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The Use of The Gapuro System as a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Tool with the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Method on Employee Productivity at PT. Epson Batam

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Abstract

This paper examines the impact of the Gapuro system, which is used as a Radio Frequency Identification tool, on employee productivity at PT Epson Batam through the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). The TAM model assesses how perceived benefits, perceived ease of use, attitudes towards use, behavioral intentions to utilize, and actual systems related to the Gapuro system affect employee productivity. The writing design uses a quantitative methodology with a descriptive framework. The writing sample was obtained using a non-probability methodology using the purposive sampling method, with 102 respondents representing the entire workforce of the IK-Production molding department of PT. Epson Batam. The data collection method uses a questionnaire. In contrast, the data processing strategy involves instrument testing, correlation analysis, classical assumption testing, multiple linear regression analysis, and hypothesis testing. The results show that perceived ease of use and intention to use the system significantly affect employee productivity. Meanwhile, perceived usefulness, attitudes towards use, and actual use show no significant direct effect on productivity. This writing has an important impact on companies in increasing the effectiveness of technology implementation and developing better technology training and adoption strategies.

Keywords: RFID, Gapuro System, TAM, Employee Productivity

1. Introduction

The industrial era has pushed manufacturing companies to adopt advanced technologies to increase productivity and efficiency. RFID, which allows for automatic identification and tracking of objects, is one of the technologies that is gaining popularity. (Ahsan et al, 2020). PT Epson Batam, a major player in the electronics industry in Indonesia, has implemented a gapuro system that integrates RFID technology to optimize operational processes. However, the success of adopting new technologies does not only depend on the sophistication of the system but also on the acceptance and effective use by employees (Tarhini et al, 2021).

Based on the monitoring data of the RFID system, several errors have been identified. On June 11, 2024, during the scanning process for Lot NC01O6-11 at the RFID gate, the system mistakenly read Lot NC01O5-30. This issue occurred because the IK Production team had not yet received the RFID gun, resulting in incorrect tag detection. The following day, on June 12, 2024, another problem was reported involving Lot MC016-12024+. During the scan, the RFID gate failed to read the decimal tag properly, and the system marked the RFID tag status as NG (Not Good). Subsequently, on July 11, 2024, for Lot NC01O7-11, there was a discrepancy between the actual number of boxes and the number scanned. Although there were 28 boxes, the system only registered 27, indicating a data mismatch during the scanning process.

The Gapuro system with RFID devices is used using the TAM method. Implementing this new technology can present adaptation challenges for employees, who may require time and training to get used to the new system. System reliability is also a concern, given the possibility of barcode reading failures that can hinder employee access, as the system used is in error and has the potential to disrupt workflow. In addition, it is necessary to consider whether the gapuro system as an RFID tool increases efficiency and productivity or adds complexity to daily work processes (Zeng & Wang, Y., 2024). It is essential to evaluate technology acceptance through the Technology Acceptance

Model of the TAM method.

This research employs the TAM to examine the influence of the RFID-based Gapuro system on employee productivity at PT Epson Batam. This essay aims to offer insights for firms on optimizing technology application to enhance efficiency and productivity in the digital era. The TAM (Kasilingam, 2020) is the preeminent study framework for elucidating the utilization of information technology and is deemed beneficial for understanding acceptance across many technological contexts. It comprises five indicators: Perception of Benefits, Ease of Use, Attitude of Use, Behavioral Intention to Use, and Actual System Use. The Gapuro system is a comprehensive access management solution that utilizes RFID technology to regulate and oversee employee access to the workplace. This system aims to enhance the efficiency, security, and accuracy of the company's human resource management (Pons, 2018). Integrating RFID technology into the access management system can significantly improve security and operational efficiency compared to traditional systems.

