

**PENGARUH INTERNAL *LOCUS OF CONTROL* DAN EFIKASI DIRI  
AKADEMIK TERHADAP *SCHOOL WELL-BEING*  
PADA SISWA SMA GLOBAL PRIMA**

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**INTISARI**

Penelitian ini ditujukan guna memahami pengaruh *Internal Locus of Control* serta Efikasi Diri Akademik terhadap *School Well-Being* siswa SMA Global Prima Medan. Terdapat 127 siswa SMA Global Prima Medan dijadikan sebagai populasi dan sampel. Metode pengambilan sampel ialah *Proporsional Stratified Random Sampling*. Teknik mengumpulkan data yakni melakukan penyebaran kuesioner pada sampel. Analisis regresi berganda kemudian digunakan untuk menguji data yang sudah dikumpulkan. Menurut hasil uji hipotesis mayor, *Internal Locus of Control* serta Efikasi Diri Akademik berdampak pada *School Well-Being* (uji  $F = 342,966$  serta  $p = 0,001$ ;  $p < 0,05$ ). Hasil pengujian hipotesis minor memperlihatkan *Internal Locus of Control* serta *School Well-Being* mempunyai hubungan positif yang mana nilai  $p = 0,001$  ( $p < 0,05$ ) serta  $\beta = 0,718$ . Efikasi Diri Akademik dan *School Well-Being* memiliki hubungan positif yang mana nilai  $p = 0,001$  ( $p > 0,05$ ) serta  $\beta = 0,190$ . Pengujian heteroskedastisitas, autokorelasi, multikolinearitas, serta normalitas semuanya merupakan bagian dari uji asumsi. Program *SPSS Statistics 24 for Windows* digunakan untuk menganalisis data melalui pendekatan analisis regresi linier. Menurut hasil penelitian, *Internal Locus of Control* serta Efikasi Diri Akademik menyumbang kontribusi efektif sebesar 84,4 persen, sedangkan faktor lain yang tidak termasuk dalam analisis menyumbang sisanya sebesar 15,6%.

***Kata Kunci: Internal Locus of Control, Efikasi Diri Akademik, School Well-Being***

# **THE EFFECT OF INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL AND ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY ON SCHOOL WELL-BEING IN GLOBAL PRIMA STUDENTS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The tend of this research was to investigate the effects of academic self-efficacy and internal locus of control on students' school well-being at SMA Global Prima Medan. In this study, 127 students from SMA Global Prima Medan served as the population and sample. One sampling method is proportionate stratified random sampling. One method of gathering data is to distribute questionnaires to samples. Multiple regression analysis was then used to determine the data that had been gathered. According to the major hypothesis test results, academic self-efficacy and internal locus of control had an impact on school-well-being ( $F$  test = 342.966 and  $p = 0.001$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). The findings of the minor hypothesis test implied that Internal Locus of Control and School Well-Being had a positive relationship with  $p = 0.001$  ( $p < 0.05$ ) and  $\beta = 0.718$  and Academic Self-Efficacy and School Well-Being had a positive relationship with  $p = 0.001$  ( $p > 0.05$ ) and  $\beta = 0.190$ . The tests for heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation, multicollinearity, and normality were all part of the assumption test. The SPSS Statistics 24 for Windows program was employed to analyze the data using the linear regression analysis approach. According to the study's findings, academic self-efficacy and internal locus of control accounted for an effective contribution of 84.4 percent, with other factors not included in the analysis accounting for the remaining 15.6%.*

**Keywords:** *School Well-Being, Internal Locus of Control, Academic Self-Efficacy*