ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA *INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL* DENGAN RESILIENSI PADA PEGAWAI KANTOR WALI NAGARI KINALI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *internal locus of control* dengan resiliensi pada pegawai kantor wali nagari kinali. Variabel bebas dalam penelitian ini adalah *internal locus of control* dan variabel terikat adalah resiliensi. Alat ukur yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah skala *internal locus of control* dengan resiliensi. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 42 pegawai kantor wali nagari kinali. Uji validitas dan reliabilitas pada penelitian ini mengunakan teknik Alpha Cronbach. Hasil koefisien validitas pada skala *internal locus of control* bergerak dari Support bergerak dari rix = 0,325 sampai dengan rix = 0,820. Dan dengan koefisien reliabilitas sebesar α = 0,921 sedangkan pada skala resiliensi bergerak riy dari 0, 325 sampai dengan riy = 0, 856. Dan dengan koefisien reliabilitas sebesar α = 0,932 Berdasarkan analisis data, diperoleh nilai koefisien korelasi sebesar rxy = 0.644 dengan taraf signifikansi p = 0,000 yang berarti hipotesis diterima. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang kuat dan sangat signifikan antara hubungan *internal locus of control* dengan resiliensi pada pegawai kantor wali nagari kinali. Adapun sumbangan efektif dari variabel hubungan antara *internal locus of control* dengan resiliensi sebesar 41%, hal ini diartikan bahwa *internal locus of control* memberikan kontribusi terhadap resiliensi, sedangkan sisanya sebesar 59% dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor lain. Adapun faktor lain menurut Reivich dan Shatte (2018) faktor yang mempengaruhi resiliensi, yaitu yang pertama regulasi emosi, pengendalian impuls, optimisme, analisis kausal, empati, efikasi diri, dan reching out diasumsikan menjadi penyebab dominan dalam menyebabkan resiliensi dalam suatu organisasi.

Kata kunci: *Internal Locus Of Control*, Resiliensi, pegawai, pemerintahan, korelasi

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL AND RESILIENCE IN EMPLOYEES OF KINALI VILLAGE HEAD OFFICE

.

Keywords: Internal Locus Of Control, Resilience, employees, government, correlation

This study aims to determine the relationship between internal locus of control and resilience in employees of the Kinali village head office. The independent variable in this study is internal locus of control and the dependent variable is resilience. The measuring instrument used in this study is the internal locus of control scale with resilience. The sampling technique in this study was 42 employees of the Kinali village head office. The validity and reliability tests in this study used the Alpha Cronbach technique. The results of the validity coefficient on the internal locus of control scale moved from Support moving from $r_{ix} = 0.325$ to $r_{ix} = 0.820$. And with a reliability coefficient of $\alpha = 0.921$ while on the resilience scale moving r_{iy} from 0.325 to $r_{iy} = 0.856$. And with a reliability coefficient of $\alpha = 0.932$ Based on data analysis, a correlation coefficient value of $r_{xy} = 0.644$ was obtained with a significance level of $p = 0.000$ which means the hypothesis is accepted. This shows that there is a strong and very significant relationship between the relationship of internal locus of control and resilience in the employees of the Kinali village head office. The effective contribution of the variable relationship between internal locus of control and resilience is 41%, this means that internal locus of control contributes to resilience, while the remaining 59% is influenced by other factors. As for other factors according to Reivich and Shatte (2018) factors that influence resilience, namely the first emotional regulation, impulse control, optimism, causal analysis, empathy, self-efficacy, and reching out are assumed to be the dominant causes in causing resilience in an organization.

Keywords: Internal Locus Of Control, Resilience, employees, government, correlation