RFID is a technology that enables automatic object recognition through radio signals. The RFID system consists of a tag (data storage), a reader, and a backend system that manages the data. This technology is widely used in various industries because it efficiently tracks data in real-time (Rao, M, 2021). Employee productivity describes an individual's efficiency in completing tasks within a specific time and reflects the contribution to work results based on the input used (Sedarmayanti, 2017). Factors influencing it include skills, motivation, work environment, leadership, and technology. In addition, company policies also affect the level of employee independence (Mangkunegar, 2016). Based on the explanation above, the framework of thought in the study can be seen in Figure 1, namely:

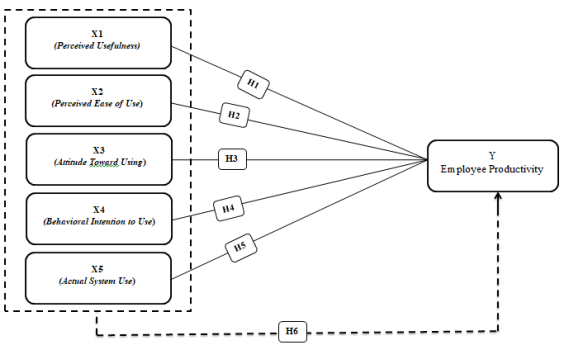

Figure 1: Framework of Research Model
Source: *Data developed by researcher* (2025)

The process of formulating a short-term assertion to address research issues is known as hypothesis development. This study's primary premise is that PT. Epson Batam's increased employee productivity is correlated with the adoption of the gapuro system with RFID tools as a positive TAM approach.

H1: Employee productivity is partially impacted by perceived usefulness (PU).

H2: Employee productivity is somewhat impacted by perceived ease of use (PEOU).

H3: Employee productivity is partially impacted by attitude toward technology use (ATT).

H4: Employee productivity is partially impacted by behavioral intention to use the technology (BI).

H5: Employee productivity is partially impacted by actual system use (ASU).

H6: TAM indicators are suspected to have a simultaneous influence on the employee productivity

Multiple regression analysis is used to test these predictions quantitatively, enabling the study to evaluate the effects of TAM indicators separately and in combination with productivity outcomes.

This study's central hypothesis is that using the gate system with RFID devices as a positive TAM method is related to increased employee productivity at PT. Epson Batam. Based on the hypothesis formulation in this study, it is suspected that there is a partial influence of each TAM indicator on employee productivity, namely benefit perception, ease of use, attitude towards use, intention to use, and actual use of the system. In addition, it is also suspected that all TAM indicators simultaneously significantly affect employee productivity in the work environment, especially in the context of implementing the Gapuro RFID system at PT Epson Batam.

Several studies have been conducted to show the correlation between information technology variables and employee productivity. The impact of technology on employee productivity has been researched by Wahyuni (2017), who concluded that technology significantly improves employee performance by streamlining work processes, automating routine tasks, and speeding up communication, thereby enhancing efficiency and productivity. The study by Ilham et al. (2023) on RFID identification technology and QR Codes concluded that Auto-ID technology, particularly RFID and QR Codes, plays a crucial role in facilitating the flow of information in the

industrial sector.

2. Research Methods

The researcher used a quantitative approach with a purposive sampling method to select the subjects of this writing. The researcher only wanted to focus on employees who had specific experience or knowledge about the gate system with RFID devices with the TAM Method in the IK-Production Molding department. The total respondents for this writing was 102 from the IK-Production Molding Department at PT. Epson Batam. The writing was done on all employees who utilized the gate system equipped with RFID devices. The data processing method in this study used SPSS software.

Operational Variables and Their Measurement Scales

Table 1
Operational Variable

Definition of Variables/ Sub Variables	Dimension	Indicator	Scale	Reference Source
Perceived Usefulness	The usage and benefits of the system	1. The use of the system increases productivi-ty 2. The system improves work efficiency 3. Work is completed faster	Likert scale	(Rangga, 2018)
Perceived Ease of Use	Ease of use	1. The system is easy to learn 2. The system is easy to use daily 3. The system has a user-friendly interface	Likert scale	(Rangga, 2018)
Attitude Toward Using	Attitude towards technology	1. A positive attitude towards technology 2. A sense of confidence in using technology 3. A critical attitude towards benefits	Likert scale	(Rangga, 2018)
Behavioral Intention to Use	Attitude towards technology	1. The intention to use the system sustainably 2. The desire to adapt to new technologie s	Likert scale	(Rahmat Deddy Rianto Dako, et al, 2024)
Actual System Use	Intensity of system usage	1. Frequency of system usage 2. Duration of system use per day 3. Use of the system in specific tasks	Likert scale	(Rahmat Deddy Rianto Dako, et al, 2024)
Employee Productivity	Employee performan-ce	1. Increased work speed 2. Efficiency in time use 3. Improved employee work results	Likert scale	(Rahmat Deddy Rianto Dako, et al, 2024)

