

# Azam Tani: Values Cronbath's Alpha for Pilot Study In Seberang Perai, Penang.

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## Abstract

A survey carried out, there should be goals to be achieved. However, before the implementation of a real survey, to be carried out pilot studies to test the validity and reliability of the questionnaire sedik. This study was conducted at Seberang Perai, Penang. This study is related to the level of knowledge, skills and competencies participants AZAM Tani program. Ellis (1984) states that there are four key dimensions of poverty, namely economic, social, political and legal. Ungku Aziz (1964: in. ZakiyahJamaluddin 2011) defines the poor are not getting the income to meet the basic needs of a key or not the food that has nutrients needed for good health and cannot meet and maintain the efficiency of the physical. If a majority of respondents saw revenue increase after this pilot study AZAM Tani joined in 2011. But the real purpose of this pilot study was to test the validity and reliability of the survey form. The survey form is shown the results of the tests can be used for actual research in the field to determine the level of knowledge, skills and competitiveness.

Keywords: Pilot study, Poverty, Community Development Program

## Introduction

A survey carried out, there should be goals to be achieved. However, before the implementation of a real survey, to be carried out pilot studies to test the validity and reliability of the questionnaire sedik. This study was conducted at Seberang Perai, Penang. This study is related to the level of knowledge, skills and competencies participants AZAM Tani program. Program AZAM Tani was launched in 2010. The program is located in the Project 1 AZAM (End Zaman Miskin) placed under the Ministry of Wani and Family Development. However AZAM Tani was given to the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry to manage. The main objective of this program is to reduce or eradicate poverty.

If viewed and a trip back in history, the eradication of poverty to focus on all the majority of governments in the world since time immemorial In the beginning was the sharpest seen in 1971 in which the implementation of the New Economic Policy. However, the actual implementation of this policy is to increase the standard of living of households. Although this policy ended in yearly 1990s. DEB basic principles of growth with distribution was continued by the government through the National Development Policy (NDP), the National Vision Policy (NVP) and the National Mission. The success of the NEP, it can be seen significant progress has been made in realizing the goals that have been set. Poverty has declined significantly from 49.3% in 1970 to 3.8% in 2009, while the general living standards among the



majority of Malaysians has increased (10MP). It shows the economic growth to reduce poverty. Like what was said by Bosselmann (2006) that the reduction of poverty in developing countries can be achieved through economic development. The eradication of poverty in Malaysia is an important basis for the state (Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Office 2004: Abu Kassim Ali & Ahmad EzaneeMansor 2006).

Focusing on the issue of poverty because poverty is necessary to avoid any defects to the development of a country. In fact, it is often debated in parliament. Development cannot deliver to community if the community that had majority of poor households and vulnerable. One way to tackle poverty is currently in line with the government's transformation goals is to implement community development programs. The program is a program AZAM Tani who was touched at the beginning of the paragraph. This article is to show the negligent obtained in this pilot study.

### **Poverty Definition and Solutions**

This section will present the definition of poverty and poverty is also a solution put forward by scholars and greatest minds. Ellis (1984) states that there are four key dimensions of poverty, namely economic, social, political and legal. This is similar to what the ChamhuriSiwar (1988) stated that the concept of poverty is multidimensional and it attracted the attention of sociologists as well as economists. Ungku Aziz (1964: in. ZakiyahJamaluddin 2011) defines the poor are not getting the income to meet the basic needs of a key or not the food that has nutrients needed for good health and can not meet and maintain the efficiency of the physical.

Poverty was also considered a 'syndrome situation' which includes elements of food shortages and poor health, unemployment, the houses were unsafe, low level of education, do not

enjoy modern requirements, job insecurity, attitudes and negative thinking behind ( Rani Osman and Abdul Majid 1988). World Bank (1990) defines poverty as "the inability to achieve a minimum standard of living '. Easily understood, it affects morale, knowledge, economy, politics and character (Christian Ewhrudjakpor 2008).

Chinake (1997) stated that the main issue is that in order to work effectively with the poor, governments, non-governmental organizations and other interested parties should have a thorough understanding of the causes of poverty. Special attention should be directed towards how the poor themselves see poverty and what solutions they envisage. Even Alcock (1993; in Chinake 1997) states that the politicians responsible for managing the country then they have the responsibility to find the cause of poverty and solve it.

According to Xavier and colleagues (2001), agricultural growth can reduce poverty. Even with agricultural growth will create jobs in rural areas. However it depends on the qualifications needed something. Pervez ZamurraJanjua and Usman Ahmed Kamal (2011) spoke about globalization, economic growth and living standards, we also talk about poverty. People living in poverty are unable to meet their basic needs, such as nutrition is important, basic health, and education. Development in revenue led to a plan that better nutrition, improved health, and better education.

