelidikan bukan komersil ataupun pembelajaran individu tanpa kebenaran terlebih dahulu ataupun caj. Tesis ini tidak boleh dihasilkan semula ataupun dipetik secara menyeluruh tanpa memperolehi kebenaran bertulis daripada pemilik hakcipta. Kandungannya tidak boleh diubah dalam format lain tanpa kebenaran rasmi pemilik hakcipta.



ANALISIS HUBUNGAN KREDIT MIKRO DAN PEMBANGUNAN
SAHABAT DALAM PROJEK EKONOMI SKIM
AMANAH IKHTIAR MALAYSIA (AIM)



MOHD SAIFOUL ZAMZURI NOOR

UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

DOKTOR FALSAFAH
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA
Jun 2016

ANALISIS HUBUNGAN KREDIT MIKRO DAN PEMBANGUNAN
SAHABAT DALAM PROJEK EKONOMI SKIM
AMANAH IKHTIAR MALAYSIA (AIM)



Oleh
MOHD SAIFOUL ZAMZURI NOOR

UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

Tesis Diserahkan Kepada
Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business
Universiti Utara Malaysia
Sebagai Memenuhi Keperluan Ijazah Doktor Falsafah (Ekonomi)

KEBENARAN MENGGUNA

Dalam menyerahkan tesis ini, sebagai memenuhi keperluan pengajian ijazah Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), saya bersetuju supaya pihak perpustakaan UUM mengedarkan tesis ini bagi tujuan rujukan. Saya juga bersetuju bahawa kebenaran untuk membuat salinan keseluruhan atau sebahagian daripadanya bagi tujuan akademik mestilah mendapat kebenaran daripada penyelia saya atau semasa ketiadaan beliau, kebenaran tersebut boleh diperolehi daripada Dekan Othman Yeop Abdullah, Universiti Utara Malaysia. Sebarang salinan, penerbitan atau penggunaan keseluruhan atau sebahagian daripada tesis ini, untuk tujuan pemerolehan kewangan tidak dibenarkan tanpa kebenaran bertulis daripada saya. Di samping itu, pengiktirafan kepada UUM seharusnya diberikan dalam sebarang kegunaan bahan-bahan yang terdapat dalam tesis ini.

Permohonan untuk kebenaran membuat salinan atau lain kegunaan, sama ada keseluruhan atau sebahagiannya, boleh dibuat dengan menulis kepada:

Dekan Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business
Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 Sintok, Jitra,
Kedah Darul Aman.

ABSTRAK

Kebanyakan kajian impak terhadap skim kredit mikro Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (AIM) menyimpulkan bahawa skim itu berjaya meningkatkan pendapatan dan kualiti kehidupan sahabat. Namun, dalam kajian tersebut, pendapatan dikira secara agregat, iaitu pendapatan isi rumah yang merangkumi pendapatan dari aktiviti projek kredit mikro dan sumber-sumber lain. Ini bermakna, walaupun berlaku peningkatan pendapatan, namun ia bukan semata-mata daripada hasil aktiviti projek kredit mikro itu sahaja. Oleh itu pemisahan pendapatan dari sumber aktiviti projek kredit mikro dan sumber-sumber lain adalah penting. Kajian lepas juga tidak menjelaskan mekanisma cara impak kredit mikro kepada pendapatan sahabat sama ada berlaku secara langsung atau melalui pemboleh ubah pengantaraan. Kajian lepas juga seolah-olah terlepas pandang impak kredit mikro terhadap peluang pekerjaan dan produktiviti yang impaknya mungkin signifikan. Oleh itu, objektif kajian ini adalah untuk, menilai impak kredit mikro terhadap pendapatan sahabat dari aktiviti projek kredit mikro, menganalisis mekanisma kredit mikro yang memberi impak kepada pendapatan melalui pengantaraan modal insan, modal sosial dan modal fizikal, menganalisis impak kredit mikro ke atas peluang pekerjaan dan produktiviti, dan menganalisis impak kredit mikro ke atas kemiskinan dan ketaksamarataan pendapatan. Untuk itu, seramai 495 sahabat wilayah Kedah dan Kelantan yang terlibat dalam aktiviti projek bukan pertanian dan menerima kredit mikro AIM dipilih untuk dianalisis. Analisis menggunakan regresi, pemodelan persamaan struktur dan indeks *Foster Greer Thorbecke*. Dapatan mengesahkan bahawa kredit mikro memberi impak yang signifikan kepada pendapatan aktiviti projek meskipun berlaku pemisahan sumber pendapatan. Dapatan lain adalah impak kredit mikro ke atas pendapatan juga berlaku secara tidak langsung melalui faktor pengantaraan modal sosial, modal insan dan modal fizikal. Selain itu kredit mikro juga memberi impak yang signifikan kepada pekerjaan, produktiviti, pengurangan kemiskinan dan ketaksamarataan pendapatan dalam kalangan sahabat. Justeru, dengan pakej pembiayaan yang lengkap dan sistematik membolehkan pembangunan sahabat dalam aktiviti projek dapat diperkasakan.

Kata kunci: kredit mikro, aktiviti projek, pendapatan, pekerjaan dan ketaksamarataan.

ABSTRACT

Most of the past studies on the impact of Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (AIM) microcredit scheme have generally concluded that the scheme has been successful in increasing the income and quality of life of the borrowers. However, in these studies income is examined in aggregate, i.e. household income that covers income from the microcredit project activities and also income from other sources. Thus, while there is an increase in income among the borrowers, it is possible that the increase might not come solely from the microcredit project activities. Disaggregating microcredit project activities income from other sources is therefore important. Past studies also failed to explain the mechanisms through which microcredit affects income, directly or indirectly through mediation variables. Furthermore, previous studies seemed to overlook the impact of microcredit on employment opportunities and productivity, which might be significant. Thus, the objectives of this study are to evaluate the impact of microcredit on income of the borrowers from the microcredit project activities, to analyse the mechanisms through which microcredit affects income, i.e. the mediating effect of human capital, social capital and physical capital, to analyse the impact of microcredit on employment opportunities and productivity, and to analyse the impact of microcredit on poverty and income inequality. For this purpose, a total of 495 borrowers who have been involved in non-farm activities and receive AIM's microcredit scheme were selected for analysis. Multivariate regression, structural equation modelling and Foster Greer Thorbecke index were employed in the analysis. The findings of the study show that microcredit has a significant impact on the income, even when the income was segregated. The results also interestingly reveal that the impact of microcredit on the income via mediating factors which are human capital, social capital and physical capital is indirect. Furthermore, microcredit also provides a significant impact on the employment, productivity, and reduction in poverty and inequality among the borrowers. Thus, with a complete and systematic financing package, the development of participants in the project activities can be strengthened.

Keywords: microcredit, project activities, income, employment and inequality.

