**ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

# 4.1 Introduction

This section explores the results of a survey that was given to participants on the uptake of electric beca (eBECA) in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka. Using methods from quantitative analysis, the study evaluates the elements affecting adoption. Version

27.0 of the SPSS program was used to enter and classify the data collected from the surveys. A pilot test was carried out to improve the data-gathering procedure before the major survey. The gathered data were then examined and evaluated. A comprehensive analysis was then carried out after the survey. Particularly, no gaps were left on the questionnaire by any of the responders. Furthermore, the study objectives provided the framework for gathering data and interpreting the findings.

* 1. **Pilot Test**

To carry out the pilot test, the researcher asked 30 people who had previously used the electric beca (eBECA) to respond to a questionnaire. The goal of this project was to improve and streamline the questionnaire in preparation for later stages of data gathering. The researcher utilized SPSS software version 27.0 to examine the reliability of the survey based on the acquired data. Table 4.1 below displays the pilot test's dependability findings.

# Reliability Test

Table 4.1 indicates that there are 21 items in the questionnaire. Furthermore, the computed Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.972, which is higher than the minimum value of 0.7. This has excellent internal consistency, making it extremely dependable. As a result, the pilot test analysis highlights the questionnaire's strong dependability.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Reliability Statistics** | |
| Cronbach's  Alpha | N of Items |
| .972 | 21 |

# Table 4.1: Reliability Statistics for Pilot Test (Sources: SPSS Output)

* 1. **Respondent Rate**

Starting on October 23, 2023, and lasting until January 9, 2024, questionnaires were distributed using both in-person and online means. A sample size of 384 individuals was the study's goal. Surprisingly, 388 people actively responded to the survey by providing their answers, demonstrating that all of the people in the sample were willing to participate.

* 1. **Descriptive Statistics Analysis**

This section presents descriptive data related to the respondents' demographic characteristics. These contain information on age, gender, citizenship, respondent type, experiences related to using or riding electric beca (eBECA), awareness of eBECA technology, and their positive views on the implementation of eBECA in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu.

# Age

The age distribution of respondents, as shown in Figure 4.1, indicates that 388 people, representing 60.8% of the collection, are between the ages of 18 to 30. Furthermore, 113 (29.1%) of the respondents are between the ages of 31 to 50, 18

(4.6%) are the ages above 51, and 21 respondents (5.4%) are under the age of 18. Notably, the age group over 51 has the lowest participation percentage with just 18 respondents, while the 18 to 30 age group has the greatest response rate with 236 persons.

**Age / Umur**

18-30 years old / 18-30 tahun

31-50 years old / 31-50 tahun

51 years old and above / 51 tahun dan ke atas

Below 18 years old / 18 tahun ke bawah

# Figure 4.1: Respondents Age

* + 1. **Gender**

The gender distribution of the respondents is shown in Figure 4.2, where 218 females, representing 56.2% of the total, and 170 males, representing 43.8%, are represented. This indicates that, in comparison to their male counterparts, female respondents participated at a greater rate. The data analysis, which includes 388 respondents, highlights a significant trend of female survey participation. It is important to remember that the present research used a random distribution technique, which guarantees objectivity and eliminates the possibility of intentional gender selection in the questionnaire distribution procedure. This highlights the way the gender distribution in the research is natural.

**Gender / Jantina**

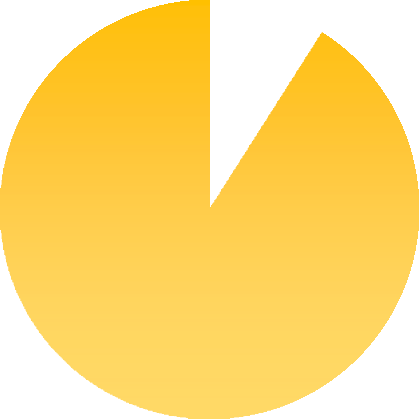
Female / Perempuan

Male / Lelaki

# Figure 4.2: Respondents Gender

* + 1. **Citizen**

The geographic distribution of the respondents is shown in Figure 4.3, where 353 participants, or 91.0% of the total, are from Malaysia. In addition, the research included participation from 15 respondents (3.9%) from America and 20 respondents (5.2%) from Asia. The procedure for gathering data combined face-to-face discussions and an online platform. The outreach plan included distributing the surveys through several social media platforms. The methodology employed was designed to guarantee an assortment of participants, representing both domestic and global viewpoints, therefore augmenting the exhaustive structure of the research.



