

**PENGARUH GAYA KEPEMIMPINAN SITUASIONAL DAN
KOMUNIKASI INTERNAL TERHADAP KINERJA KARYAWAN**

**(Studi Pada PT. *Dangerous Goods Management Indonesia* Bagian
Packaging)**

ABSTRAK

**Oleh :
Nor Malaka**

**Dosen Pembimbing :
ABD. Rohim**

Tujuan Penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan pengaruh variabel Gaya kepemimpinan Situasional dan Komunikasi internal terhadap Kinerja Karyawan PT. *Dangerous Goods Management* Indonesia. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan penyebaran angket. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif yang bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan atau memberi gambaran terhadap objek yang diteliti melalui data atau sampel yang telah terkumpul. Populasi yang digunakan yaitu Karyawan *Packaging* pada PT. *Dangerous Goods Management* Indonesia yang berjumlah 32 karyawan. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik sampel jenuh. Metode analisis data menggunakan uji validitas, uji reliabilitas, uji asumsi klasik, analisis regresi linier berganda, uji hipotesis melalui uji t dan koefisien determinasi (R^2). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa : 1) Gaya kepemimpinan Situasional berkontribusi meningkatkan kinerja karyawan PT. *Dangerous Goods Management* Indonesia, 2) Komunikasi Internal tidak berkontribusi dalam meningkatkan kinerja karyawan PT. *Dangerous Goods Management* Indonesia.

***Kata kunci* : Gaya kepemimpinan situasional, Komunikasi Internal dan Kinerja karyawan**

**INFLUENCE OF SITUATIONAL LEADERSHIP STYLE AND
INTERNAL COMMUNICATION ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE**
*(Study at PT. Dangerous Goods Management Indonesia in the Packaging
Division)*

ABSTRACT

By :
Nor Malaka

Supervisor:
ABD. Rohim

The purpose of this study was to explain the effect of the variables Situational leadership style and internal communication on employee performance at PT. Dangerous Goods Management Indonesia. Data collection is done by distributing questionnaires. This study uses a quantitative method with a descriptive quantitative approach that aims to describe or provide an overview of the object under study through the data or samples that have been collected. The population used is Packaging Employees at PT. Dangerous Goods Management Indonesia, which has 32 employees. The sampling technique used was the saturated sample technique. The data analysis method uses validity test, reliability test, classical assumption test, multiple linear regression analysis, hypothesis testing through t test and coefficient of determination (R^2). 1) Situational leadership style contributes to improving the performance of employees of PT. Dangerous Goods Management Indonesia, 2) Internal communication does not contribute to improving the performance of employees of PT. Dangerous Goods Management Indonesia.

Keywords : *Situational Leadership Style, Internal Communication and Employee Performance*