PENGHARGAAN

Dengan nama Allah yang Maha Pemurah dan Pengasih.

Syukur kepada Ilahi, kerana dengan izinNya, akhirnya saya dapat menyiapkan kajian ini. Ucapan terima kasih tidak terhingga kepada Profesor Dr. Roslan Abdul Hakim, penyelia tesis atas sokongan dan bimbingan beliau dalam menyiapkan tesis ini. Penghargaan dan terima kasih juga kepada Pusat Pengajian Ekonomi, Kewangan dan Perbankan (SEFB), Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business, Universiti Utara Malaysia kerana memberi ruang dan peluang serta sokongan dalam menyiapkan tesis ini. Ucapan jutaan terima kasih kepada Datuk Hajah Zabidah Ismail, Pengarah Urusan, Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia kerana mengizinkan saya menggunakan data kajian Impak 6 AIM (2010) untuk tujuan penyelidikan ini dan juga sumbangan kakitangan AIM yang terlibat secara langsung atau tidak langsung. Begitu juga dengan “Pasukan Kajian Impak 6 AIM” iaitu Dr. Mohd Azlan Yahya, Profesor Dr. Shahizan Hassan, PM Dr. Faudziah Zainal Abidin, Dr. Nor Idayu Mahat, Pn. Hajah Zalmah Mahusin, Pn. Nor Fazidah Kadri, Cik Hajah Mazanah Abdul Ghani dan lain-lain. Tidak lupa juga kawan-kawan seperjuangan yang banyak memberi sokongan terutama Profesor Dr. Jamal Ali, PM Dr. Siti Hadijah Che Mat, PM Dr. Fauzi Husin, PM Dr. Lim Hock Eam, PM Dr. Mukaramah, En. Engku Mansor, Dr. Zalina Zainal dan lain-lain yang tidak mampu saya nukilkan di sini, hanya Allah sahaja yang mengetahui dan sebaik-baik pemberi balasan.

Kepada kedua ibu bapa yang dikasihi dan juga ayahanda mertua, yang telah pergi ke alam barzah, anakanda mendoakan semoga Allah memberi ketenangan dan ditempatkan bersama orang-orang beriman. Sesungguhnya kejayaan ini juga adalah berkat doa peninggalan ayahanda dan bonda. Begitu juga ibu mertua yang sentiasa mendoakan kejayaan anak cucu dan menantunya. Jutaan terima kasih kepada isteri tersayang, Nor Zakiah Yaso, kerana dorongan, sokongan dan pengorbanan serta memahami tugas dan tanggungjawab suami dalam menjalankan tugas dan menyiapkan tesis ini. Begitu juga anak-anak iaitu Najahatul Farhani, Ahmad Nabil Fahmi, Ahmad Aiman Hakimi dan Nabila Sofea yang kadang-kadang terpaksa menerima hakikat kesibukan ayahnya yang tidak mampu memenuhi permintaan mereka. Untuk anak-anak, jadikan kejayaan abah ini sebagai satu motivasi dan dorongan untuk terus berusaha mencapai kejayaan kehidupan dunia dan akhirat. Sesungguhnya kejayaan yang bermakna apabila kita mendapat keredhaan dari Allah S.W.T. dan ditempatkan di dalam syurgaNya di negeri akhirat, InsyaAllah.

KANDUNGAN

Tajuk	Muka surat
JUDUL	i
PERAKUAN KERJA TESIS	ii
KEBENARAN MENGGUNA	iv
ABSTRAK	v
ABSTRACT	vi
PENGHARGAAN	vii
KANDUNGAN	viii
SENARAI JADUAL	xii
SENARAI RAJAH	xv
SENARAI SINGKATAN	xvi
BAB SATU: PENDAHULUAN	
1.0 Pengenalan	1
1.2 Pernyataan Masalah	12
1.3 Objektif Kajian	14
1.4 Kepentingan Kajian	14
1.5 Skop Kajian	16
1.6 Susunan Kajian	17

BAB DUA: SOROTAN KARYA

2.0 Pengenalan	18
2.1 Definasi Kewangan Mikro	18
2.2 Definasi Enterpris Mikro-Kecil	23
2.3 Institusi Kewangan Mikro AIM	29
2.4 Kesan Kredit Mikro kepada Enterpris Mikro-Kecil (EMK)	51
2.4.1 Kredit mikro dan Kerangka Konseptual Kehidupan Lestari	52
2.4.2 Kredit Mikro dan Teori Kecekapan Upah	54
2.4.3 Kesan Kredit ke atas Enterpris	58
2.5 Penemuan Empirikal Hubungan Kredit Mikro, Pendapatan dan Aset	59
2.6 Hubungan Tidak Langsung Kredit Mikro dan Pendapatan	71
2.6.1 Hubungan Kredit Mikro dan Modal Sosial	71
2.6.2 Hubungan Modal Sosial, Insan, Fizikal dan Kredit Mikro	75
2.7 Penemuan Empirikal Hubungan Kredit Mikro, Penglibatan dan Produktiviti Buruh	78
2.8 Hubungan Kredit Mikro, Kemiskinan dan Ketaksamarataan	83
2.8.1 Hubungan Kredit Mikro dan Kemiskinan	83
2.8.2 Hubungan Kredit Mikro dan Ketaksamarataan	90
2.9 Kesimpulan	96

BAB 3: METODOLOGI

3.0 Pengenalan	97
3.1 Persampelan, Soalselidik dan Strategi Kutipan Data	98
3.1.1 Data dan Persampelan	98
3.1.2 Soalselidik	99
3.1.3 Tatacara dan Strategi Kutipan Data	100
3.2 Kaedah Mencapai Objektif Satu, Dua dan Tiga	102
3.2.1 Analisis Diskriptif	103
3.2.2 Regresi Berbilang Kuasa Dua Terkecil (OLS)	103
3.2.3 Kerangka Hubungan Kredit Mikro dalam SEM	108

3.3 Kaedah Mencapai Objektif Keempat	114
3.3.1 Mengukur Kemiskinan	114
3.3.2 Mengukur Kebarangkalian Sahabat Terkeluar dari Kemiskinan (Tidak miskin)	121
3.3.3 Mengukur Ketaksamarataan dan Pemisahan	123
3.4 Pemboleh ubah dan Definasi	125
3.5 Analisis Statistik	130

