

**KECENDERUNGAN *STUDENT ENGAGEMENT*  
SISWA SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS DI KOTA BANDUNG**

**SKRIPSI**

diajukan untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Pendidikan  
dalam bidang keilmuan Bimbingan dan Konseling



oleh

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**PROGRAM STUDI BIMBINGAN DAN KONSELING  
FAKULTAS ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA  
2024**

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## ABSTRAK

Masa remaja merupakan kehidupan yang penuh dengan kejadian yang menyangkut pertumbuhan dan perkembangan yang membentuk sikap, nilai, dan minat baru agar mendapat keberhasilan. Akan tetapi, saat ini masih banyak remaja yang belum terlibat secara emosi, perilaku, maupun kognitif dalam pembelajaran. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan kecenderungan *student engagement* di SMA, SMK, dan MA. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian survey. Instrumen yang digunakan merupakan instrument student engagement yang berisikan 16 butir item berdasarkan kajian Fredricks, Blumenfeld, dan Paris. Partisipan penelitian berjumlah 286 siswa di SMA, SMK, dan MA Kota Bandung. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: 1) Dimensi *behavioral engagement* siswa SMA berada pada kategori *Selalu*, siswa SMK pada kategori *Sering*, dan siswa MA pada kategori *Sering*; 2) Dimensi *emotional engagement* siswa SMA berada pada kategori *Kadang-Kadang*, siswa SMK pada kategori *Kadang-Kadang*, dan siswa MA pada kategori *Sering*; dan 3) Dimensi *cognitive engagement* siswa SMA berada pada kategori *Sering*, Siswa SMK pada kategori *Kadang-Kadang*, dan siswa MA pada kategori *Kadang-Kadang*. Dari tiga sekolah MA memiliki hasil *student engagement* yang lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan SMA dan SMK. Oleh karena itu, guru BK khususnya di MA diharapkan mampu memberikan bimbingan dan konseling untuk meningkatkan *student engagement*.

**Kata Kunci:** *Student Engagement, Behavioral Engagement, Emotional Engagement, Cognitive Engagement*

## ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a period of life that involves growth and development, which forms attitudes, values, and interests to achieve success in life. However, currently, there are still many adolescents who are not emotionally, behaviorally, or cognitively involved in learning. This study aims to describe the trend of student engagement in SMA, SMK, and MA. This study uses a quantitative approach with a survey research design. The student engagement instrument contains 16 items based on the analysis of Fredricks, Blumenfeld, and Paris. The research participants were 286 SMA, SMK, and MA in Bandung City. The results of the study showed: 1) The behavioral engagement dimension of SMA students is in the “Always” category, SMK students are in the “Often” category, and MA students are in the “Often” category; 2) The emotional engagement dimension of SMA students is in the “Sometimes” category, SMK students are in the “Sometimes” category, and MA students are in the “Often” category, and 3) The cognitive engagement dimension of SMA students is in the “Often” category, SMK students are in the “Sometimes” category, and MA students are in the “Sometimes” category. MA has lower student engagement results compared to SMA and SMK. Therefore, BK teachers, especially in MA, are expected to be able to provide guidance and counseling to increase student engagement.

**Keywords:** *Student Engagement, Behavioral Engagement, Emotional Engagement, Cognitive Engagement*

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