Table 2
Likert Scale

Score	Description
1	Strongly Disagree
2	Disagree
3	Agree
4	Strongly Agree

Source: (Venkatesh & Bala, 2008)

Data Analysis Techniques

This research employs a data analysis technique consisting of several critical procedures to verify the validity and reliability of the findings. The initial phase entails evaluating validity to ascertain the instrument's efficacy in accurately measuring the intended notion. A reliability assessment is conducted to examine the instrument's consistency in generating steady data over time. The analysis proceeds with

standard assumption tests, including a normality test to assess the data's normal distribution, a multicollinearity test to verify the lack of significant correlation among independent variables, and a heteroscedasticity test employing the Glejser method to detect variance inequality in the data. Upon satisfying the assumptions, a multiple linear regression analysis was performed to evaluate the influence of each independent variable, perceived benefits, ease of use, attitude towards usage, intention to use, and actual use, on the dependent variable, employee productivity. Hypothesis testing was (Sugiyono, 2019). (Simamora, 2022) discusses the potential for bias in using the Likert scale, such as end, middle, social, memory, and instrument biases. These biases can affect the accuracy of research measurement results. To overcome this problem, the author suggests selecting the correct scale, conducting pilot testing, and providing clear instructions to respondents. This article guides researchers to reduce bias and increase the validity of results when using the Likert scale in measuring attitudes or perceptions.

3. Results and Discussion

Descriptive Analysis

Data collection in this study involved distributing questionnaires to 102 respondents from the IK Molding Production Department of PT Epson Batam. The questionnaires were administered online using Google Forms, which was chosen to increase dissemination and simplify completion by respondents, particularly in reducing the challenges of direct involvement. Additional details about respondent attributes are included in the following table:

Table 3
Respondent Characteristics

Gender		
Man	47	46,1%
Woman	55	53,9%
Age		
20-30 Year	82	80,4%
31-40 Year	17	16,7%
41-50 Year	3	2,9%
Years of service		
1-2 Year	52	51,0%
3-4 Year	36	35,3%
> 5 Year	14	13,7%
Gapuro RFID Usage Period		
1-3 Month	15	14,7%
4-6 Month	32	31,4%
7-9 Month	55	53,9%

Source: Data processing results, 2025

The characteristics of respondents in this study consist of various demographic aspects relevant to implementing the Gapuro system as an RFID tool. Most respondents are between 20 and 30 years old (80.4%), reflecting the dominance of the younger generation, which tends to be more adaptive to new technologies. All respondents came from the IK Production Molding department, which indicates the focus of the study on one particular work area that uses the Gapuro system intensively. Based on the length of service, most respondents have 1–2 years of experience (51%), indicating that users of this system are relatively new to the world of work but are pretty familiar with modern operational processes. In terms of the duration of use of the Gapuro system, the majority of respondents have used it for 7–9 months (51%), indicating that respondents have had enough time to evaluate the benefits and convenience of the system. In addition, the proportion of female respondents (53.9%) is slightly larger than male respondents, reflecting the actual gender composition in the department. All of these characteristics strengthen the validity of the research results because participants are relevant active users and have direct experience with the RFID system, so their perceptions of the system's benefits and ease of use can be relied on as a basis for analysis within the TAM framework.

Research Instrument Test
Validity & Reliability Test

Table 4
Validity Test Output Results

Variables	Validity			
	Item	α	r Count	Information
Perceived Usefulness	I1	,05	0,607	Valid
	I2		0,547	
	I3		0,567	
	I4		0,687	
	I5		0,546	
Perceived Ease of Use	I6	,05	0,607	Valid
	I7		0,571	
	I8		0,672	
	I9		0,587	
	I10		0,567	
Attitude Toward Using	I11	,05	0,649	Valid
	I12		0,640	
	I13		0,651	
	I14		0,625	

	I15		0,631	
Behavioral Intention to Use	I16	,05	0,673	Valid
	I17		0,600	
	I18		0,520	
	I19		0,579	
	I20		0,600	
Actual System Use	I21	,05	0,602	Valid
	I22		0,678	
	I23		0,476	
	I24		0,626	
	I25		0,516	
Employee Productivity	I26	,05	0,471	Valid
	I27		0,433	
	I28		0,430	
	I29		0,616	
	I30		0,510	

Source: Data processing results (2025)

This test evaluates the accuracy or authenticity of a writing instrument. Instrument testing is carried out with a significance level of 5%. An item can be considered valid if it shows a significant correlation value. This writing involved 102 participants. The r table value for this writing was determined using degrees of freedom (df) = N-2 = 102-2 = 100 at a significance level of 5%, resulting in an r table value of 0.1946. The table referred shows that each item has a calculated r value that exceeds the r table value. As a result, all components of the statement are considered valid.

