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Analyzing the Influence of Task Area and Benefits Position on Device Performance

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Abstract: *This study investigates the impact of task area and benefits position on device performance. Through empirical research, we analyze how different task areas within a device's functionality and the positioning of benefits affect overall performance. Our findings provide valuable insights into optimizing device design and user experience.*

Keywords*: task area, benefits position, device performance, user experience, optimization*

INTRODUCTION:

In an ever-evolving technological landscape, optimizing device performance is paramount for enhancing user experience and maintaining competitiveness in the market. While numerous factors contribute to device performance, two key variables—task area and benefits position—have garnered significant attention due to their potential impact. Task area refers to the specific functionality or domain within a device's operation, while benefits position pertains to the placement and prominence of perceived advantages or features. Understanding how these variables interact and influence performance can inform design decisions and improve overall user satisfaction. In this study, we delve into the intricate relationship between task area, benefits position, and device performance through empirical investigation and analysis. By elucidating these dynamics, we aim to provide actionable insights for designers and manufacturers to enhance the usability and effectiveness of their devices.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Law Number 32 of 2004 Article 1 concerning The Regional Government in question with government area is governor , regent , or mayor , and device area as element organizer government regional.Government area is implementation functions government areas carried out by the institution government area that is government and Regional Representative Council /DPRD (Widjaja, 2008: 140). Head area is head government selected area in a way democratic . Head regional and deputy heads area chosen in a way directly by the people (article 24 paragraph 5 of Law Number 32 2004). In maintenance government area , head area assisted by the device area .

By general device area consists from element helpful staff preparation policy and coordination , accommodated in institution secretariat , supporting elements head area in preparation and implementation policy characteristic area specific , hosted by Regional

Technical Institutions, as well element executor affairs area hosted by Regional Service Institutions.

Local agencies is element executor autonomy area . Local agencies led by the head officers appointed and dismissed by the head area from Civil Servants (PNS) who comply condition on suggested secretary area . Local agencies have job and function main that is give service to public without too take into account pros and cons , however within certain limits can utilized and acted as organization economy that delivers service service with rewards (Josef Riwu Kaho, 2007: 194).

Regional Government Performance

According to Kumorotomo (2005: 103) performance organization public can defined as results appropriate end (output) of the organization with objective organization , transparent in accountability , efficient , appropriate with will user service organization , accordingly with vision and mission organization , quality , fairness as well as held with adequate facilities and infrastructure .

Bureaucratic performance at the time Now This has become problem strategic , even become good Public Issues for circles academic , government , and practitioners (bureaucracy). Bureaucratic performance allegedly Still relatively low and not yet fully Can fulfil hope and choice public when carry out task principal , function , authority and responsibility answer especially in organize government and service public . Many problems or factors that become the cause .

Evaluation performance bureaucracy public is something important activities Because can used as size success organization in reach the mission . Information about Very useful performance For evaluate how much Far services provided organization That in fulfilling and satisfying user service . With do evaluation performance , then effort For repair performance Can done in a way more directed and systematic . Information about performance is also important For create pressure for officials organizer service For do changes in organization .

In the era of autonomy area , each government area sued For capable provide various goods and services in the sector public in a way more efficient / effective and appropriate with need public . Therefore that's the government area sued For capable do a number repairs and improvements performance in the field management and administration .

According to Kumorotomo (2005: 104) indicators performance government area at least have characteristics as following , a) clear and easy understood ; b) standing Alone It means No influenced by one 's interests group / party ; c) can accountable in a way scientific ; d) can used

For measure performance in a way comprehensive and applicable general ; e) make things easier public For do utilization and control in frame evaluate government area For repair and improve performance ; f) agreed to by the majority stakeholders.Indicators performance will works and can used as tool For measure performance government area specifically in operate its function as provider various goods and services in the sector public . Based on draft performance government area , then writer will elaborate a number frequent indicators used For see performance organization public .

Factors that Influence the Performance of Public Organizations

a. Characteristics organization consists from structure and technology organization
b. Characteristics environment , includes two aspects that is First is environment external and internal environment
c. Characteristics workers , attention must given to individual differences between workers in relationship with effectiveness .
d. Policy and practice management , role management in performance organization , includes variation styles , policies and practices leadership can notice or hinder achievement objective .

conceptual framework

Based on the study of the theories that have been put forward in the theoretical review above, the following conceptual framework is put forward whose aim is to guide and provide an overview of the flow of thinking and is the basis for formulating hypotheses, as below:

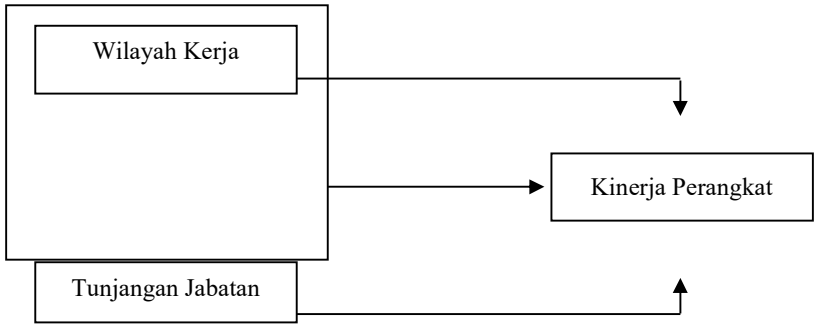

Figure 1 . conceptual framework

Hypothesis

Based on the problem formulation and theoretical studies that have been stated previously, the hypothesis in this research is:

1. Work area and position allowances together have a significant influence on the performance of equipment in Jetis District, Mojokerto.

2. Work area and position allowances partially have a significant influence on equipment performance in Jetis District, Mojokerto.
3. Job allowance is a variable that has a dominant influence on equipment performance in Jetis District, Mojokerto.

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

Based background behind problem , formulation existing problems and hypotheses so study This including study analytic *cross sectional design* , namely involving research calculation sample For generalized population , through an inferential process Where variable researched at the same time .

Research Population and Sample

1. Population

The population in this study are village officials who actually carry out daily tasks and have worked for at least 2 (two) years in Jetis District, Mojokerto Regency. This is intended to obtain samples that are truly familiar with work culture so that they can interpret it in terms of abilities. Based on the initial survey, 156 employees were obtained.

2. Research Sample

Deep sample study This is device that village real carry out task daily with forever Work in the District Jetis Mojokerto Regency for at least 2 (two) years . Because of research This nature inferential and testing hypothesis (p = value certain), then determination large sample size is required formula statistics (Kuntoro , 1997) below This :

$$n = \frac{(Z\,½\alpha)^2\ p\ (1-p)}{d^2}$$

= N(

Z ½α

ρ = Proportion in the population (because it doesn't exist, then use 0.5)

n = Desired sample size

1 – p = 1 – 0.5 = 0.5

d ² = The difference between the desired proportions p - p

Based on the formula above, the sample size used in this research can be calculated as follows .

(1.96) ² . 0.5 (0.5)

$$\frac{}{(0.097)^2} = 91,0725 = 91$$

Thus, the sample size in this study was 91 employees.

Furthermore, the sampling technique in this research was taken randomly from each stratum. Because the population has characteristics of main tasks and functions (tupoksi), the sample was determined using *Simple Random Sampling techniques.* With the *simple random sampling technique* , it is hoped that each member of the subpopulation will have the same opportunity to be sampled, so that the sample selected can represent the entire existing subpopulation.

Types and Techniques of Data Collection

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

This analysis is used to determine the influence of two or more independent variables together or individually on the dependent variable. In general, the multiple linear regression equation can be written as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + e$$

Where :

Y = Performance device

a = *Constant*

$b_1 - b_2$ = *Coefficient regression*

X_1 = Work area

X_2 = Allowance employee

e = Variable bully

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

To determine the influence of work area and position allowances on equipment performance in Jetis District, Mojokerto, multiple linear regression analysis was used, where the output results using the SPSS statistical program tool obtained the following results:

Table 1

Regression Analysis

Variable	Coefficient Regression	t count	Sig.
Working area	0.160	1,664	0.100

Positional allowance	0.471	4,809	0,000
Constants : 1,614 R : 0.483 R square : 0.233		F count : 13,379 Sig : 0,000	

Source : SPSS Regression Analysis output, data processed

Based on the table of linear regression calculation results above, a multiple linear regression equation can be prepared as follows:

$Y = 1.614 + 0.160 X_1 + 0.471 X_2$

The purpose of the regression coefficient in the table above can be explained as follows:

a. Constant (a)

The value a = 1.614 shows the size of the device performance variable (Y) which is not influenced by the work area variables and position allowances.

b. Work area regression coefficient

$b_1 = 0.160$ indicates an increase in the working area variable which can result in an increase in device performance or in other words an increase in the working area of one unit will cause an increase in device performance of 0.027 units, assuming the position allowance is constant.

c. Job allowance regression coefficient

$b_2 = 0.471$ indicates that there is an increase in the position allowance variable which can result in increased equipment performance or in other words, an increase in the position allowance of one unit will cause an increase in equipment performance of 0.269 units, assuming the work area is in a constant state.