It can be seen various opinions regarding poverty and how to overcome them. Yet poverty eradication is not something that is easy to implement. It should be the responsibility of all parties. Most important is the development of individuals involved in poverty itself.

### **Previous studies about Poverty and Community Development**

Poverty is not a new thing, as well as programs to reduce poverty, including



using community development approach. This can be seen there earlier studies either outside or inside Malaysia. The first study was from JavedIqbal Shah (nd). In his study tried to understand the causes of poverty in Pakistan society. key factors identified in this case is feudal, crop prices are not commensurate and the very low wages of ordinary workers, especially those who do not have the skills and less skilled, monetary and fiscal policies are inappropriate and machinery weak administration.

A study investigating the relationship between globalization and poverty rate in Nigeria. This study is seen in the relationship between trade openness (globalization). This study was conducted by Okungbowa and Eburajolo (2014). The results showed that globalization brings a reduction in the poverty rate in the period under review, while poverty is still prevalent in the country. The government must promote globalization by implementing policies to accelerate trade liberalization and sustain the industry growth and hence to reduce poverty. However Oyewale and concentrator (2013; in Okungbowa and Eburajolo 2014) noted that globalization as a borderless world with more economic integration. Where it aims to improve the lives of people around the world. However, developing countries such as in Africa, Asia and Latin America has been a victim and not to benefit from the globalization process, especially because of poverty and income inequality increased in the last two decades.

Study Md. Mahiuddin and colleagues (2015) conducted a study regarding rural challenges and strategies for poverty reduction through rural development program (RDP). The study was conducted in Bangladesh. Bangladesh has a dense population in the world and 71 percent of the rural population. Bangladesh's economy largely come from rural areas. Therefore the main goal of rural development in Bangladesh is to improve the quality of life of the

population with poverty eradication through the instruments of self-employment and wage employment programs and provide community infrastructure such as access to potable water, electricity, roads, residential villages, health facilities and education. In addition it is also to promote the division of powers to strengthen the economy of Bangladesh. 192 poor households were randomly selected from four villages in the Chittagong. Results showed that the RDP, housing and agriculture, health and education, working to improve the situation of poverty among the poor through economic capacity, human capacity, the ability to protect and political capacity of the sample households.

The results of the study, MohdYusof Ab. Hadi and colleagues (2013) concluded that the approach of 'Pro-Poor Tourism' PPT to indigenous communities can help indigenous people to change their socio-economic status. But to implement tourism programs to the community is not easy. This is because this approach requires specialized knowledge, skills and support, including financial support. Therefore, PPT approach cannot be successful if the implementation is only carried out by indigenous peoples. They did not have enough people to have knowledge and ideas for planning and implementing the program of local tourism. Aboriginal people also need support from the government. The Ministry of Tourism should provide a good mentor to provide guidance and ensure that indigenous peoples are able to achieve success in the tourism industry.

Yusof Bin Ismail (2010) conducted a study related homestay and impact on community development. Community development is a process that involves cooperation between local communities and the government to improve the living standards of the community both in terms of economic, social and cultural. Community development in Malaysia

began before independence. He contributed significantly to the rural areas. One of the programs introduced by the government to improve the living standards of the community is the homestay program. Iau kind of alternative accommodation in a holiday village involving domestic tourist / local or overseas who come with family or individually. The homestay program boasts a strong relationship with community development. The role of a leader and resource consumption also help. The findings also showed that respondents who studied beyond the national poverty line. Having your own home and the average family size of three people. The study also shows the use of resources is the most influential and followed the leader's role, achievements and skills of village residents. He added that community development is a process that involves cooperation between local communities and the government to improve the living standards of the community both in terms of economic, social and cultural.

Mohammad Raduan et. al (2009) looked at the issue and the problem of poverty eradication programs eel fishermen in Sabah. Their study shows that an initial assessment can be summarized why the government anti-poverty programs is difficult to achieve the goals outlined for the package program is incomplete and imperfect. Comprehensive approach with closer monitoring will be able to ensure that the goals of eradicating poverty as outlined in respect of achieving success.

In a study of the problem of poverty among fishermen Perupok in Kelantan, IshakShaari (1985; 1990) stated that there were poor fishermen, simple and rich. Most of the fishermen are poor and they lack capital and do not have their own fishing equipment. He saw the poverty estimates in 1970, 1975 and 1980. According to him, these people earn very

low (between RM30 to RM300) to render them less able to support their families.