BAB 4: DAPATAN DAN PERBINCANGAN

4.0 Pengenalan	133
4.1 Impak Kredit Mikro kepada Pendapatan dan Aset Projek	133
4.1.1 Penganggaran Pendapatan Aktiviti Projek	136
4.1.2 Penganggaran Harta (Aset) Projek	145
4.1.3 Impak Pemboleh ubah Pengantaraan kepada Pendapatan projek	147
4.1.4 Kesimpulan	156
4.2 Impak Kredit Mikro kepada Penyertaan dan Produktiviti Buruh	157
4.2.1 Penganggaran Penyertaan Buruh	164
4.2.2 Penganggaran Produktiviti Buruh	170
4.2.3 Kesimpulan	174
4.3 Impak Kredit Mikro kepada Pengurangan Kemiskinan	175
4.3.1 Kesan Perubahan Pendapatan Aktiviti Projek Kredit Mikro kepada Kemiskinan Mengikut Kategori Sahabat	179
4.3.2 Kesan Perubahan Pendapatan Aktiviti Projek KM Kepada Kemiskinan	181
4.3.3 Kesan Perubahan Pendapatan Sub-aktiviti Projek KM Kepada Kemiskinan	182
4.3.4 Penentu-penentu Pengurangan Kemiskinan	184
4.3.5 Kesimpulan	190

4.4	Impak Kredit Mikro dan Ketaksamarataan	191
4.4.1	Struktur dan agihan pendapatan isi rumah	191
4.4.2	Impak Pendapatan Aktiviti Projek Kredit Mikro AIM Kepada Ketaksamarataan	194
4.4.3	Kesimpulan	202

BAB 5: KESIMPULAN DAN CADANGAN

5.0	Pengenalan	205
5.1	Ringkasan Dapatan Kajian	205
5.2	Kesimpulan dan Implikasi Dasar	218
5.3	Kajian Lanjutan	223

RUJUKAN		224
----------------	--	-----

LAMPIRAN		237
-----------------	--	-----



SENARAI JADUAL

Jadual	Muka surat
Jadual 1.1 Antara Skim Kredit Mikro Bank-Bank Perdagangan Tempatan	11
Jadual 2.1 Definasi EKS (Berasaskan Bilangan Pekerja Sepenuh Masa)	24
Jadual 2.2 Definasi EKS (Berasaskan Jumlah Keluaran Tahunan)	24
Jadual 2.3 Nilai Tambah Mengikut Sektor dan Saiz, 2003	27
Jadual 2.4 Guna Tenaga dan Gaji/upah Mengikut Sektor, 2003	28
Jadual 2.5 Pekerja Sepenuh Masa Mengikut Sektor dan Saiz, 2003	28
Jadual 2.6 Skim Pembiayaan Ikhtiar AIM	33
Jadual 2.7 Siri Aktiviti Pembangunan Modal Insan Sahabat AIM	38
Jadual 2.8 Perkembangan AIM 1990 hingga 2008	41
Jadual 2.9 Pengeluaran Pinjaman (Loan Disbursed) 1990-2008	42
Jadual 2.10 Perkembangan AIM sehingga 31 Disember 2008	43
Jadual 2.11 Perkembangan Pinjaman, Baki Kini dan Pinjaman Kumulatif AIM	44
Jadual 2.12 Trend Kemasukan Sahabat Baru dari Tahun 2001-2008	45
Jadual 2.13 Jumlah Penarikan diri Sahabat dari Tahun 2001 –2008	48
Jadual 2.14 Trend Pengeluaran Modal Pembiayaan dari Tahun 2001 – 2008	49
Jadual 2.15 Trend Pertumbuhan Purata Saiz Pinjaman dari Tahun 2001-2008	50
Jadual 2.16 Kedudukan Baki Kini Pembiayaan Dari Tahun 2001-2008	50
Jadual 4.1a Ringkasan Pemboleh ubah Kajian	135
Jadual 4.1b Ringkasan Pemboleh ubah (Selanjar) Kajian	136
Jadual 4.2a Ringkasan Pemboleh ubah (Nominal) Kajian Mengikut Keahlian	136
Jadual 4.2b Ringkasan Pemboleh ubah (Selanjar) Kajian Mengikut Keahlian	137
Jadual 4.3 Hasil Penganggaran Persamaan Pendapatan_1	144
Jadual 4.4 Hasil Penganggaran Persamaan Pendapatan_2	145
Jadual 4.5 Hasil Penganggaran Aset Projek Sahabat	147
Jadual 4.6 Hasil <i>Bootstrapping</i>	157
Jadual 4.7 Pertumbuhan Pekerjaan Projek Asal dan Baru	159
Jadual 4.8 Pertumbuhan Pekerjaan Projek Baru	159

Jadual 4.9 Pertumbuhan Pekerjaan Projek Asal (Sebelum dan selepas)	160
Jadual 4.10 Pekerja mengikut Aktiviti Projek di Biayai Skim AIM sekarang	161
Jadual 4.11 Pertumbuhan Pekerjaan Sub-Aktiviti Projek Baru	163
Jadual 4.12 Pertumbuhan Pekerjaan Aktiviti Projek Asal (Sebelum dan selepas)	164
Jadual 4.13 Hasil Penganggaran Persamaan Penyertaan Buruh	169
Jadual 4.14 Hasil Penganggaran Persamaan Buruh mengikut Sub-aktiviti	170
Jadual 4.15 Produktiviti Pekerja mengikut Profil Projek	172
Jadual 4.16 Hasil Penganggaran Persamaan Produktiviti Pekerja	173
Jadual 4.17 Hasil Penganggaran Persamaan Produktiviti Pekerja Sub-Aktiviti	175
Jadual 4.18 Taburan Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Pendapatan Isi Rumah dari Aktiviti yang Dibiayai AIM (RM/bulan)	179
Jadual 4.19 Taburan Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Pendapatan Isi Rumah Bukan dari Pembiayaan AIM (RM/bulan)	179
Jadual 4.20 Taburan Pendapatan Isi Rumah Keseluruhan (RM/bulan)	180
Jadual 4.21 Ringkasan Statistik Diskriptif Purata Pendapatan Aktiviti dibiayai dan tidak dibiayai AIM	180
Jadual 4.22a FGT Indeks: Sumbangan Pendapatan Aktiviti Projek Kredit Mikro kepada Kemiskinan	182
Jadual 4.22b FGT Indeks: Sumbangan Pendapatan Aktiviti Projek Kredit Mikro kepada Kemiskinan	183
Jadual 4.23 FGT Indeks: Sumbangan Pendapatan Sub-Aktiviti Projek Kredit Mikro Kepada Kemiskinan	184
Jadual 4.24 Ringkasan Model	187
Jadual 4.25 Ujian Omnibus Pekali Model	188
Jadual 4.26 Pemboleh ubah dalam Persamaan (Menggunakan kredit mikro)	190
Jadual 4.27 Pemboleh ubah dalam Persamaan (Menggunakan Aset modal)	190
Jadual 4.28 Struktur Jumlah Pendapatan Isi Rumah Sahabat Baru, Lama_1 dan Lama_2	193
Jadual 4.29 Ketaksamarataan Mengikut Sumber Pendapatan dan Kategori Penyertaan Sahabat dalam skim AIM	197
Jadual 4.30 Pemisahan Gini Sahabat Baru	200