**Citizen / Warganegara**

America Asia Malaysia

# Figure 4.3: Respondents Citizen

* + 1. **Respondent Type**

Based on Figure 4.4, the respondents' split for the characteristics of eBECA technology in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka shows that 137 participants, representing 35.3% of the total, are tourists from both domestic and foreign countries. In addition, 244 locals from Terengganu and Melaka, representing 62.9% of the total, and 7 people from the beca community, comprising 1.8%, participated in the the survey. Remarkably, the largest involvement rate is displayed by local responders, while the lowest participation rate is displayed by riders from the Beca community overseas. Both face-to-face and virtual encounters were used to gather survey data from domestic and abroad visitors, with an emphasis mostly on the latter. Travel limitations were the main cause of the challenges faced while collecting data from foreign visitors, which made it impossible to include them in the research.

**Respondent type / Jenis Responden**

Local / Penduduk tempatan

Riders / Penarik beca

Tourist (Domestic/Abroad) / Pelancong (Tempatan/Luar Negara)

# Figure 4.4: Respondents Type

* + 1. **Experiences when Utilizing or Riding Beca**

As indicated in Figure 4.5, the research indicates that 297 respondents, constituting 76.5% of the total, have past experiences of using or riding a beca. On the other hand, 91 respondents, representing 23.5%, say they have never had any similar encounters with beca rides. This distribution shows that a sizable majority of participants have interacted with or encountered beca services, whilst a notable minority has not yet done so. To thoroughly evaluate the variables impacting the adoption of eBECA in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu, the survey attempts to gather perspectives from both groups.

**Experiences when utilizing or riding beca./ Pengalaman semasa menggunakan atau menunggang beca.**

Tidak Ya

# Figure 4.5: Experiences when Utilizing or Riding Beca

* + 1. **Awareness of eBECA Technology in Melaka and Terengganu**

Based on the information shown in Figure 4.6, 203 participants, representing 52.3% of the total, indicated that they were aware of eBECA technology in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka. However, 185 respondents, representing 47.7%, said they hadn't heard anything about eBECA technology in these areas. This implies that the 203 respondents who are aware of eBECA have either read about the effort, seen it directly, or learned about it from a variety of sources. In the meantime, the 185 respondents know nothing about Melaka and Kuala Terengganu's use of eBECA as a tourist destination and a mode of transportation. This discrepancy in awareness levels sheds important light on the survey respondents' differing levels of acquaintance with eBECA technology.

**Do you aware of eBECA technology?/ Adakah anda mengetahui teknologi eBECA?**

No Yes

# Figure 4.6: Awareness of eBECA Technology in Melaka and Terengganu

* + 1. **Positive Views on the Adoption of eBECA**

According to Figure 4.8, an in-depth analysis of the responses indicates that 350 persons, comprising 90.2%, have good views towards the implementation of eBECA in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu. On the other hand, 38 respondents, or 9.8%, state they have opposing viewpoints about eBECA being adopted in these places. Remarkably, a substantial majority of 345 respondents have good opinions on the implementation of eBECA, suggesting that respondents generally have optimistic views. This information clarifies the respondents' general openness to and excitement for the integration of eBECA in the designated locations.

