

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *internal locus of control* dengan kecurangan akademik pada mahasiswa di Yogyakarta. Hipotesis yang diajukan adalah ada hubungan negatif antara *internal locus of control* dengan kecurangan akademik mahasiswa di Yogyakarta. Subjek dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 103 orang yang memiliki karakteristik mahasiswa aktif dan berusia 18 hingga 21 tahun. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan alat ukur Skala *Internal Locus Of Control* dan Skala Kecurangan Akademik Mahasiswa. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah korelasi product moment dari Karl Pearson. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data diperoleh koefisien korelasi (r_{xy}) = -0,521 dengan $p < 0,01$. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan negatif antara *internal locus of control* dengan kecurangan akademik mahasiswa di Yogyakarta. Diterima hipotesis dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan koefisien determinan (R^2) sebesar 0,272 yang berarti variabel *internal locus of control* memberi kontribusi sebesar 27,2 % terhadap kecurangan akademik mahasiswa di Yogyakarta dan sisanya 72,8% dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain.

Kata kunci : *internal locus of control*, kecurangan akademik, mahasiswa

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the relationship between internal locus of control and academic cheating among students in Yogyakarta. The hypothesis proposed is that there is a negative relationship between internal locus of control and student academic cheating in Yogyakarta. Subjects in this study amounted to 103 people who have the characteristics of active students and aged 18 to 21 years. The research method used a quantitative approach with measuring instruments of the Internal Locus of Control Scale and the Student Academic Cheating Scale. The data analysis technique used was Karl Pearson's product moment correlation. Based on the results of data analysis, the correlation coefficient (r_{xy}) = -0.521 with $p < 0.01$. These results indicate that there is a negative relationship between internal locus of control and student academic cheating in Yogyakarta. Accepting the hypothesis in this study shows a determinant coefficient (R^2) of 0.272, which means that the internal locus of control variable contributes 27.2% to student academic cheating in Yogyakarta and the remaining 72.8% is influenced by other factors.

Keywords: academic cheating, internal locus of control, student