Jadual 4.31 Pemisahan Gini Sahabat Lama_1	201
Jadual 4.32 Pemisahan Gini Sahabat Lama_2	201
Jadual 4.33 Pemisahan Pekali Gini (Keseluruhan)	201
Jadual 4.34 Pemisahan Pekali Gini Mengikut Pendapatan Aktiviti Projek	203



SENARAI RAJAH

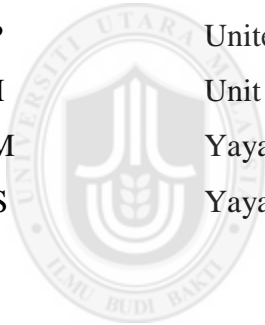
Tajuk	Muka surat
Rajah 2.1 Struktur Kepimpinan Sahabat dan LPS	39
Rajah 2.2 Bilangan Cawangan Operasi AIM dari Tahun 1990-2008	44
Rajah 2.3 Pertumbuhan Sahabat AIM dari 1990 - 2008	45
Rajah 2.4 Kerangka Model Kehidupan Lestari	54
Rajah 3.1 Kerangka Asas Model Penyelidikan SEM	112
Rajah 3.2 Hubungan Pemboleh ubah Pengantara (Mediator)	113
Rajah 4.1 Model Asas Keseluruhan KM SEM	153



SENARAI SINGKATAN

ADB	Bank Pembangunan Asia
AIM	Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia
APDC	Pusat Pembangunan Asia Pasifik
BNM	Bank Negara Malaysia
BPM	Bank Pertanian Malaysia
BSN	Bank Simpanan Nasional
CGC	<i>Credit Guarantee Cooperation</i>
DFID	<i>Department for International Development</i>
EKS	Enterpris Kecil dan Sederhana
EMKS	Enterpris Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana
EMK	Enterpris Mikro dan Kecil
FELDA	Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan
FGT	<i>Foster Greer Thorbecke</i>
FINCA	<i>The Foundation for International Community Assistance</i>
IKM	Institusi Kewangan Mikro
IKP	Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan
ILO	Organisasi Buruh Antarabangsa
JKE	Jawatankuasa Eksekutif
JSAP	Sahabat Aktif Meminjam
KEDA	Lembaga Kemajuan Wilayah Kedah
KIR	Ketua Isi Rumah
KKR	Koperasi Kredit Rakyat
KM	Kredit Mikro
LPP	Lembaga Pertubuhan Peladang
LPS	Lembaga Perwakilan Sahabat
MADA	Lembaga Kemajuan Pertanian Muda
MARA	Majlis Amanah Rakyat
NGO	Badan Bukan Kerajaan
NSM	Negara Sedang Membangun

OLS	Kuasa Dua Terkecil
PAR	Sahabat Tertunggak
PBB	Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu
PPS	Program Pembangunan Sahabat
RISDA	Pihak Berkuasa Kemajuan Pekebun Kecil Perusahaan Getah
RRJP	Rangka Rancangan Jangka Panjang
SEGS	Skim Jaminan Usahawan Kecil
SEM	Permodelan Persamaan Struktur
SGTP	Sahabat Sampai Giliran Tak Pinjam
SKIT	Skim Ibu Tunggal
SKM	Skim Kredit Mikro
SPIN	Skim Pinjaman Nelayan
TEKUN	Tabung Ekonomi Kumpulan Usaha Niaga
UNDP	United National Development Program
UPEM	Unit Perancangan Ekonomi Malaysia
YPEIM	Yayasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Islam Malaysia
YUMS	Yayasan Usaha Maju Sabah



Universiti Utara Malaysia

BAB SATU

PENDAHULUAN

1.0 Pengenalan

Institusi Kewangan Mikro (IKM) mempunyai dua matlamat utama, pertamanya untuk memenuhi tanggungjawab sosial dan keduanya memenuhi matlamat memperoleh keuntungan institusi. Asas penubuhannya adalah untuk memenuhi agenda pembangunan sosial bagi membasmikan kemiskinan di samping membuat keuntungan. Namun begitu matlamat memenuhi tanggungjawab sosial mendahului matlamat keuntungan institusi (IFAD, 2006). IKM juga meletakkan matlamat keuntungan bertujuan untuk membolehkan juga institusi berdikari dalam usaha mencapai matlamat tanggungjawab sosial. Justeru itu kecekapan dan keberkesanan IKM penting supaya usaha membangunkan sistem kewangan yang dapat memenuhi keperluan majoriti masyarakat miskin atau berpendapatan rendah atau enterpris mikro tercapai. Pada masa yang sama mereka juga dapat memenuhi matlamat untuk memperoleh keuntungan sebagai meneruskan kelangsungan hidup institusi kewangan mikro itu sendiri.

Di negara sedang membangun (NSM), skim kredit mikro (SKM) umumnya dikaitkan dengan sumber modal kewangan untuk meningkatkan pendapatan dan mengurangkan kemiskinan kerana kadar kemiskinan yang agak tinggi. Di negara maju (NM), skim kredit mikro dilaburkan untuk membangunkan keupayaan masyarakat untuk bekerja sendiri dengan menasarkannya kepada golongan penganggur dan suri rumah.

The contents of
the thesis is for
internal user
only

RUJUKAN

- Abdul Ghafar Ismail & Nor Zakiah Ahmad (1997). Pownshop is an instrument of microenterprise credit in Malaysia. *International Journal Social Economics*, 24 (11),1343-1352.
<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/ViewContentServlet?Filename=Published/EmeraldFullTextArticle/Pdf/0060241111.pdf>
- Abur, Cyprian Clement & Torruam, Japheth Terande (2012) Microcredit as a Strategy for Poverty Reduction in Makurdi Local Government Area of Benue State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 2 (12), 179-186.
- ADB (2013). *ADB–OECD Study on Enhancing Financial Accessibility for SMEs: Lessons from Recent Crises*. Mandaluyong City, Philippines.
- Adams, R. H. (2004). *Remittances and poverty in Guatemala*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3418. Washington DC: World Bank.
- Adams, Richard H, Jr. (2001). Nonfarm income inequality and poverty in rural Egypt and Jordan. *Policy Research working paper WPS2571*.
- Agbaeze E. K & Onwuka I. O (2014). Impact Of Micro-Credit On Poverty Alleviation In Nigeria: The Case of Enugu East Local Council. *International Journal of Business and Management Review*, 2(1), 27-51.
- Ahlin, C., & Jiang, N. (2008). Can micro-credit bring development? *Journal of Development Economics*, 86(1), 1-21.
- Ahmad Mahzan Ayob (2005). *Kaedah Penyelidikan Sosial-Ekonomi*, Edisi 3. Kuala Lumpur: DBP.
- Ahmed, Habib & M. Susan, Randolph (1995). Liquidity constraints, productivity, employment and output: evidence from non-agricultural activities in Bangladesh. *The Journal of International Trade & Economic Development*, 283-304.
- Alia El Mahdi & Magued Osman (2000). *An Assessment of the Effectiveness of Small and Micro-Enterprise Finance in Employment Creation*. ERF Working Paper 0313.
- Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (2010). *Kajian Impak 6* (Tidak diterbitkan).
- Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (2006/07). *Kajian Impak 5* (Tidak diterbitkan).
- Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (2005). Misi Ikhtiar 3: Ke Arah Mewujudkan Institutional Financial Self-Sufficiency (IFS). *Jurnal Ikhtiar Edisi Khas*.