**Do you have positive views on the adoption of eBECA?/ Adakah anda mempunyai pandangan positif tentang penggunaan eBECA?**

**No Yes**

# Figure 4.7: Positive Views on the Adoption of eBECA

* 1. **Descriptive Statistics of Independent Variables and Dependent Variables**

The research's descriptive statistics, including the mean and standard deviation for the independent and dependent variables, are presented in Table 4.2. The following notation applies to independent variables, which include design considerations are represented by independent variable 1, perceived relative advantages are represented by independent variable 2, perceived complexity is represented by independent variable 3, perceived compatibility is represented by independent variable 4, and perceived observability is represented by independent variable 5. The adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka is the dependent variable.

By reviewing the table, we can determine that the perceived complexity is 4.1186, perceived relative advantages is 4.1248, perceived compatibility is 4.1349, perceived observability is 4.4751, and design considerations are 4.1460 are the mean values for the independent variables. The mean for the dependent variable is 3.9936.

Furthermore, the following standard deviation values apply to the independent variables, including perceived relative advantages are 0.79160, perceived complexity is 0.81384, perceived compatibility is 0.67501, perceived observability is 0.78637, and design considerations is 0.75236. The dependent variable, the adoption of eBECA in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu, has a standard deviation of 0.77507.

Furthermore, among the independent variables, perceived observability has the greatest mean which is 4.4751 while perceived complexity has the lowest mean which is 4.1186. Furthermore, perceived complexity exhibits the biggest standard deviation which is 0.81384, while perceived compatibility has the lowest standard deviation which is 0.67501. These figures offer a thorough summary of the variability and primary patterns within the important research variables.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Descriptive Statistics** | | | |
|  | **Mean** | **Std. Deviation** | **N** |
| INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 1 | 4.1460 | .75236 | 388 |
| INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 2 | 4.1248 | .79160 | 388 |
| INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 3 | 4.1186 | .81384 | 388 |
| INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 4 | 4.1349 | .67501 | 388 |
| INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 5 | 4.4751 | .78637 | 388 |
| DEPENDENT VARIABLE | 3.9936 | .77507 | 388 |

# Table 4.2: Descriptive Statistics for Independent Variables and Dependent Variables

**(Sources: SPSS Output)**

# Inferential Analysis

This section assisted the researcher in examining and differentiating answers that came from independent and dependent variables to attain the predetermined objective of the study. The researcher used Pearson's Correlations and regression analysis to achieve all of these objectives. The SPSS program was utilized for all data analysis, representing the main medium for deriving significant insights from the gathered data. By using these statistical techniques, the researcher can more effectively accomplish the goals of the research by gaining a thorough grasp of the correlations and patterns found in the dataset.

# Multiple Regression Analysis

Table 4.3 below displays the SPSS model summary. The characteristics of eBECA in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu is correlated with the variables in the research, which include design considerations, perceived relative advantages, perceived complexity, perceived compatibility, and perceived observability. The table displays a value of R of 77.5%, indicating that these variables have an impact. In addition, the R square indicates that all of the five independent variables may be used to estimate the 60% characteristics rate of eBECA technology in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu. Furthermore, an additional 40% of the variables that aren't mentioned can influence and affect the characteristics of electric beca (eBECA) technology in Melaka and Terengganu.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model** | **R** | **R Square** | **Adjusted R**  **Square** | **Std. Error of the**  **Estimate** |
| 1 | .775 | .600 | .595 | .49313 |

# Table 4.3: Multiple Regression Analysis (Model Summary) (Sources: SPSS Output)

The multiple regression analysis's coefficient outcomes are shown in Table 4.4 below. when the individual independent variables are evaluated, the beta value of design considerations (independent variable 1) is 0.435, and the corresponding significance value is 0.001. Likewise, perceived relative advantages (independent variable 2) have a beta value of 0.324 and a significance value of 0.001. The significance value for perceived complexity (independent variable 3) is 0.049, and its beta value is -0.120. The beta value for perceived compatibility (independent variable 4) is 0.100, and the significance level is 0.148. Finally, the significance value of perceived observability (independent variable 5) is 0.028, and its beta value is 0.111.

