

ABSTRAK

Awik Aidia Putri Logis. 140541100077. Perbedaan Tingkat Learned Helplessness Sopir Angkutan Umum Konvensional Di Surabaya. Skripsi. Program Studi Psikologi, Jurusan Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Budaya, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. 2019. xvii + 69 halaman, 15 lampiran.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan tingkat *learned helplessness* sopir angkutan umum konvensional di Surabaya. Pendekatan penelitian ini adalah pendekatan penelitian kuantitatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah sopir angkutan umum konvensional yang masih aktif beroperasi yakni sopir angkot, sopir taksi konvensional, ojek dan sopir bus. Subyek dalam penelitian ini adalah sebanyak 120 yang dibagi menjadi 30 subyek setiap kelompok sopir dengan menggunakan teknik *quota sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan satu jenis skala, yaitu skala *learned helplessness*. Metode analisis data yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan *kruskal wallis* dengan bantuan program *SPSS Statistics 23.0 For Windows*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, uji perbedaan tingkat *learned helplessness* pada sopir angkutan umum konvensional menggunakan uji *kruskal wallis* memperoleh diperoleh nilai p-value uji *kruskal wallis* sebesar 0,000 ($<0,05$) artinya hipotesis nol ditolak sehingga adanya perbedaan tingkat *learned helplessness* sopir angkutan umum konvensional di Surabaya. Rata-rata nilai *learned helplessness* untuk sopir angkot adalah 4,38; ojek adalah 4,08; sopir taksi konvensional adalah 3,68 dan sopir bus adalah 3,14.

Kata Kunci: *Learned Helplessness*, Sopir Angkutan Umum Konvensional, Surabaya

DaftarPustaka: 32 (1976 – 2017)

ABSTRACT

Awik Aidia Putri Logis. 140541100077. Differences in Level of Learned Helplessness Conventional Public Transport Driver in Surabaya. Essay. Psychology Study Program, Department of Social and Cultural Sciences, Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences, University of Trunojoyo Madura. 2019. xvii + 69 pages, 15 attachments.

This study aims to determine the difference in the level of learned helplessness of conventional public transport drivers in Surabaya. The research approach is a quantitative research approach. The population in this study were conventional public transport drivers who still actively operating, namely public transportation drivers, conventional taxi drivers, motorcycle taxis and bus drivers. Subjects in this research is as much as 120 which are divided into groups of 30 subjects each driver, with use technique quota sampling. Data collection uses one type scale, that is learned helplessness scale. Method data analysis performed in research this uses the *kruskal wallis* with SPSS Statistics program support 23.0 For Windows. Results research indicates that test the learned helplessness level difference on conventional public transport drivers using the *kruskal wallis* test obtain the *kruskal wallis* test p-value of 0,000 (<0.05), meaning that the null hypothesis is rejected so that there is a difference in the level of learned helplessness. driver of conventional public transport in Surabaya. The average learned helplessness for public transportation drivers is 4.38; motorcycle taxi is 4.08; Conventional taxi drivers are 3.68 and the bus driver is 3.14.

Keyword : Learned Helplessness, Conventional Public Transport Drivers, Surabaya

Bibliography : 32 (1976 – 2017)