- Apata T. G., O. M. Apata, O. A. Igbalajobi & S. M. O. Awoniyi (2010). Determinants of rural poverty in Nigeria: Evidence from small holder farmers in South-western, Nigeria. *Journal of Science and Technology Education Research*, 1(4): 85 – 91.
- Anderson Dennis & Mark W. Leiserson (1980). Rural Nonfarm Employment Developing Countries. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 28(2): 227-248.
- Andrew Sharpe (2004). Exploring the Linkages between Productivity and Social Development in Market Economies. *Centre for the Study of Living Standards*. CSLS Research Report, 2002-04.
- Andre Croppenstedt & Christophe Muller (2000). The Impact of Farmers' Health and Nutritional Status on Their Productivity and Efficiency: Evidence from Ethiopia. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*. 475-502 (by The University of Chicago)
- Barnes, Carolyn. (2001). Microfinance program clients and impacts: an assessment of Zambuko Trust. *AIMS project report*, USAID, Washington, p. 98
- Bouman, F.J.A. & Houstman, R, (1988). Pownbroking as an instrument of rural banking in the third world. *Economic Development and cultural change*, 37, 69-88.
- Beatriz Armendariz de Aghion & Jonathan Murdoch (2005). *The Economics of Microfinance*. Massachusetts London, England: The MIT Press Cambridge.
- Beck, Thorsten (2011). Microfinance and poverty. *CEPR working papers*. (www.ifc.org/.../FM+A2F_Microfinance.docx): retrieve on August, 2015.
- Beck, T., Demirgüç-Kunt, A., & Levine, R. (2004). Finance, inequality and poverty: Cross-country evidence. *NBER working paper* 10979.
- Bernd Balkenhol (2005). The Impact of Microfinance on Employment: what do we know?. *Social Finance Program*, ILO.
- Bhatt, N. & Tang, S.Y (2002). Determinants of Repayment in Microcredit: Evidence from Programs in the United States. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*. 26(2), 360-76.
- Bliss, C & Stern, N (1978a). Productivity, Wages and Nutrition, Part I, The Theory. *Journal of Development Economics*, 5, 331-362.
- (1978b). Productivity, Wages and Nutrition, Part I, Some Observation. *Journal of Development Economics*, 5, 363-398.
- Bouman, F.J.A. & Houstman, R, (1988), Pownbroking as an instrument of rural banking in the third world. *Economic Development and cultural change*, 37, 69-88.

- Chamhuri Siwar (1992) Peranan wanita dalam pembasmian kemiskinan: Kajian impak projek iktiar. Kertas Kerja dibentangkan di *Bengkel Wanita Dalam Pembangunan*. Fakulti Ekonomi, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, 4-5 September.
- Che Zakiah Che Din (2004). Creating a Conducive Environment for Micro and Rural Finance – The Malaysian Experience. *Paper presented at High-Level Policy Meeting on Micro Finance and Rural Finance in Asia*, Yogyakarta, Indonesia on 26-28 February.
- Cheung, G. W., & Lau, R. S. (2008). Testing mediation and suppression effects of latent variables: Bootstrapping with structural equation models. *Organizational Research Methods*, 11(2), 296-325.
- Chowdhury, M. J. A (2009). Microcredit, micro-enterprises, and self-employment of women: experience from the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. *Paper presented at the FAO-IFAD-ILO Workshop on Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty* Rome, 31 March - 2 April 2009.
- Churchill, G.A.Jr. (1979). A paradigm for development better measure or marketing constructs, *Journal of Marketing Research*, 16, 64-73.
- Coleman Brett E (2006). Microfinance in Northeast Thailand: Who Benefits and How Much? *World Development*, 34(9), 1612-1638.
- Coleman, Brett E. (1999). The impact of group lending in Northeast Thailand. *Journal of Development Economics*, 60, 105–141.
- Coleman, J. (1988). Social capital in the creation of human capital. *American Journal of Sociology*, 94, 95-120.
- Cooke P. & Wills, D. (1999). Small Firms, Sosial Capital and the Enhancement of Business Performance Through Innovation Programmes. *Small Business Economics*, 13(3), 219-234.
- Conroy, John D. (2002). *Micro Finance in Malaysia: Time to Rebuild*. www.bwtp.org
- _____ (2003). *The Challenges of Microfinancing in Southeast Asia*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
- Copstake, J. (2002). Inequality And The Polarizing Impact Of Microcredit: Evidence From Zambia's Copperbelt. *Journal of International Development*, 743–755.

- Copestake J, Sonia Bhalotra & Susan Johnson (2001). Assessing the Impact of Microcredit: A Zambian Case Study. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 37(4), 81-100.
- Cuong N, V, David Bigman, Marrit Van den Berg & Thieu, V. (2007). Impact of Microcredit on Poverty and Inequality: The Case of the Vietnam Bank for Social Policies. *Draft version Paper submitted to: Microfinance: What Do We Know?* December 7-8 2007, Groningen, The Netherlands.
- Daniele Ciravegna (2004). The Role Of Microcredit In Modern Economy: The Case Of Italy.
(<http://www.flacso.or.cr/fileadmin/documentos/FLACSO/auCiravegna2.DOC>)
Akses 22 Julai 2010.
- Dasgupta Parth & Debraj Ray (1986). Inequality as a Determinant of malnutrition and Unemployment: Theory. *The Economic Journal*, 96(384), 1011-1034.
- David Hulme (2000). Impact Assessment Methodologies for Microfinance: Theory, Experience and Better Practice. *World Development*, 28(1), 79-98.
- David S. Gibbons & Sukor Kasim (1990). *Keluarga Termiskin Dipercayai*. USM, Pulau Pinang: Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia,
- Davidson, R & MacKinnon, J.G (1993). *Estimation and Inference in Econometrics*, Oxford University Press: New York.
- DFID (2001). *Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets*. 94 Victoria Street, London SW1E 5JL.
- Dunn E, (2005). *Impact of Microcredit on Clients in Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Impact Assessment/ Research and Development Component Local Initiatives (Microfinance) Project II. (Final report)
- Ellis, F & Mdoe, N (2003). Livelihoods and rural poverty reduction in Tanzania. *World Development*, 31, 1367-84.
- European Commission (2003). *Microcredit for small businesses and business creation: bridging a market gap*. Enterprises Publication.
- Evans, D. S. & Jovanovic, B (1989). An Estimated Model of Entrepreneurial Choice under Liquidity Constraints. *The Journal of Political Economy*, 97(4), 808-827.
- Fallon, P. & Donald Verry (1988). *The Economics of Labour Markets*. Oxford: Philip Allan Publishers Limited.,