The table that is being shown reveals that the dependent variable, the adoption of eBECA in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu, shows significant relationships with design considerations, perceived relative advantages, perceived observability, and perceived compatibility. In our study of the characteristics of eBECA technology in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu, however, perceived complexity did not show relevance

with the dependent variable. These results highlight the different levels of impact that each independent variable has on the uptake of eBECA in the chosen regions.

The researcher acknowledges the significance of analyzing each characteristic inside the independent variables to successfully achieve the research targets in the hope of comprehending the impulses behind Melaka and Kuala Terengganu's characteristics of electric beca (eBECA) technology. As a result, it's possible that multiple regression analysis might not be enough to identify the primary factor influencing the initial research objective, which is to ascertain users' objectives to use eBECA in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu. To explore the more subtle characteristics of user intentions in this specific situation, alternative approaches or targeted analysis could be necessary.

The table 4.4 might be used to create the following equation.

# Y = 0.439 + 0.435X1 + 0.324X2 + 0.100X4 + 0.111X5

Where,

Y = Adoption of eBECA in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu b0 = Regression Constant

X1 = Design Considerations

X2 = Perceived Relative Advantages X4 = Perceived Observability

X5 = Perceived Compatibility

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Coefficientsa** | | | | | | |
| **Model** | | **Unstandardized Coefficients** | | **Standardized Coefficients** | **t** | **Sig.** |
| **B** | **Std. Error** | **Beta** |
| 1 | **(Constant)** | .439 | .163 |  | 2.686 | .008 |
| **INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 1** | .435 | .065 | .423 | 6.650 | < .000 |
| **INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 2** | .324 | .068 | .331 | 4.780 | < .000 |
| **INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 3** | -.120 | .061 | -.126 | -1.976 | .049 |
| **INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 4** | .100 | .069 | .087 | 1.448 | .148 |
| **INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 5** | .111 | .050 | .113 | 2.203 | .028 |
| **a. Dependent Variable: DV** | | | | | | |

# Table 4.4: Multiple Regression Analysis (Coefficients) (Sources: SPSS Output)

* + 1. **Pearson’s Correlations Analysis**

The adoption of eBECA in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu is the dependent variable in the current research, whereas its independent variables are design considerations, perceived relative advantages perceived complexity, perceived observability, and perceived compatibility. According to the table, there is a positive correlation between the adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and the design considerations, perceived relative advantages, perceived complexity, perceived observability, and perceived compatibility. The correlation values for each of those variables are 0.746, 0.714, 0.601, 0.630, and 0.621, respectively.

In addition, the significance level of the independent variables concerning the dependent variable is shown in the table. Design considerations have a correlation value of 0.746 and a significance level of 0.000. This shows that the adoption of eBECA in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu is positively correlated and strongly related to perceived relative advantages perceived complexity, perceived observability, and perceived compatibility.

Perceived relative advantages have a correlation value of 0.714 and a significance value of 0.000. This research has demonstrated that the adoption of eBECA in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu is positively correlated and strongly related to perceived complexity, perceived observability, and perceived compatibility. Perceived observability exhibits a correlation value of 0.630 and a significance value of 0.000. This indicated that the adoption of eBECA in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu was positively associated and substantially related to perceived complexity and perceived compatibility.

Perceived compatibility encompasses a correlation value of 0.621 and a significance level of 0.000. This demonstrated that in Melaka and Kuala Terengganu, there is a substantial and advantageous connection between the perceived complexity and the adoption of eBECA. Perceived complexity has resulted in a correlation value of 0.601 and a significance value of 0.000. This has shown that the characteristics of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka has been highly associated and beneficial.

