

HUBUNGAN ANTARA *LOCUS OF CONTROL* DENGAN KECEMASAN MENGHADAPI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 PADA PENGEMUDI OJEK *ONLINE* KOTA SURAKARTA

Gita Devi Apriana, Endah Kumala Dewi

Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Diponegoro,
Jalan Prof. Soedarto, S.H., Tembalang, Semarang, Indonesia 50275

gitadeviap@gmail.com

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah mengkaji hubungan antara *locus of control* dengan kecemasan menghadapi masa pandemi Covid-19. Hipotesis yang diajukan adalah *internal locus of control* memiliki hubungan negatif dengan kecemasan serta *powerful others* dan *chance locus of control* memiliki hubungan positif dengan kecemasan pada pengemudi ojek *online* dalam menghadapi masa pandemi Covid-19. Penelitian ini melibatkan 114 mitra *driver* Gojek Kota Surakarta yang telah bergabung dengan Gojek minimal 1 tahun terakhir dan menjadikan ojek *online* sebagai pekerjaan utama. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan Skala *Locus of Control* (24 aitem; $\alpha = 0,939$) dan Skala Kecemasan Menghadapi Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (30 aitem; $\alpha = 0,939$). Teknik analisis data dilakukan menggunakan analisis statistik non-parametrik, yaitu uji korelasi *Spearman's Rho*. Hasil uji menunjukkan bahwa *internal locus of control* memiliki hubungan negatif dengan kecemasan menghadapi masa pandemi Covid-19 ($r_s = -0,327$; $p < 0,05$). Sementara itu, tidak ditemukan hubungan positif yang signifikan, baik antara *powerful others locus of control* dengan kecemasan ($r_s = 0,089$; $p > 0,05$) antara *chance locus of control* dengan kecemasan ($r_s = 0,117$; $p > 0,05$). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah *internal locus of control* memiliki hubungan negatif dengan kecemasan menghadapi masa pandemi Covid-19. Sementara itu, baik antara *powerful others locus of control* maupun *chance locus of control* tidak memiliki hubungan positif dengan kecemasan menghadapi masa pandemi Covid-19. Peneliti selanjutnya dapat menyingkap faktor-faktor lain yang dapat memberikan pengaruh terhadap kecemasan menghadapi masa pandemi Covid-19 dan menentukan batas minimum pengambilan sampel yang disesuaikan dengan jumlah populasi agar hasil yang diperoleh lebih representatif.

Kata kunci: *locus of control*; kecemasan menghadapi pandemi covid-19; pengemudi ojek *online*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCUS OF CONTROL AND ANXIETY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AMONG ONLINE MOTORCYCLE TAXI DRIVERS IN SURAKARTA

Gita Devi Apriana, Endah Kumala Dewi

Faculty of Psychology, Diponegoro University
Jalan Prof. Soedarto, S.H., Tembalang, Semarang, Indonesia 50275

gitadeviap@gmail.com

Abstract

The study aims to explore the relationship between locus of control and anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic among online motorcycle taxi drivers in Surakarta. It hypothesizes that internal locus of control has a negative relationship with anxiety, also that powerful others and chance locus of control has a positive relationship with anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic among online motorcycle taxi drivers. This study involved 114 Gojek driver partners in the City of Surakarta who have joined Gojek for at least the last 1 year and has a main job as an online motorcycle taxi driver. Data collected using two psychological scale: Anxiety During the Covid-19 Pandemic Scale (30 items; $\alpha = 0,939$) and Locus of Control Scale (24 items; $\alpha = 0,939$). The analytical technique used in this study was carried out using the Spearman's Rho correlation test which is a non-parametric statistical analysis. The results showed that internal locus of control has a negative relationship with anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic ($r_s = -0,327$; $p < 0,05$). On the other side, the findings showed that there is no positive relationship, either between powerful others locus of control and anxiety ($r_s = 0.089$; $p > 0.05$) or between chance locus of control and anxiety ($r_s = 0.117$; $p > 0.05$). This study concludes that internal locus of control has a negative relationship with anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, both the powerful others and the chance locus of control do not have a positive relationship with anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic. Further study can explore other factors that can predispose on anxiety facing the Covid-19 pandemic and determine the minimum sampling limit that is adjusted to the number of population so that the results obtained are more representative.

Keywords: locus of control; anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic; online motorcycle taxi drivers