- Fahima Aziz (1995). Nutrition, Health and Labor Productivity analysis of male and female workers: a test of the efficiency wage hypothesis. *Economic development Center, department of economics*, Minneapolis Department of applied Economics, st. Paul, University of Minnesota. Buletin Number 95-5.
- Fasorantini, M.M, Akinrinola O.O. & Ajibefun, L.A (2006). Impact of the Micro Credit and Training on Efficiency of Small-Scale Entrepreneurs: Evidence from National Directorate of Employment (NDE) Loan/Training Skimmes in Nigeria. *The Sosial Sciences I(4)*: 264-269.
- Fatimah-Salwa, A. Mohamad-Azahari & B. Joni-Tamkin (2013). Success Factors of Successful Microcredit Entrepreneurs: Empirical Evidence from Malaysia. *International Journal of Business and Social Science 4 (5)*,153-159.
- Fauzi Hussin, Jamal Ali & Mohd Saifoul Zamzuri Noor (2014). *Kaedah Penyelidikan & Analisis Data SPSS*. Sintok: Penerbit UUM.
- Foster, J., J. Greer & E. Thorbecke (1984). A class of decomposable poverty measures. *Econometrica 52(3)*, 761–766.
- Fukuyama, F. (1995). *Trust: Sosial Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity*. NY: Free Press.
- Generoso, Octavio & Mohd Dan Jantan (1995). Description and Effectivity of the Malaysian Rural Financial System. *Monograf Paper No. 1995/3*, Sekolah Ekonomi UUM.
- Ghatak, Amrita (2010). Health, Labour Supply and Wages: A Critical Review of Literature. *Working paper 244*. The Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore. ISBN 978-81-7791-100-8
- Ghatak, M. (1999). Group lending, local information and peer Selection. *Journal of Development Economics*. 60, 27–50.
- Griffiths W.E., Hill, R.C. & Lim, G.C. (2008). *Using Eviews For Principles of Econometrics*, 3rd Edition. United States. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Green, Christopher J., Colin H. Kirkpatrick & Victor Murinde, (2006). Policy arena finance for small enterprise growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. *Journal of International Development* , 18, 1017–1030.
- Green, W .H (1997). *Econometric Analysis*. New Jersey. Prentice- Hall International , Inc
- _____ (2008). *Econometric Analysis*. New Jersey. Prentice- Hall International , Inc

- Greenwood, J., & Jovanovic, B. (1990). Financial development, growth, and the distribution of income. *Journal of Political Economy*, 98(5), 1076-1107.
- Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2010). *Multivariate Data Analysis: A Global Perspective, 7th Edition*. New Jersey: Pearson Educational Inc.
- Hair, J. F., Anderson, R. E., Tatham R.L & Black, W.C.(1998). *Multivariate Data Analysis, 5th*
- Hisako Kai & Hamori, S. (2009). Microfinance and Inequality. *Research in Applied Economics* ISSN 1948-5433, 1(1): E14
- Hisako Kai & Hamori, S. (2009). Globalization, financial depth, and inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Economics Bulletin*, 29(3): 2025-2037.
- Hock-Eam Lim (2008). *Studies on Graduate Unemployment in Malaysia: Unemployment Duration, Labour Market Outcomes and Psychological Impact of Unemployment*. PhD Thesis, Monash University Malaysia (Unpublished).
- Hossain, M. (1988). *Credit for Alleviation of Rural Poverty: The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh*, Research Report No. 65 (Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute, in collaboration with the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies.
- Hossain, Mahabub, Diaz & Catalina (1997). *Reaching the poor with effective micro credit: evaluation of a Grameen bank replication in the Philippines*, IRRRI conference, Los Banos.
- Hulme, David (2000). Impact assessment methodologies for microfinance: Theory, experience and better practice, *World Development* 28, 79-98.
- Huppi, M. & Ravallion, Martin (1991).The sectoral structure of poverty during an adjustment period: Evidence for Indonesia in the mid-1980s'. *World Development*, 19 (12), 1653-78.
- IFAD (2006). *Assessing and managing social performance in microfinance*. Rome: IFAD.
- ILO (2002). *Microfinance for employment creation and enterprise development*. Governing Body, Geneva, Switzerland.
- ILO (2005). Livelihood and Employment Creation. *Microfinance* ISBN 92-2-117348-8
- Inchauste, G & Toru Kitagawa (2007). "Does access to credit have an impact on the productivity of microenterprises? Evidence for Peru". First Draft. IMF Brown University, USA.

- Inoue, T & Hamori, S. (2010). How Has Financial Deepening Affected Poverty Reduction in India? Empirical Analysis Using State-Level Panel Data. Institute of Developing Economics. *Ide Discussion paper* No. 249.
- Ismail Md Salleh (1990). *Promotion of Small-Scale Industries and Strategies for Rural Industrializations : The Malaysian Experience*. Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), Kuala Lumpur
- Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (2005). *Bancian Pertubuhan dan Enterpris 2005*. Kuala Lumpur: Percetakan Nasional Malaysia Berhad.
- Johanna Hietalahti & Mikael Linden (2006). Socio-economic impacts of microfinance and repayment performance: a case study of the Small Enterprise Foundation, South Africa. *Progress in Development Studies*, 6(3), 201–210.
- Judith Shaw (2004). Microenterprise Occupation and Poverty Reduction in Microfinance Programs: Evidence from Sri Lanka. *World Development*, 2(7), 1247-1264.
- Kai, H & Hamori, S. (2009). Microfinance and Inequality. *Research in Applied Economics* 1(1), 1948-5433.
- Karnani, Aneel (2007). Employment, not Microcredit, is the Solution. Stephen M. Ross School of Business at the University of Michigan Ross School of Business *Working Paper Series Working Paper*, No. 1065 January 2007
- Karlan, Dean S. (2001). Social Capital and Group Banking. MIT Department of Economics.
- Karlan, Dean S. & Valdivia, Martin (2006). Teaching entrepreneurship: Impact of business training on microfinance clients and institutions, *Center discussion paper*, // Economic Growth Center, No. 941.
- Kakwani, N. (1990). Testing for significance of poverty differences: With application to Cote d'Ivoire (living Standards measurement study working paper no. 62). *The World Bank*, Washington, 40p.
- Kazi Tanvir Mahmud (2006). *Keberkesanaan mikro-kredit dalam pembasmian kemiskinan di bawah projek intensifikasi pertanian di Bangladesh*. PhD Tesis Universiti Putera Malaysia, Serdang (Tidak diterbitkan).
- Khan, M. R (1999). Microfinance, wage employment and housework: A gender analysis. *Development in Practice*, 9 (4), 424-436.
- Khandker S. R, Hussain A. Samad & Zahed H. Khan (1998). Income and employment Effects of Micro-credit programmes: Village-level evidence from Bangladesh. *Journal of Development Studies*, 35(2), 96-124.