Therefore, Table 4.5 indicates that there are none of the problems with the correlation, leading to the conclusion that the independent variables and the dependent variable had an elevated correlation.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Correlations** | | | | | | | |
|  | | **IV1** | **IV2** | **IV3** | **IV4** | **IV5** | **DV** |
| **INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 1** | **Pearson Correlation** | 1 | .822\*\* | .744\*\* | .741\*\* | .724\*\* | .746\*\* |
| **Sig. (2-tailed)** |  | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| **N** | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 |
| **INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 2** | **Pearson Correlation** | .822\*\* | 1 | .826\*\* | .748\*\* | .668\*\* | .714\*\* |
| **Sig. (2-tailed)** | .000 |  | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| **N** | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 |
| **INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 3** | **Pearson Correlation** | .744\*\* | .826\*\* | 1 | .781\*\* | .640\*\* | .601\*\* |
| **Sig. (2-tailed)** | .000 | .000 |  | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| **N** | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 |
| **INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 4** | **Pearson Correlation** | .741\*\* | .748\*\* | .781\*\* | 1 | .722\*\* | .630\*\* |
| **Sig. (2-tailed)** | .000 | .000 | .000 |  | .000 | .000 |
| **N** | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 |
| **INDEPENDENT VARIABLE 5** | **Pearson Correlation** | .724\*\* | .668\*\* | .640\*\* | .722\*\* | 1 | .621\*\* |
| **Sig. (2-tailed)** | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 |  | .000 |
| **N** | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 |
| **DEPENDENT VARIABLE** | **Pearson Correlation** | .746\*\* | .714\*\* | .601\*\* | .630\*\* | .621\*\* | 1 |
| **Sig. (2-tailed)** | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 |  |
| **N** | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 | 388 |
| \*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). | | | | | | | |

# Table 4.5: Pearson’s Correlations between Independent Variables and Dependent Variable

**(Sources: SPSS Output)**

# Hypothesis Testing

Five hypotheses were developed and presented in the research's previous chapter. To determine whether or not each hypothesis is accepted or rejected following the findings from the multiple regression analysis, this part explores the details of these hypotheses and the accompanying results. The analysis is an essential technique for assessing how variables relate to one another and advances our comprehension of this research hypothesis as a whole.

# Design Consideration

H0: The adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka doesn't correlate significantly with design considerations.

H1: The adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka has a favorable correlation with design considerations.

Evaluating Table 4.4, which presents the Multiple Regression Analysis findings, makes it apparent that design considerations are important when it comes to characteristics of electric beca (eBECA) technology in Melaka and Terengganu. A significant correlation is shown between the design considerations and adoption of electric beca (eBECA) technology in the designated locations, with a beta value of

0.435 and a significance value of 0.001. As a result, this hypothesis testing supports the acceptance of the null hypothesis (H0). The results indicate that consistent with the researcher's initial predictions, there is a favorable correlation between design considerations and the characteristics of electric beca (eBECA) technology in Melaka and Terengganu.

# Perceived Relative Advantages

H0: The adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka doesn't correlate significantly with perceived relative advantages.

H1: The adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka has a favorable correlation with perceived relative advantages.

The Multiple Regression Analysis findings in Table 4.4 indicate that there is a strong relationship between perceived relative advantages and the adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka. A noteworthy beta value of 0.324 and a significance level of 0.001 support this. According to these findings, there is a statistically significant correlation between the adoption of eBECA in the designated locations and perceived relative advantages. Based on the results of the hypothesis testing, the researcher realizes that the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted, indicating that there is, in actually, a substantial and positive association between the adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka and perceived relative advantages.

# Perceived Complexity

H0: The adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka doesn't correlate significantly with perceived complexity.

H1: The adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka has a favorable correlation with perceived complexity.

The Multiple Regression Analysis findings in Table 4.4 indicate that there is a strong relationship between perceived complexity and the adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka. A noteworthy beta value of -0.120 and a significance level of

0.001 support this. According to these findings, there is a statistically significant correlation between the adoption of eBECA in the designated locations and perceived complexity. Based on the results of the hypothesis testing, the researcher realizes that the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted, indicating that there is, in actually, a substantial and positive association between the adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka and perceived complexity.

