

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN PERKEMBANGAN MOTORIK KASAR PADA ANAK USIA 1–3 TAHUN DI RT 10 DAN RT 11 DESA SAMBIBULU TAMAN SIDOARJO

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Perkembangan motorik kasar merupakan salah satu indikator penting dalam pemantauan tumbuh kembang anak usia *toddler* (1–3 tahun). Keterlambatan motorik kasar yang tidak dideteksi secara dini berpotensi mengganggu fungsi motorik, kognitif, sosial, serta kemandirian anak di masa mendatang. Pemantauan perkembangan di RT 10 dan RT 11 Desa Sambibulu belum dilakukan secara rutin sehingga diperlukan skrining untuk menggambarkan pencapaian perkembangan motorik kasar anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi gambaran perkembangan motorik kasar pada anak usia 1–3 tahun di RT 10 dan RT 11 Desa Sambibulu, Kecamatan Taman, Kabupaten Sidoarjo. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh ibu yang memiliki anak usia 1–3 tahun di wilayah tersebut sebanyak 60 anak. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *total sampling* sehingga sampel berjumlah 60 anak. Instrumen pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar kuesioner data demografi dan Kuesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan (KPSP) yang diterbitkan oleh Kemenkes RI. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat menggunakan distribusi frekuensi dan persentase. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar anak memiliki status perkembangan motorik kasar dalam kategori sesuai (skor 9–10) yaitu sebanyak 38 anak (63,3%). Sebanyak 15 anak (25,0%) berada dalam kategori meragukan (skor 7–8), dan 7 anak (11,7%) mengalami penyimpangan (skor ≤ 6). Secara umum, perkembangan motorik kasar anak usia 1–3 tahun di RT 10 dan RT 11 Desa Sambibulu mayoritas berada dalam kategori sesuai. Meskipun demikian, masih ditemukan 36,7% anak yang berada dalam kategori meragukan dan penyimpangan. Diperlukan peningkatan peran aktif orang tua dan pelayanan kesehatan primer (perawat/posyandu) dalam melakukan deteksi dini serta stimulasi motorik kasar secara berkala dan konsisten.

Kata Kunci: *Perkembangan Motorik Kasar, Anak Usia 1–3 Tahun, KPSP, Toddler*

ABSTRACT

DESCRIPTION OF GROSS MOTOR DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN AGED 1–3 YEARS IN RT 10 AND RT 11 SAMBIBULU VILLAGE, TAMAN, SIDOARJO

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Gross motor development is a crucial indicator in monitoring the growth and development of toddlers (aged 1–3 years). Undetected gross motor delays can potentially interfere with children's future motor, cognitive, social, and independence functions. Development monitoring in RT 10 and RT 11 Sambibulu Village has not been conducted regularly, necessitating screening to describe children's gross motor achievements. This study aims to identify the description of gross motor development in children aged 1–3 years in RT 10 and RT 11 Sambibulu Village, Taman District, Sidoarjo Regency. This study utilized a quantitative descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach. The population consisted of all mothers with children aged 1–3 years in the area, totaling 60 children. Total sampling technique was used, resulting in a sample size of 60 children. Data collection instruments included demographic questionnaires and the Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire (KPSP) issued by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. Data were analyzed univariately using frequency distributions and percentages. The findings indicated that the majority of children had gross motor development status in the appropriate category (score 9–10), amounting to 38 children (63.3%). A total of 15 children (25.0%) were in the questionable category (score 7–8), and 7 children (11.7%) fell into the deviation category (score ≤ 6). Overall, gross motor development among children aged 1–3 years in RT 10 and RT 11 Sambibulu Village is predominantly in the appropriate category. However, 36.7% of children were still found to be in the questionable and deviation categories. Increased active participation of parents and primary health care services (nurses/posyandu) is needed to perform routine early detection and continuous gross motor stimulation.

Keywords: *Gross Motor Development, Children Aged 1–3 Years, KPSP, Toddler*