- Kuznets (1955). Economic Growth and Income Inequality. *The American Economic Review*, 45(1), 1-28.
- Lanjouw, P. (2001). Nonfarm employment and poverty in rural El Salvador. *World Development*, 29(3), 529-547.
- Lanjouw, J.O & P Lanjouw (2001). The rural non-farm sector: Issue and evidence from developing countries. *Agricultural Economics*, 26, 1-23.
- Laura J. Spence, Rene Schmidpeter and Andre Habisch (2003). Assessing Sosial Capital: Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in Germany and the U.K. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 47(1): 17-29
- Leikem, Kirsten (2012). Microfinance: A Tool for Poverty Reduction? *Senior Honors Projects*. Paper 300.
<http://digitalcommons.uri.edu/srhonorsprog/300>
- Lenis Saweda O. Liverpool & Alex Winter-Nelson (2010). Poverty Status and the Impact of Formal Credit on Technology Use and Wellbeing among Ethiopian Smallholders. *World Development*, 38(4), 541–554.
- Lind, D.A, Marchal, W.G & Wathen, S.A (2010). *Statistical Techniques in Business & Economics with Global Data Sets*. New York: McGraw-Hill/Irwin.
- Lipton M, Van der Gaag J. (1993). *Including the Poor: Proceedings of a Symposium Organised by the World Bank and the International Food Policy Research Research Institute*. World Bank: Washington, DC.
- Maddala, G.S (1983). *Limited-Dependent and Qualitative variables in Econometrics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Mahjabeen R. (2007). Microfinancing in Bangladesh: Impact on households, consumption and welfare. *Journal of Policy Modeling* 30, 1083-1092.
- Malaysia (2003). *Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Ke 8*. Kuala Lumpur: Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia.
- Malaysia (2006). *Rancangan Malaysia Kesembilan 2006-2010*. Kuala Lumpur: Jabatan Percetakan Negara.
- Malaysia (2001). *Laporan Ekonomi 2000-2001*. Kuala Lumpur: Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia.
- Malaysia (2008). *Laporan Ekonomi 2008-2009*. Kuala Lumpur: Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia.

- Malaysia, (2015). Unit Perancang Ekonomi (UPE), Jabatan Perdana Menteri, Kuala Lumpur.
(<http://www.epu.gov.my/household-income-poverty>)
- Ma. Lucila A. Lapar (1994). The Impact Of Credit On Productivity And Growth Of Rural Nonfarm Enterprises. *Discussion Paper Series* No. 94-14. Philippine Institute for Development Studies
- Mahmuda Rahman Khan (1999). Microfinance, wage employment and housework: a gender analysis. *Development in Practice*, 9(4).
- Mazumder, M.S.U & Wencong, L (2013). Micro-Credit And Poverty Reduction: A Case Of Bangladesh. *Prague Economic Papers*, 3.
- McGuire, Paul B, Conroy, John D & Thapa, Ganesh B (1998). *Getting the Framework Right: Policy and Regulation for Microfinance in Asia*. The Foundation for Development Cooperation, Brisbane.
- McKernan Signe-Mary (2002). The Impact of Microcredit program on self-employment profits: Do noncredit program aspects matter? *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 84(1), 93-115.
- McKinnon. R. I (1973). *Money and Capital in Economic Development*. Washington, D.C. The Brooking Institution.
- Mehdi Karimimalayer, A.A. & Mohd Khairol Anuar (2012). Structural equation modeling VS multiple regression. The first and second generation of multivariate techniques. *IRACST – Engineering Science and Technology: An International Journal (ESTIJ)*. 2(2), 326-329.
- Megicks Philip, Atul Mishra & Jonathan Lean (2005). Enhancing microfinance outreach through market-orineted new service development in Indian regional rural banks. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, 23(1), 107-125.
(www.emeraldinsight.com/researchregister)
- Microcredit Summit Campaign (Various Issues). State of the Campaign Reports (<http://www.microcreditsummit.org>). Dilayari pada 17hb. Januari 2008.
- Mincer, J. (1981). Human Capital And Economic Growth. *Nber Working Paper Series*, No. 803 National Bureau Of Economic Research 1050 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge Ma 02138
- Mirrlees, J.A. (1976) A pure theory of under-developed economies. In L. Reynolds, ed., *Agriculture in development theory*. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT.

- Mohd Saifoul Zamzuri Noor (2013). The Impact Of Microfinance Upon The Performance Of Non-Agriculture MSEs financed by Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia Institution. In Hasan Ali & Chandrakantan, S.,(Ed.). (2013). *Handbook of Entrepreneurship and Co-operative Development* (pp. 45-69). Sintok: UUM.
- Mosely, P & Hulme, D (1998). Microenterprise Finance: Is There a Conflict Between Growth and Poverty Alleviation?, *World Development*, 26(5), 783-790.
- Narayan, D. and Pritchett, L (1999). Cents and Sociability: Household Income and Social Capital in Rural Tanzania. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*. 47(4), 871-897.
- Narayan, D. & Cassidy, M. F. (2001). A dimensional approach to measuring social capital: Development and validation of a social capital inventory. *Current Sociology*, 42(2), 59-102.
- Omar E. Garcia-Bolivar (2006). Informal economy: is it a problem, a solution or both? The perspective of the informal business. Law and Economics Papers in Northwestern University School of Law.
- O'Neill, M.E & K.L. Mathews. (2002). Levene tests of homogeneity of variance for general block and treatment designs. *Biometrics*, 58, 216-224.
- Preacher, K. J., & Hayes, A. F. (2008). Asymptotic and resampling strategies for assessing and comparing indirect effects in multiple mediator models. *Behavior Research Methods*, 40, 879-891.
- Putnam, R. (1995). Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital. *Journal of Democracy*, 6 (1), 65-78.
- Putnam, Robert D., Robert, Leonard & Raffaella Nanetti (1993). *Making Democracy work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- Ragayah Haji Mat Zin, Hwok Aun Lee, & Saaidah Abdul Rahman (2002). Social protection In Malaysia. In Erfried Adam, Michael von Hauff, & Marei John (eds.). *Social protection in Southeast Asia and East Asia*, 119 – 169. Singapore: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung.
- Rahman, S., Rafiq, R.B. & Momen, M.A. (2009) Impact of micro-credit programs on higher income borrowers: Evidence from Bangladesh. *International Business & Economics Research Journal (IBER)*, 119-123.
- Reardon, T. & J. E. Taylor. (1996). Agro climatic shock, income inequality and poverty: Evidence from Burkina Faso. *World Development* 24(5), 901–914.