# Perceived Compatibility

H0: The adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka doesn't correlate significantly with perceived compatibility.

H1: The adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka has a favorable correlation with perceived compatibility.

The Multiple Regression Analysis findings in Table 4.4 indicate that there is a strong relationship between perceived compatibility and the adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka. A noteworthy beta value of 0.100 and a significance level of 0.001 support this. According to these findings, there is a statistically significant correlation between the adoption of eBECA in the designated locations and perceived compatibility. Based on the results of the hypothesis testing, the researcher realizes that the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected, indicating that there is, in actually, a substantial and positive association between the adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka and perceived compatibility.

# Perceived Observability

H0: The adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka doesn't correlate significantly with perceived observability.

H1: The adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka has a favorable correlation with perceived observability.

The Multiple Regression Analysis findings in Table 4.4 indicate that there is a strong relationship between perceived observability and the adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka. A noteworthy beta value of 0.111 and a significance level of 0.001 support this. According to these findings, there is a statistically significant correlation between the adoption of eBECA in the designated locations and perceived observability. Based on the results of the hypothesis testing, the researcher realizes that the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted, indicating that there is, in actually, a substantial and positive association between the adoption of eBECA in Kuala Terengganu and Melaka and perceived observability.

# Summary

With the involvement of 388 respondents who answered the questionnaire, a thorough analysis was carried out in this chapter. The investigator carefully assessed all of the collected data using SPSS version 26. The data were carefully analyzed using statistical methods including multiple regression analysis and Pearson's correlation analysis to encourage additional debate and evaluate the achievement of the research objectives. The data analysis results indicated that all four hypotheses were accepted, as evidenced by the achievement of more significant values where P values < 0.05. Furthermore, Chapter 5 offers comprehensive explanations of the suggestions and conclusions made in light of the research results.

**RESEARCH PROJECT SURVEY**



# CHARACTERISTICS OF ELECTRIC BECA (eBECA) TECHNOLOGY IN MELAKA AND TERENGGANU

My name is Profesor Madya Dr. Haslinda Binti Musa, from the Faculty of Technology Management and Technopreneurship (FPTT) at the Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) conducting a survey on the electric beca technology (eBECA) in Melaka.

This questionnaire takes only a few minutes to complete. I hope that all of you can cooperate in helping to answer the questions that have been prepared. All information obtained in this review will be kept confidential and used for academic learning sessions only. Thank you for your time and your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Faithfully,

Profesor Madya Dr. Haslinda Binti Musa

Fakulti Pengurusan Teknologi Dan Teknousahawanan, Kampus Teknologi, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Hang Tuah Jaya, 76100 Melaka, Malaysia.

# Section A: Personal Information

* Age / Umur

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Below 18 years old / 18 tahun ke bawah |  |
| 18-30 years old / 18-30 tahun |  |
| 31-50 years old / 31-50 tahun |  |
| 51 years old and above / 51 tahun dan ke atas |  |

* Gender / Jantina

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Male / Lelaki |  |
| Female / Perempuan |  |

* Citizen / Warganegara

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Malaysia |  |
| UAE |  |
| Europe |  |
| Asia |  |
| America |  |
| Others |  |

* Respondent type / Jenis Responden

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Riders / Penarik beca |  |
| Local / Penduduk tempatan |  |
| Tourist (Domestic/Abroad) / Pelancong (Tempatan/Luar Negara) |  |

* Experiences when utilizing or riding beca./ Pengalaman semasa menggunakan atau menunggang beca.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes |  |
| No |  |

* Do you aware of eBECA technology?/ Adakah anda mengetahui teknologi eBECA?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes |  |
| No |  |

* Do you have positive views on the adoption of eBECA?/ Adakah anda mempunyai pandangan positif tentang penggunaan eBECA?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes |  |
| No |  |