Table 5
Reliability Test Results

Variables	Cronbach Alpha	Information
Perceived Usefulness	0,729	Reliable
Perceived Ease of Use	0,734	
Attitude Toward Using	0,753	
Behavioral Intention to Use	0,731	
Actual System Use	0,723	
Employee Productivity	0,652	

Source: Data processing results (2025)

Reliability testing aims to assess the reliability of a research tool. A questionnaire is considered reliable if the responses from individuals show consistency or stability over time. The table shows that each variable has a Cronbach's alpha value of more than 0.60, thus confirming the reliability of each variable and allowing for further writing.

Descriptive Statistical Test

Table 6
Results Of Descriptive Statistical Test

	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Deviation
X1	102	11	20	17.57	1.674
X2	102	13	20	17.92	1.596
X3	102	13	20	18.29	1.633
X4	102	13	20	17.83	1.574
X5	102	13	20	17.66	1.583
Y1	102	14	20	17.75	1.287
Valid N	102				

Source: Data processing results (2025)

Descriptive statistical analysis was conducted to summarize the values of the research variables obtained from the questionnaires completed by 102 workers in the IK Molding Production Division of PT Epson Batam. This paper presents information on the average value, lowest value, maximum value, and standard deviation of each variable studied. The descriptive statistical data processing results show that all variables have a positive tendency with a high average and low standard deviation, indicating consistent respondent perceptions. Attitude on Use 18.29 is the variable with the highest average, followed by Ease of Use 17.92 and Intention to Use 17.83. Employee Productivity averages 17.75, showing that the Gapuro system contributes to increased performance. These findings indicate that the Gapuro system, as an RFID tool, is well-received and positively impacts productivity.

Classical Assumption Test
Normality Test

Table 7
Results Of Normality Test Output

	Unstandardized Residual
N	102
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	.873
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.430

Source: Data processing results (2025)

This study aims to ascertain the normality of the data distribution. The researcher employed the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method to assess normalcy. If the significance value of a data set exceeds alpha or 0.05, the data is considered to be normally distributed. The subsequent criteria will be employed:

1. Data is regarded as normally distributed if the Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) value exceeds 0.05.
2. Conversely, data is deemed abnormally distributed if the Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) value is below 0.05.

The Asymptote. The Sig (2-tailed) value is

0.430, as indicated by the results of the normality test conducted using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method presented in the table above. The writing data is consistently distributed as this value exceeds 0.05.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 8
Multicollinearity Test Results

Variables	Tolerance	VIF
Perceived Usefulness	,307	3,257
Perceived Ease of Use	,814	1,229
Attitude Toward Using	,851	1,174
Behavioral Intention to Use	,830	1,205
Actual System Use	,346	2,890

Source: Data processing results (2025)

This test aims to identify strong correlations among independent variables in the model. A model is considered free from multicollinearity symptoms if its tolerance value exceeds 0.10 and the VIF value remains below 10. As indicated by the output findings, all independent variables show tolerance levels above 0.10 and VIFs below 10. As a result, it can be concluded that the model is free from multicollinearity problems

.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 9
Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variables	Significance
Perceived Usefulness	0,629
Perceived Ease of Use	0,880
Attitude Toward Using	0,065
Behavioral Intention to Use	0,039
Actual System Use	0,889

Source: Data processing results (2025)

Based on the results of the significance tests, only the behavioral intention to use the system showed a statistically significant influence on employee productivity, with a p-value of 0.039 ($p < 0.05$). This indicates that employees who intend to continue using the Gapuro RFID system are more likely to demonstrate improved productivity. Meanwhile, perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, attitude toward using, and actual system use did not have a statistically significant effect on productivity, as their p-values exceeded the 0.05 threshold. Notably, the variable attitude toward using was close to being significant ($p = 0.065$), suggesting a potential indirect influence that could be explored further in future research. These findings imply that employee intention plays a more critical role than perception or actual usage in driving productivity outcomes related to the RFID system at PT Epson Batam.

