

Gambaran Perkembangan Anak Usia Pra Sekolah di PAUD/TK Tunas Rimba 1 Semarang
APRIYANA SARI*

* Dosen Pembimbing 1 Ns Trimawati S.kep.,M.kep

** Dosen Pembimbing 2 Raharjo Apriyatmoko S.KM.,M.Kes

*** Mahasiswa Prodi Keperawatan Universitas Ngudi Waluyo Ungaran

****Dosen Prodi Keperawatan Universitas Ngudi Waluyo Ungaran

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Anak prasekolah mengalami perkembangan dalam berbagai aspek. Masa ini prasekolah ini merupakan waktu yang tepat untuk mengembangkan berbagai potensi dan kemampuan antara lain motorik halus dan kasar, social, emosi serta kognitifnya. Menurut UNICEF didapatkan angka kejadian gangguan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan pada anak usia balita khususnya gangguan perkembangan motorik didapatkan (27,5%) atau 3 juta anak mengalami gangguan.

Tujuan : mengetahui perkembangan anak usia prasekolah di PAUD/TK Tunas Rimba 1 Semarang.

Metode : Desain penelitian dengan pendekatan observasi deskriptif kuantitatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua anak usia pra sekolah di PAUD/TK Tunas Rimba 1 Semarang sebanyak 28 anak. Teknik Sampling dalam penelitian ini menggunakan *total sampling* jumlah sampel 28 anak. Instrumen yang digunakan lembar *Skrimning* Denver II. Analisis data dengan menggunakan bentuk distribusi frekuensi dan persentase.

Hasil : Perkembangan anak usia prasekolah di PAUD/TK Tunas Rimba 1 Semarang sebagian besar normal sebanyak 16 responden (57,1%) dan suspect sebanyak 12 responden (42,9%) dimana pada aspek bahasa didapatkan 9 responden (32,1%) mengalami suspect/dicurigai adanya keterlambatan perkembangan. Perkembangan anak prasekolah di PAUD/TK Tunas Rimba 1 Semarang paling banyak 10 responden (35,7%) suspect pada jenis kelamin laki-laki, 7 responden (25%) suspect pada umur anak 4 tahun, 9 responden (32,1%) suspect pada kategori umur orang tua 25-35 tahun, dan 7 responden (25%) suspect pada kategori orang tua bekerja

Saran : Bagi orang tua agar memberikan pengawasan dan dukungan tentang tugas perkembangan anak, supaya berkembang sesuai dengan umur anak dan tidak ada penyimpangan dan keterlambatan.

Kata kunci :Perkembangan, Anak Usia Pra Sekolah

Kepustakaan : 23 pustaka (2009 – 2016)

Description of the Development of Pre-School Age Children in PAUD / TK Tunas Rimba 1 Semarang

ABSTRACT

Background: Children improve development in various aspects. This preschool period is the right time to develop various potentials and abilities including fine and gross motor skills, social, logistical and cognitive. According to UNICEF, the incidence of growth and development disorders in children under five years of age related to the increase in motor development (27.5%) or 3 million children experienced improvement.

Objective: The purpose of this research is to know the development of preschool age children in PAUD / TK Tunas Rimba 1 Semarang.

Method: Descriptive quantitative research design with observation. The population in this study were all pre-school age children in PAUD / TK Tunas Rimba 1 Semarang as many as 28 children. Sampling technique in this study used a total sampling of a sample of 28 children. The instrument used was the Denver II Skrinning sheet. Data analysis using the form of frequency distribution and percentage.

Result: The results showed that the development of preschool children in PAUD / TK Tunas Rimba 1 Semarang was mostly normal as many as 16 respondents (57.1%) and suspects as many as 12 respondents (42.9%) based on language sources resulted in 9 respondents (32.1%) increase suspects / suspected development delays. The development of preschool children in PAUD / TK Tunas Rimba 1 Semarang at most 10 respondents (35.7%) male sex suspects, 7 respondents (25%) suspected at the age of 4 years, 9 respondents (32.1%) suspects in the category of parents 25-35 years, and 7 respondents (25%) suspects in the category of working parents

Suggestion: For parents to provide supervision and support about child development, development develops according to the age of the child and there are no deviations and delays.

Keywords: Development, Pre-school Age Children

Literatures: 23 literatures (2009-2016)