If you look at all the previous studies on an actual study is not a study of all pilots. However, the author refers to the study for the assessment of the aspects of poverty and community development. Which can help in the pilot study authors. Even with some previous studies, the writer can see the convergence of past studies, at this early stage the author will present the results of an analysis of the 10 respondents in terms of revenue. In which the real author of the study will carry out studies looking at the level of knowledge, skills and competitiveness.

### **methodology**

This pilot study only took 10 respondents from 118 participants AZAM Tani. The selection is random in Seberang Perai area. The selection of these 10 people was to test the validity and reliability of the survey form. However this survey form in advance in check by an experienced officer in the AZAM Tani program of Agro Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry. This study is quantitative, but so were just more descriptive data point only. In fact, it is only a pilot study to demonstrate the value of alpha is obtained.

### **Alpa value Pilot Study**

Each study will be preceded by a pilot study (pilot study). In the early stages of the survey form will be phrased in the preliminary draft. Through this study the preliminary draft survey form was used to test the strength of the field questionnaire. However, this preliminary draft will be reviewed by officials at the Department of Agro-based to conform with a study. This is because they are experienced in the program. For this test ten respondents will be selected from 118 respondents. According to Isaac and Michael (in.

Johanson and Brooks, 2010) the value of N can take between 10 to 30 people. Hill (1998) also suggested that up to 10 respondents 30 respondents to the pilot study.

Its validity was tested through 'Cronbach's alpha'. To test the validity of this, the index alpha to be set first. Brynam (2008) noted that the alpha value of 0.8 is as good reliability level of the level measuring alpha value of 0.7. However Pallant (2001) states that the alpha index of 0.7 or above is good for the instrument scale with ten or more items and an alpha value of 0.5 is considered good for the instrument scale with fewer than ten items. For Gable and Wolf (1993) alpha reliability for the entire construct must have a value of at least 0.8 to 0.7 but the value is better. By the index to test myself, 'Cronbach's alpha' for the 'pilot study' is 0.7. Chua Yan Piau (2012) stipulates that the alpha value of less than 0.65 will be eliminated because of low reliability. However there is the fact that the alpha value of 0.6 is acceptable in certain circumstances. This was voiced by Hair et al (1995) in which the alpha value of 0.6 to 0.7 is acceptable if other indicators are good.

### **Pilot Study and Value Alpha 10 The Respondent Program AZAM Tani**

Before the actual study was conducted, the survey form should be tested in the field. A total of 10 of the 118 participants in Seberang Perai AZAM Tani selected to test reliability 'Cronbach's alpha' to get the alpha. To test reliability 'Cronbach's alpha' for the perception or opinion on the implementation of 0748 and N is 10. The test reliability 'Cronbach's alpha' for sources of knowledge shows that its value is 0.909 with N is 10. Test reliability 'Cronbach's

Alpha' with N 10 is the 0857 is the adaptation of knowledge by the participants. Reliability test 'Cronbach's Alpha' to source skills with the N 10 is 0.902. Alpha index for physical instrument is the 0815 adaptation skills with the instrument scale of 10.

If viewed in the alpha index is 0.7 or better on the scale of the instrument that has 10 or more items. Therefore negligent index value of the instruments of soft skills is 0.629 on a scale of 10. The instrument instrument in the soft skills needed to be overhauled and there is a scale that needs to be removed so that the scale of this instrument can achieve alpha value of 0.7 and can be used for the actual study.

The statement "I can communicate in English with my clients" in the survey form was sent. This is because 'Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted' or items that need to be deleted is worth 0.736. This value is the highest in the 10 items in the table. After this item on the HPS, the alpha being 0.736. Then nine items can be used in the survey form for the actual study.

Alpha index value of the instruments is a source of competitiveness in 0.552 with 'N' of items is 10. Referring to the alpha index of 0.7 or above is good for the instrument scale with 10 or more items. The instruments in Table 1.1 needs to be overhauled and there is a scale that need to be removed or modified so that the scale of this instrument can achieve alpha value of 0.7 and can be used for the actual study. This process is made in stages. It needs to be done to see which questions the fact that you can have high reliability. The 'Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted' highest will be removed. Tests will be performed several times with each test to remove one value 'Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted' highest.



**Table 1: Resource and Motif Competitiveness**

No.	Question	Removal Rating Item
1	<i>I am eager to emulate my friend who has been successful.</i>	<i>Second stage (item delete = 0.668)</i>
2	I want to buy a house / shop / own land.	
3	I want to change my family's life to be better.	
4	I want to improve my income.	
5	<i>I do not want to live in poverty.</i>	<i>Third stage (item delete = 0.668)</i>
6	I want to bear the medical expenses of my family members.	
7	I want to bear children / members of my family.	
8	<i>I get motivation from the executor.</i>	<i>First stage (item delete = 0.605)</i>
9	I am eager to work.	
10	The assistance provided gives me new hope for my hard work.	

