

Abstrak

Latar belakang : Angka kejadian keterlambatan perkembangan di Indonesia masih banyak terjadi karena kurangnya pengetahuan ibu tentang cara menstimulasi pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak. Hal ini membuat anak kesulitan untuk mengembangkan potensi yang dimiliki. Salah satu stimulasi perkembangan anak yaitu pengetahuan ibu memberikan APE yang sesuai usia anaknya. Tujuan penelitian ini menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan ibu tentang alat permainan edukatif (APE) dengan perkembangan balita menggunakan studi sistematis.

Metode : desain penelitian menggunakan metode *literature review*. Tahapan penelitian dimulai dari menyusun pertanyaan penelitian, menentukan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi, melakukan pencarian literatur menggunakan *e-database* Google Scholar dan Portal Garuda, pemilihan akhir literatur yang dipilih, penilaian kualitas literatur, ekstrak data, analisis dan pelaporan. Penilaian kualitas menggunakan *Quality Assessment Tool for Quantitatif Studies* dari *Effective Public Health Practice Project* (EPHPP). **Hasil:** hasil penelitian ini terkait dengan 7 literatur yang telah direview terdapat 5 literatur yang berhubungan dan 2 literatur yang tidak berhubungan. $p\text{-value}$ $(0,000 - 0,020) < \alpha$ $(0,05)$ yaitu Hastuti, dkk (2016); Khairani, dkk (2019); Ratnawati dan Permana (2014); Handayani, dkk (2017); Setyaningsih dkk, (2014) yang artinya ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan ibu tentang alat permainan edukatif (APE) terhadap perkembangan anak balita. Hasil dari 2 literatur yang tidak berhubungan yaitu $p\text{-value}$ $(0,06) > (0,05)$ Gerungan, dkk (2019); dan $p\text{-value}$ $(1,000) > (0,05)$ Susanti, dkk (2019).

Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan ibu tentang alat permainan edukatif (APE) penting agar perkembangan anak dapat berjalan optimal. Artinya terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan ibu tentang alat permainan edukatif (APE) dengan perkembangan anak balita.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, APE, perkembangan.

Abstract

Background: The incidence of developmental delays in Indonesia is still a lot due to the lack of knowledge of mothers about how to stimulate child growth and development. This makes it difficult for children to develop their potential. One of the stimulation of child development is the knowledge of the mother to provided education game tools according to the age of her child. The purposed of this study was to analyzed the relationship between mother's knowledge of educational game tools and the development of toddlers using systematic study. **Methods:** research design using a literature review method. The research stages started from compiling a research questions, determining inclusion and exclusion criteria, conducting literature searches using the Google Scholar e-database and Garuda Portal, selecting the final selected literature, assessing the quality of literature, extracting data, analyzing and reporting. Quality assessment using the Quality Assessment Tool for Quantitative Studies from the Effective Public Health Practice Project (EPHPP). **Results:** The results of this study were related to 7 literature that has been reviewed, there are 5 related literatures and 2 unrelated literatures. p-value (0.000 - 0.020) $< \alpha$ (0.05), namely Hastuti, et al (2016); Khairani, et al (2019); Ratnawati and Permana (2014); Handayani, et al (2017); Setyaningsih et al, (2014) which means that there were a significant relationship between maternal knowledge about educational game tools on the development of children under five. The results from 2 unrelated literatures, the p-value (0.06) $>$ (0.05) Gerungan, et al (2019); and p-value (1,000) $>$ (0.05) Susanti, et al (2019).

Conclusion: Mother's knowledge about educational play tools was important so that children's development can run optimally. This means that there was a significant relationship between maternal knowledge about educational game tools and the development of children under five.

Keywords: Knowledge, educational game tools, development.