Pearson Correlation Test

The researcher assesses the strength of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables using Pearson Product-Moment (r) correlation analysis. The purpose of this correlation test is to determine how closely the two categories of variables in writing, especially employee productivity, are related and to determine the direction and intensity of the relationship between the variables.

Table 10
Pearson Correlation Analysis

Variables	r (Correlation)	Sig. (2-tailed)	Interpretation
X1 - Y1	0.357**	,000	Moderate, significant
X2 - Y1	0.400**	,000	Moderate, significant
X3 - Y1	0.215*	,030	Weak, significant
X4 - Y1	0.350**	,000	Moderate, significant
X5 - Y1	0.326**	,001	Moderate, significant

Source: Data processing results (2025)

According to the findings of the Pearson correlation study, each component in the TAM model has a positive and substantial relationship with employee productivity. There is a relatively large moderate relationship between Perceived Ease of Use 0.400 and Intention to Use 0.350, followed by Perceived Usefulness 0.357 and Actual Use 0.326. Attitude to Use has a weak correlation of 0.215 but is still significant. These findings confirm that all TAM factors influence employee productivity, although with varying degrees of strength.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 11
Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients
	B
(Constant)	6.635
Perceived Usefulness	.025
Perceived Ease of Use	.232
Attitude Toward Using	.105
Behavioral Intention to Use	.188
Actual System Use	.070

Source: Data processing results (2025)

The impact of independent variables on employee productivity, the dependent variable, is evaluated by multiple linear regression analysis.

The subsequent regression formula is derived from the conducted data processing:

$$Y = 6{,}635 + 0{,}025X_1 + 0{,}232X_2 + 0{,}105X_3 + 0{,}188X_4 + 0{,}070X_5$$

The constant value (a) of 6.635 indicates the level of Employee Productivity when all independent variables remain unaffected. While not all are substantial, the regression coefficients for each independent variable indicate a positive impact on Y. The coefficients for perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, attitude towards usage, intention to use, and actual use are 0.025, 0.232, and 0.105, respectively. A rise in each variable X generally enhances employee productivity; however, the extent of the effect differs.

Hypothesis Testing
t-Test (Partial)

Table 12
Partial Test Results

Variable	t-count	Sig.	Decision
Constant	3,321	0,001	
Perceived Usefulness	0,205	0,838	No effect
Perceived Ease of Use	2,962	0,004	Influential
Attitude Toward Using	1,407	0,163	No effect
Behavioral Intention to Use	2,388	0,019	Influential
Actual System Use	0,58	0,563	No effect

Source: Data processing results (2025)

Based on the table above, the independent factors have the following partial effects on the dependent variable:

Effect of Perceived Usefulness (X1) on Productivity (Y1)

The correlation between perceived usefulness and productivity is moderate and significant (r = 0.357; sig = 0.000), and the regression results show no substantial direct effect (t = 0.205; sig = 0.838). This is likely because most respondents are young employees with a short work period, so they have not felt the maximum benefits of the system. This writing is different from the writing (Zeng & Wang, Y., 2024), which shows that the perception of the benefits of technology can improve skills and performance. This difference may occur because the system has not been fully integrated into the work process at PT Epson Batam.

The Effect of Perceived Ease of Use (X2) on Productivity (Y1)

The Perceived Ease of Use variable shows a moderate and significant correlation with productivity (r = 0.400; sig = 0.000), which is supported by the regression results (t = 2.962; sig = 0.004), which shows a significant effect. This indicates that the easier the system uses, the greater its contribution to employee productivity. The user-friendly Gapuro system makes it easier for employees, especially young and new ones, to access technology, thereby increasing efficiency and work enthusiasm. This finding aligns with (Pramanda, 2016), which states that ease of use plays an important role in technology acceptance and improving performance.

The Effect of Attitude on Use (X3) on Productivity (Y1)

Although the correlation between attitude on use and productivity is weak but significant (r = 0.215; sig = 0.030), the regression results show no significant direct effect (t = 1.407; sig = 0.163). This means a positive attitude towards technology cannot increase productivity without other support, such as ease of use or motivation. Employee attitudes, especially seniors, vary depending on their habits and comfort with new technology. This aligns with (Morris, 2022), which states that attitude functions more as an intermediary variable, not the main factor in influencing performance.