# Section B: Innovation Characteristics

This section measures the independent variables of the research which are the design considerations, perceived relative advantages, perceived complexity, perceived compatibility, and perceived observability. Using a 5-point Likert scale, please mark the box with which you agree or disagree with the statement.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Strongly**  **Disagree** | **Disagree** | **Neutral** | **Agree** | **Strongly**  **Agree** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

* + 1. Design Considerations

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| eBECA can improve its energy efficiency./ eBECA dapat meningkatkan  kecekapan tenaganya. |  |  |  |  |  |
| eBECA will be more accessible./ eBECA akan  lebih mudah diakses. |  |  |  |  |  |
| eBECA are more durable and cost effective./ eBECA lebih tahan lama dan  menjimatkan kos. |  |  |  |  |  |

* + 1. Perceived Relative Advantages

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| The ventilation systems might gain greater advantages from eBECA./ Sistem pengudaraan mungkin mendapat kelebihan yang lebih besar  daripada penggunaan eBECA. |  |  |  |  |  |
| eBECA can increase community production, especially among those who use beca./ eBECA  dapat meningkatkan pengeluaran masyarakat |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| terutama di kalangan mereka yang menggunakan  beca. |  |  |  |  |  |
| eBECA is becoming more prevalent among  tourists./ eBECA semakin terkenal dalam kalangan pelancong. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Since eBECA will make their everyday work easier, the difficulties of beca pullers' duties will be minimized./ Memandangkan eBECA akan memudahkan kerja harian mereka, kesukaran  tugas pemandu beca akan dapat dikurangkan. |  |  |  |  |  |

* + 1. Perceived Complexity

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| One of the features of eBECA that has been  created is user-friendly./ Salah satu ciri eBECA yang telah diwujudkan adalah mesra pengguna. |  |  |  |  |  |
| The use of eBECA is easier and not difficult./  Penggunaan eBECA adalah lebih mudah dan tidak sukar. |  |  |  |  |  |
| The percentage of acceptance of the innovative features used will affect the aged./ Peratusan penerimaan ciri-ciri inovasi yang digunakan akan  mempengaruhi golongan yang berumur. |  |  |  |  |  |

* + 1. Perceived Compatibility

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| The presence of high-quality electrical components will lessen any impediments or problems that may arise./ Kehadiran komponen elektrik berkualiti tinggi akan mengurangkan sebarang halangan atau masalah yang mungkin  timbul. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perfect quality output will have an impact on all daily operations./ Keluaran kualiti yang sempurna akan memberi kesan kepada semua  operasi harian. |  |  |  |  |  |
| eBECA can be utilized by the industry of tourism./ eBECA boleh dimanfaatkan oleh  industri pelancongan. |  |  |  |  |  |

* + 1. Perceived Observability

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| eBECA will increase sustainability by integrating renewable energy sources such as solar panels./ eBECA akan meningkatkan kemampanan dengan menyepadukan sumber tenaga boleh diperbaharui  seperti panel solar. |  |  |  |  |  |
| eBECA has produced many benefits when using it./ eBECA telah menghasilkan banyak manfaat  ketika menggunakannya. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Increase the eBECA industry's expansion./  Meningkatkan perkembangan industri eBECA. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4) The adoption of eBECA will increase consumers' level of health./ Penggunaan eBECA  akan meningkatkan tahap kesihatan pengguna. |  |  |  |  |  |

# Section C: Adoption Factors

This section measures the adoption factors that are related in this research field. Using a 5-point Likert scale, please mark the box with which you agree or disagree with the statement.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| This technology can be adapted/ Teknologi ini  boleh diadaptasikan |  |  |  |  |  |
| This technology helps increase the productivity  of the beca community/ Teknologi ini membantu meningkatkan prodiktiviti komuniti beca |  |  |  |  |  |
| eBECA is the innovation of the future/ eBECA  merupakan inovasi masa depan |  |  |  |  |  |
| eBECA benefits users/ eBECA memberi manfaat  kepada pengguna |  |  |  |  |  |