

ABSTRAK

Mahasiswa yang bekerja sambil kuliah menghadapi tantangan dalam menyeimbangkan peran akademik dan profesional, yang dapat menyebabkan konflik antara dua peran sebagai mahasiswa dan pekerja (*work study conflict*) dan berdampak pada keterlibatan mereka dalam perkuliahan (*student engagement*). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *work-study conflict* dan *student engagement* pada mahasiswa pekerja *full-time* di Kota Bandung. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan korelasional. Pengumpulan data penelitian menggunakan Skala *Work-Study Conflict* (24 item) dan Skala *Student Engagement* (21 item). Responden dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 235 mahasiswa pekerja *full-time* di Kota Bandung dengan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *nonprobability sampling*, yaitu *convenience sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa melalui hasil uji korelasi menggunakan *Spearman* didapatkan nilai signifikansi sebesar 0,000 ($\rho < 0,05$), dengan nilai uji korelasi sebesar -0,476 sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan negatif antara *work-study conflict* dan *student engagement* pada mahasiswa pekerja *full-time* di Kota Bandung. Semakin tinggi *work-study conflict* yang dimiliki mahasiswa, maka akan semakin rendah *student engagement* yang dimiliki mahasiswa. Sebaliknya, semakin rendah perilaku *work-study conflict* maka akan semakin tinggi pula mahasiswa memiliki *student engagement*.

Kata Kunci: *Work-Study Conflict*, *Student Engagement*, Mahasiswa Kelas Karyawan.

ABSTRACT

Students who worked while attending university faced challenges in balancing their academic and professional roles, which could lead to conflicts between two roles as students and employees (work-study conflict) and impact their engagement in academic activities (student engagement). This research aimed to determine the relationship between work-study conflict and student engagement among full-time students workers in the city of Bandung. This research employed a quantitative method with a correlational approach. Research data collection used the Work-Study Conflict Scale (24 items) and the Student Engagement Scale (21 items). The respondents in this study were 235 full-time working students in Bandung City with a sampling technique using non-probability sampling, namely convenience sampling. The research findings showed that based on Spearman's correlation test, indicated a significance value of 0.000 ($\rho < 0.05$), with a correlation test value of -0.476, therefore it can be concluded that there was a negative relationship between work-study conflict and student engagement among full-time working students in Bandung City. The higher the work-study conflict experienced by students, the lower their level of student engagement. Conversely, the lower the work-study conflict, the higher the level of student engagement.

Keywords: Work-Study Conflict, Student Engagement, Employee-Class Students.