Effect of Intention to Use (X4) on Productivity (Y1)

The intention to use the system has a moderate and significant correlation with productivity (r = 0.350; sig = 0.000) and is proven to have a statistical effect through regression tests (t = 2.388; sig = 0.019). This shows that employees with strong intentions to use the Gapuro system tend to be more productive. Consistency in the use of technology creates comfort and work efficiency. Both young and senior employees will perform better if they are committed to using the system. This finding aligns with (Mahendra, I, 2016), which emphasizes that intention is an important indicator in technology adoption and performance improvement.

Effect of Actual Usage (X5) on Productivity (Y1)

Although actual usage shows a moderate and significant correlation with productivity (r = 0.326; sig = 0.001), the regression results reveal that the effect is not statistically significant (t = 0.58; sig = 0.563). This indicates that the frequency of use does not sufficiently reflect the direct impact on productivity. This is likely because the Gapuro system is still limited to the access control function and is not closely connected to performance indicators. (Dako, 2024) also, actual usage is only practical if the system is fully integrated with work processes and evaluations. Therefore, increasing system integration is key for its use to have a tangible impact on productivity.

F Test (Simultaneous)

Table 13
F-Test Output Results (Simultaneous)

	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Reg.	5	8.832	6.881	.000[b]
Residual	96	1.283		
Total	101			

Source: Data processing results (2025)

According to the table above, the dependent variable, employee productivity, is significantly influenced by all independent factors at the same time, including perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, attitude toward use, intention to use, and actual use, the calculated F value of 6.881 at a significance level of 0.000 shows this. Meanwhile, the F table value is 2.30 with degrees of freedom df1 = 5 and df2 = 96 at a significance level of α = 0.05. The null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected because the significance value is less than 0.05, and the calculated F value of 6.881 is higher than the F table value of 2.30. Therefore, it can be said that employee productivity is significantly influenced by the factors of perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, attitude toward use, intention to use, and actual use taken together.

Coefficient of Determination (R2)

Table 14
Results of the Output of the Coefficient of Determination (R^2) Test

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
.514[a]	.264	.225

Source: Data processing results (2025)

Referring to the results table above, Adjusted R Square shows that the Determination Coefficient is 0.225. This indicates that the independent factors in this writing contribute 22.5% of the variation in employee productivity. However, the remaining 77.5% is influenced by other variables not included in this writing and not part of the model.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study on the use of the Gapuro system as an RFID tool with the TAM approach to employee productivity at PT Epson Batam, it can be concluded that not all variables in the TAM model have a significant partial effect on productivity. The findings show that perceived ease of use and behavioural intention to use the system positively and significantly affect employee productivity. This means that the ease of operating the system and the employee's desire to continue using the technology are the main factors that drive increased work efficiency. In contrast, perceptions of benefits, attitudes toward use, and actual use of the system do not significantly affect productivity, indicating that understanding the benefits or positive attitudes alone is not enough without being supported by practical and motivational aspects. However, simultaneously, all variables in the TAM model have been shown to contribute to employee productivity collectively. This emphasizes the importance of a holistic approach in implementing new technology in the work environment by paying attention to ease, motivation to use, and integration of technology into daily work activities.

Suggestion

Based on the research findings, it is recommended that PT Epson Batam increase its focus on developing the usability aspect of the Gapuro system, considering that this variable has been proven to affect employee productivity significantly. This effort can be realized through improving the system interface, increasing access speed, and reducing technical disruptions. In addition, the company needs to strengthen employees' behavioural intentions to continue using the system by providing ongoing training, socializing the benefits of technology, and incentives for active and consistent users. Although some variables, such as perceived benefits and attitudes towards use, do not show a significant direct influence, the company still needs to pay attention to these factors because they play a long-term role in forming a work environment that is adaptive to technology. Periodic system evaluation, including collecting feedback from employees and adjusting features based on operational needs, is also essential to maintain the relevance and effectiveness of RFID technology implementation in the future. With a comprehensive and user-oriented approach, the Gapuro system can be optimized to support continuous improvement in work productivity.

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