- Rencher, A.C. (1995). *Methods of Multivariate Analysis*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Rizaudin Sahlan (2010). *Ekonometrik: Teori dan Aplikasi*. Singapura: Cengage Learning Asia Pte Ltd.
- Roberta Gatti & Inessa Love (May, 2006). Does access to credit improve productivity? Evidence from Bulgarian firms. *Development Research Group The World Bank and CEPR*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3921.
- Roslan A.H, Mohd Saifoul Zamzuri Noor, Rahimah Majid & Faudziah Zainal Abidin (2005). The Need and Availability of Micro Finance Services for Micro enterprises: Bringing Multi Level Good Practices into Local Context. *Paper presented at the APEC Workshop in Micro Finance*, Bali, Indonesia.
- Roslan A.H, Mohd Saifoul Zamzuri Noor, Rahimah Majid & Faudziah Zainal Abidin (2005). The Need and Availability of Micro Finance Services for Micro. *APEC Publication*.
- Roslan A.H, Faudziah Zainal Abidin, Mohd Saifoul Zamzuri Noor & Rahimah Majid (2007). Microfinance Services for Micro-Enterprises: Good Practices and Performance of Selected Microfinance Institutions in Malaysia. *Journal of Yala Rajabhat University*, 2 (1): 31-45.
- Roslan A.H, Mohd Saifoul Zamuri Noor dan Ahmad Edwin (2008). Does Income from Tourism sources have an Equalising Effect on Inequality among the Poor? The Case of Langkawi Island, Malaysia. *European Journal of Tourism Research*, 1 (2): 63-77.
- Roslan A.H, Russayani Ismail & Nor Azam Abdul Razak (2012). The Relationship Between Sosial Capital and Quality of Life Among Rural Households In Terengganu, Malaysia. *Ontario International Development Agency*, 1(5): 99-106.
(Available at http://www.ssm.com/link/OIDA-Intl-Journl-Sustainable_Dev.html)
- Rweyemamu D.C., M.P. Kimaro & O.M. Urassa (August 2003). *Assessing Micro-Finance services in agricultural sector development: A case study of semi-formal finance institutions in Tanzania*. Economic and Social Research Foundation (Unpublished).
- Samson Michael, Oliver Babson, Claudia Haarmann, Dirk Haarmann, Gilbert Khathi, Kenneth Mac Quene, Ingrid van Niekerk (2001) *The Economic Impact of a Basic Income Grant in South Africa*. Produced by the Economic Policy Research Institute (EPRI)

- Sayma Rahman, Rafiqul Bhuyan Rafiq & Mohammad A. Momen (2009). Impact of Microcredit Programs On Higher Income Borrowers: Evidence from Bangladesh. *International Business & Economics Research Journal*, 8(2), 119-124.
- Schreiner, Mark (2002). Aspects of Outreach: A Framework for the Discussion of the Social Benefits of Microfinance. *Journal of International Development*, 14, 591–603.
- Sekaran, U. (2003). *Research Methods for Business: A skill-building approach*. 4th Ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Siti Hadijah Che Mat (2010). *Hubungan pendapatan bukan pertanian dan pertanian*. Tesis PhD, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok (Tidak diterbitkan).
- Shah, A (2010). *Does microfinance polarize? Evidence of its effect on income inequality from rural Thailand*. Brown University Department of Economics.
- Social Science & Economic Research Unit (SERU, 1990). *Impact Assessment Report*. Research and Development Unit, Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia.
- Srinivas, Hari (2015). "Microfinance - Credit Lending Models". GDRC Research Output E-059. Kobe, Japan: *Global Development Research Center*.
(Retrieved from <http://www.gdrc.org/icm/model/model-fulldoc.html>)
- Startz, Richard (2013). *EViews Illustrated for Version 8*. University of California, Santa Barbara: IHS.
- Stewart R, van Rooyen C, Dickson K, Majoro M, de Wet T (2010). *What is the impact of on poor people?. A systematic review of evidence from sub-Saharan Africa*. Technical Report. EPPI-Centre, Social Science Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London.
- Stightz, J.E. (1976) The efficiency wage hypothesis, surplus labour and the distribution of income in L.D.C.'s, *Oxford Economic Papers*.
- Stone, W. and Hughes, J. (2002). Social capital Empirical meaning and measurement validity. *Australian Institute of Family Studies*. Research Paper No. 27.
- Sulaiman, N. & Mohd Saukani, M.N. (2007). Modal Sosial Dalam Mempertingkatkan Daya Saing Firma Perusahaan Kecil Dan Sederhana (PKS). *IJMS* 14 (2), 93-111.
- Tarp & Finn (2002). Facing the Development challenge in Mozambique: An economic wide Perspective, Research Report, Washington, D.C. *International Food Policy Research Institute*, 126,189.

- Tchouassi, G. (2011). Microfinance, inequality and vulnerability: Empirical analysis from Central African countries. *Journal of Development and Agricultural Economics* Vol. 3(4), 150-156.
- Toshio Kondo (2007). Impact of microfinance on rural households in the Philippines. A case Study from the special Evaluation Study on the Effects of Microfinance Operations on Poor Rural Households and the status of Women. *Asian Development Bank*.
- Widiyanto M. C & Abdul Ghafar Ismail (2006). Sustainability of BMT financing for Developing Micro-enterprises. *Working Paper in Islamic Economics and Finance* No. WIEF0601.
- Woller, G. M. (2002). The promise and peril of microfinance commercialization. *Small Enterprise Development*, 13(4),12–21.
- Wooldridge, J. M (2006). *Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach* 3rd Ed. Michigan State University: Thomson South-Western.
- Woolcock, M. & Narayan, D. (2000). Social Capital: Implications for Development Theory, Research, and Policy. *The World Bank Research Observer*. 15(2), 225-249.
- Yao, S. (1997). Decomposition of Gini coefficient by income factors: a new approach and applications. *Applied Economic Letters*, 4(1), 27-31.
- Yasmine F. Nader (2008). Microcredit and the socio-economic wellbeing of women and their families in Cairo. *The Journal of Socio-Economics* 37, 644–656
- Zikmund, William G. (2003). *Business Research Methods*. 7th ed. Oklahoma State University: Thomson South-Western.
- Zulkifly Osman (1989). *Ekonomi Buruh: Teori Permintaan dan Penawaran*. Kuala Lumpur: DBP

Website: www.ilo.org/colombo

World Bank Group (2011). Overview : Sosial Capital (Permanent URL for this page: <http://go.worldbank.org/C0QTRW4QF0>)