AN EVALUATION OF ACCEPTANCE LEVEL OF G-FLEX GAS STIMULATION TECHNOLOGY AMONG RUBBER SMALLHOLDER

NUR BADRIYAH KAMARUL ZAMAN

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By :

Nur Badriyah Kamarul Zaman

RESEARCHER

NUR BADRIYAH BT KAMARUL ZAMAN

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Dean of Graduate School
Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 Sintok
Kedah Darul Aman Malaysia

ABSTRAK

Penyelidikan ini adalah bertujuan untuk mengkaji faktor penyebab penerimaan teknologi rangsangan gas atau nama dagangannya adalah G-Flex. Agen-agen pengembangan iaitu Lembaga Getah Malaysia telah menjalankan pelbagai kursus dan projek bagi menjayakan setiap teknologi yang diperkenalkan. Kajian ini dijalankan bagi mengenal pasti faktor penyebab kepada penerimaan yang positif daripada pekebun kecil terhadap teknologi getah, dan dalam kajian ini lebih tertumpu kepada rangsangan gas, G-Flex. Terdapat empat objektif di mana objektif yang pertama adalah untuk mengenalpasti tahap amalan penggunaan rangsangan gas, G-Flex, dalam kalangan pekebun kecil, objektif yang kedua adalah untuk mengenalpasti sikap pekebun kecil getah terhadap kesanggupan mereka membuat perubahan dari sistem konvensional kepada sistem baru, objektif yang ketiga adalah untuk mengenalpasti tahap inovasi pekebun kecil getah dan objektif yang terakhir adalah mengenalpasti hubungkait antara hubungan yang baik pekebun kecil getah dengan agen pengembangan dan penerimaan terhadap teknologi rangsangan gas, G-Flex. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah mengumpulkan data primer iaitu dengan mengedarkan soalan kaji selidik kepada pekebun kecil getah yang telah mengaplikasikan G-Flex. Responden dipilih secara rawak dan data yang diperolehi daripada data primer telah dianalisis secara kuantitatif. Kajian ini mendapati hubungan yang baik dengan ajen pengembangan mempunyai hubungan yang positif dengan penerimaan teknologi rangsangan gas, G-Flex. Selain itu amalan Penggunaan G-Flex yang betul juga mempunyai hubungan yang positif dengan penerimaan penggunaan G-Flex. Sikap terhadap inovasi menunjukkan hubungan yang positif dengan penerimaan penggunaan G-Flex dan yang terakhir amalan pertanian yang baik juga berhubung positif dengan penerimaan penggunaan G-Flex. Kajian ini memberi manfaat kepada beberapa pihak, iaitu Kementerian Perdagangan dan Komoditi bagi merangka strategi jangka masa panjang bagi meningkatkan produktiviti getah walaupun luas tanaman getah akan dikurangkan menjelang Tahun 2020. Selain itu, kajian ini juga bermanfaat kepada agen pengembangan, pekebun kecil getah, dan golongan muda yang ingin menceburi bidang ini.

ABSTRACT

This research is to study the on factors causing the acceptance gas stimulation technology or the trade name in G-Flex. Development agents such as Malaysian Rubber Board have been conducting various courses and projects for the success of each generic technology are introduced. This study is to identify factors for the acceptance of rubber technology by rubber smallholders, and in this study focused on gas stimulation technology, G-Flex. There are four objectives to achieve in this study. First objective is to identify level of gas stimulation technology practice among rubber tappers, second objective is to identify attitude towards changes, change from conventional tapping practice to new system using gas stimulation technology, G-Flex, third objective is to identify level towards innovation and final objective is to identify the relationship between good relationship with development agent and acceptance of gas stimulation technology, G-Flex. This study used the method of collecting primary data by distributing questionnaires to the smallholders who have applied the G-Flex. Respondents were selected randomly, and data obtained from the primary data have been analyzed quantitatively. This study found that a good relationship with the development agents had a positive relationship with the acceptance of gas stimulation technology, G-Flex. In addition to the practice of the use of proper G-Flex also has a positive relationship with the acceptance of gas stimulation technology, G-Flex. Attitude towards innovation showed a positive relationship with the acceptance gas stimulation technology; G-Flex and the last findings Good Agricultural Practice give positive relation with the acceptance of gas stimulation technology, G-Flex. These studies provide benefit to the various party, the Ministry of Trade and Commodities can formulate long-term strategy to increase productivity, while rubber plantation area will be reduced by the Year 2020. Furthermore, this study also serves to instill the development agent for the information and disseminate information to smallholders to use technology and applied it at the right way. Secondly, it is useful to target groups of smallholders who acts as a measuring stick for the success project conducted.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

A scientific name of rubber tree is *Heave Brazilians* tree. Before its initial tapping and the beginning of income flows, it involves a five to seven years of investment periods in which planting, budding, cultivation and growth. Once it has reached a trappable age, the physical productive life of a *Heave Brazilians* is potentially in access of forty years; but for a variety of technical and accounting reasons. Almost of all new stands of rubber are assumed to have an economically productive life of twenty years and are so capitalize.

There are some process of the rubber tree in order its can produce latex. A rubber tree process soil elements, water and photosynthesis energy of the sun into rubber, and retains it within its inner bark as a watery solution called latex. The process of latex production is largely dependent on inputs of rainfall, soil and sunshine and represents costless *per se.* However substantial costs needed for extraction of rubber which in form of labor inputs. Extraction of rubber is accomplished by cutting a thin strip of bark from the trunk of the tree to open the latex vessels. The latex, which flows from the ruptured vessels for several hours, is channeled into small cups attached to the tree. Typically, a tappers return to a tapped tree after all flowing stopped, collects the latex, and transport it to the central processing point, which is got the licensed to process the latex by Malaysian Rubber Board. At the processing place, the rubber is coagulated with an acid and separated from

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