The multiple correlation coefficient value obtained was 0.483, meaning that the work area and position allowance variables had a fairly strong relationship with device performance, while the multiple determination coefficient value ($R2^{)}$ was obtained at 0.233 or 23.30% of the variation in device performance in Jetis District could be explained. by work area and position allowances.

Testing Hypothesis

In this sub-chapter, hypothesis testing will be tested on the hypotheses that have been established in this research. Testing each hypothesis based on the results of regression analysis can be explained as follows:

1. Hypothesis 1: There is a simultaneous influence of work area and position allowances on device performance

To test the first hypothesis that work area and position allowance simultaneously have an influence on device performance, the test tool used is the F test. The results of the F test calculation in the regression output can be seen in the table below:

Table 2

F test

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.758	2	.879	13.379	.000[a]
	Residual	5.783	88	.066		
	Total	7.541	90			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Tunjangan Jabatan, Wilayah kerja

b. Dependent Variable: Kinerja

Source : SPSS Regression Analysis output, data processed

Based on the results of calculations using the SPSS program, the calculated F was 13.379 with a significance of 0.000 (P<0.05), so that Ho was rejected and Ha was accepted. Thus, the first hypothesis is proven that work area and position allowances simultaneously have a significant effect on equipment performance in Jetis District, Mojokerto.

2. Hypothesis 2: There is a partial influence of work area and position allowances on device performance

a. Influence of working area on device performance

Table 3

t test

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Q	Sig.
	B	Std. Error		
1 (Constant)	1,614	0.551		
X1	0.160	0.096	1,664	0.100
X2	0.471	0.098	4,809	0,000

a. Dependent Variable: device performance

Source : SPSS Regression Analysis output , data processed

Based on the results of calculations using multiple linear regression analysis tools, the calculated t value for the work area was 1.664 with a significance of 0.100 (P>5%), so that Ho was accepted and Ha was rejected, which means the second hypothesis was not proven. Statistically, the working area has no significant effect on device performance.

b. The influence of position allowances on device performance

To find out whether partial job allowances have a significant influence on device performance, the test tool used is the t test.

The results of calculations using multiple linear regression analysis tools in table 4.14 above show that the calculated t value for position allowances is 4.809 with a significance of 0.000 (P<5%), so that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means the second hypothesis is proven that position allowances have a significant effect on performance. device.

3. Hypothesis 3: Testing the dominant influence on device performance.

To determine the contribution of each independent variable, namely work area and position allowance, to device performance, a partial determination test (r^2) was used. Furthermore, from the results of this partial determination, it can be seen the percentage influence of each independent variable on the ability of village officials. The results of partial determination test calculations in the regression output can be seen in the table below:

Table 4

Correlation Partial

Model	Partial Correlation	r^2
Working area	0.175	0.0306
Allowance position	0.456	0.2079

Source : SPSS Regression Analysis output, data processed

The results of the SPSS calculations in the table above can explain the contribution of work areas and position allowances to device performance as follows:

a. Contribution of working area to device performance

The partial correlation value of the working area on device performance was obtained at 0.175 so that the partial determination can be found to be 0.0306, meaning that the working area has a contribution to device performance of 3.06%.

b. Contribution of job allowances to device performance

The partial correlation value of job allowances on device performance is 0.456 so that the partial determination can be found to be 0.2079, meaning that job allowances have a contribution to device performance of 20.79%.

From the results calculation determination Partial all over variable free is known that allowance position own greatest value namely 20.79% compared to the work area variable .

Thus, the third hypothesis is proven that position allowances have a dominant influence on the performance of equipment in Jetis District, Mojokerto.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings described previously, it can be concluded that:

1. Based on the results of calculations using the SPSS program, the $_{\text{calculated F}}$ is 13.379 with a significance of 0.000 (P<0.05), so that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Thus, the first hypothesis is proven that the work area and position allowance simultaneously have a significant effect on the performance of equipment in Jetis District, Mojokerto Regency.
2. Testing the relationship between work area and device performance, the calculated t value for work area was 1.664 with a significance of 0.100 (P>5%), which means the second hypothesis was not proven. Statistically, the work area has no significant effect on device performance in Jetis District, Mojokerto Regency.
3. The position allowance variable has been partially proven to have a significant influence on device performance. The calculation results show that the calculated t value for the position allowance variable is 4.809 and has a significance of 0.000, less than 5% (P<5%), which means that the second hypothesis is proven that the position allowance has a significant effect on the performance of equipment in Jetis District, Mojokerto Regency.
4. Job allowances have a dominant influence on equipment performance compared to work area variables, because they have a partial influence of 20.79%, this proves the third hypothesis that position allowances have a dominant influence on equipment performance in Jetis District, Mojokerto Regency.

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