The eighth item of "I get motivation from the executor." In Table 1 have been removed. This is because 'Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted' or items that need to be deleted is worth 0.605. It still does not exceed 0.7. The second stage, the item "I'm eager to emulate my friend who has been successful" in quenched and 'Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted' or items that need to be deleted is worth 0.668. This is because the analysis 'Cronbach's Alpha' second run of nine items showed the highest value of this item.

There are three stages delete item "I do not want to live in poverty" in the outages. This is because the value is not more than 0668 still 0.7. HPS value in this is the highest value in the remaining eight items. After three stages delete items in stages, with the negligent to 0711 'N of the items' is 7. Seven items can be used in the survey form for the actual study. However, only one item is removed and the two items are paraphrased. The first item in outages continue, ranked second and third items processed for use in the survey form.

Next is the alpha index ownership of the instruments and expenses. Alpha index value of these instruments is 0.833 with 'N of items is 10. Therefore the index are strong and tall. So all item or statement

is maintained without change. The index value for the alpha competitive status is 0752 N is 10. However, prior to this stage of construction completed questionnaires through the inspection by experienced personnel related AZAM Tani. Employees with relevant experience AZAM Tani since it was first implemented at the Division Agro-based Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry.

#### **Alpha value for the Study of Actual and Pilot Study Results**

After a pilot study was conducted and several changes were made to the survey form, the actual study on the AZAM Tani in Seberang Perai to do. A total of 118 participants, 10 participants were involved but cannot be used because it was used in a pilot study. Then 108 players remained. Only 54 participants who responded to this survey. This is because other players do not want to respondents, change and death. Alpha value of this study can be seen in Table 2. Looking at the table, then all the questions the statement can be used and the reliability of the test item is good. In fact, it surpassed the level or levels that have been set.

Table 2: Value of Alpha for the Study of Actual

Part in the survey form	Alpha Values	N of item
Opinion on the implementing	0.762	10
Knowledge source	0.715	10
Knowledge adaptation	0.778	10
Skills source	0.902	10
Hard skills adaptation	0.874	10
Soft skills adaptation	0.829	9
Motif source and Competitiveness	0.865	9
Ownership and Expenses	0.852	10
Status of Competitiveness	0.743	10

The results of a pilot study conducted 10 respondents consisted of participants under the AZAM Tani FAMA monitoring and TEKUN. All of them are Malays and Muslims. They consist of two women and eight men. All of them have attended school up to high school. Their age is between 46 years to 58 years. All of these respondents are married except for one person who is a widow. While the health aspects, including the status of three respondents do not have disease.

The results of the pilot study also showed that only two of 10 respondents who perform after joining the AZAM Tani income is below RM1,000. However, their income increases, but not as much as the income of eight other respondents. In fact, there are respondents who make extra work to increase revenue after joining the AZAM Tani. Changes in income is likely because participants had education up to secondary school. Where they are easier to understand what it takes to become a participant AZAM Tani and rules that must be followed.

At this early stage of the study it was found that the AZAM Tani program achieve its goal of 10 participants. This program is a difference with the previous program. Parties implementing this program became observers to each participant who has been elected. In fact, participants were given time to raise the level of income for 6 months. However the

executive monitoring for three years on each of the participants either within six months they managed to increase revenue or not. Not so the assistance given, but participants must attend a course provided by the organizer.

### Summary

Poverty eradication programs have been implemented. In fact, the approach that has been made. Previously the Hardcore Poor Development Program and People's Welfare Development Scheme to improve people's living standards. The latest is the AZAM Tani program under AZAM Project 1. The program is seen as a new injection of resources in developing people. This program is also seen as a poor community development program.

After viewing the presentation in this article, it can be seen early study or pilot study showed that this increased level of income of the respondents perhaps because of all respondents are educated up to secondary school. In fact, eight out of ten respondents to increase revenue more than RM1000. At this early stage appear to exist for monitoring by the implementing agency. In addition to assistance in terms of equipment or livestock, the executive also gave a course on the participants.

However the level of knowledge, skills and competencies remains to be determined as it requires further study in

the actual study. The real aim of this pilot study was to test the validity and reliability of the survey form. The survey form is shown the results of the tests can be used for actual research in the field to determine the level of knowledge, skills and competitiveness.

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