

ABSTRAK

PERBANDINGAN PERKEMBANGAN MOTORIK KASAR SISWA SEKOLAH DASAR DI WILAYAH PERKOTAAN DAN PEDESAAN

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Latar belakang: Kemampuan motorik kasar merupakan aspek penting dalam perkembangan siswa sekolah dasar. Perkembangannya dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, salah satunya lingkungan tempat tinggal. Perbedaan karakteristik wilayah perkotaan dan pedesaan diduga memberikan kesempatan aktivitas fisik yang berbeda. Kondisi tersebut dapat memengaruhi kemampuan motorik kasar siswa. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kemampuan motorik kasar siswa sekolah dasar di wilayah perkotaan dan pedesaan.

Tujuan penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kemampuan motorik kasar siswa sekolah dasar di wilayah perkotaan dan pedesaan.

Metode penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian komparatif. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan instrumen Test of Gross Motor Development–Third Edition (TGMD-3), kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif serta menggunakan uji normalitas Shapiro–Wilk, uji homogenitas Levene, dan uji Independent Samples t-test.

Hasil dan pembahasan: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada kemampuan lokomotor antara siswa sekolah dasar di wilayah perkotaan dan pedesaan (Sig. = 0,027 < 0,05). Namun, tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada kemampuan object control (Sig. = 0,784 > 0,05) maupun kemampuan motorik kasar secara keseluruhan (gross motor skills) (Sig. = 0,489 > 0,05). Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa lingkungan tempat tinggal berpengaruh terhadap kemampuan lokomotor, sedangkan kemampuan object control dan motorik kasar secara umum lebih dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain, seperti kesempatan berlatih, pembelajaran pendidikan jasmani, dukungan keluarga, dan aktivitas fisik siswa.

Simpulan: Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kemampuan motorik kasar siswa di wilayah pedesaan lebih baik dibandingkan dengan siswa di wilayah perkotaan.

Kata kunci: *Motorik Kasar; Siswa sekolah dasar; perkotaan dan pedesaan*

ABSTRACT

COMPARISON OF GROSS MOTOR SKILLS DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

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Background: Gross motor development is an essential aspect of elementary school students' overall development. It is influenced by various factors, one of which is the living environment. Differences in the characteristics of urban and rural areas are believed to provide different opportunities for physical activity. These differences may affect students' gross motor development. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine whether there is a difference in the gross motor development of elementary school students living in urban and rural areas.

Objective: This study aims to determine the differences in gross motor development between elementary school students in urban and rural areas.

Research Method: This study employed a quantitative approach with a comparative research design. Data were collected using the Test of Gross Motor Development–Third Edition (TGMD-3) instrument. The data were analyzed descriptively and further examined using the Shapiro–Wilk normality test, Levene's test for homogeneity of variance, and the Independent Samples t-test.

Results and Discussion: The findings showed a significant difference in locomotor skills between elementary school students in urban and rural areas (Sig. = 0.027 < 0.05). However, no significant differences were found in object control skills (Sig. = 0.784 > 0.05) or overall gross motor skills (Sig. = 0.489 > 0.05). These findings indicate that the living environment has a greater influence on the development of locomotor skills, while object control and overall gross motor skills are more likely influenced by other factors, such as opportunities for practice, physical education learning, family support, and students' physical activity.

Conclusion: This study concluded that the gross motor skills of students in rural areas were better than those of students in urban areas.

Keywords: Gross Motor Skills; Elementary School Students; Urban and Rural Areas.